

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By NEILL & CO., Old Fishmarket Close.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894

[C.—7468.] Price 10½d.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By NEILL & CO., Old Fishmarket Close.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

[C.—7468.] Price 10½d.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

Death of Sir John Don-Wauchope,	PAGE ix
---	------------

I.—NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON 1ST JANUARY 1894.

Number of Lunatics on 1st January 1894,	ib.
Detailed Retrospect not given in this Report,	ib.

II.—STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane,	xi
Patients in Establishments,	xii
Admissions to Establishments,	ib.
(1) <i>Direct under Sheriff's Order</i> ,	ib.
(2) <i>By Transfer</i> ,	ib.
(3) <i>Voluntary</i> ,	xiii
Discharges from Establishments,	xiv
(1) <i>Recovered</i> ,	ib.
(2) <i>Unrecovered</i> ,	ib.
Deaths in Establishments,	xv
Removals from Establishments on Probation,	xvi

III.—ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments,	xviii
Orders granted by Sheriffs during the Year,	ib.
Licences granted by the Board to Establishments,	ib.
Results of Treatment in Establishments,	xix
Causes of Death in each Establishment,	ib.
Changes among Attendants,	ib.
Escapes from Asylums,	ib.
Accidents in Asylums,	xx
Progressive History of Patients First Admitted to Establish- ments in 1868,	xxi

IV.—PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Different Classes of Establishments,	xxiii
--	-------

(a) *Royal and District Asylums—*

Condition of Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	xxiv
... Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	ib.
... Ayr District Asylum,	ib.
... Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge,	xxv
... Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,	ib.
... Dundee Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Elgin District Asylum,	ib.
... Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	xxvi
... Glasgow Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Haddington District Asylum,	ib.
... Inverness District Asylum,	ib.
... Kirklands Asylum,	xxvii
... Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum,	ib.
... Montrose Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,	ib.
... Perth District Asylum,	ib.
... Roxburgh District Asylum,	xxviii
... Stirling District Asylum,	ib.

(b) *Private Asylums—*

Condition of Mavisbank Asylum,	ib.
... Möllendo House Asylum,	ib.
... Saughton Hall Asylum,	ib.
... Westermains Asylum,	xxix
... Whitehouse Asylum,	ib.

(c) *Parochial Asylums—*

Condition of Abbey Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Barony Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Govan Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Greenock Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Paisley Parochial Asylum,	ib.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—*

Condition of Aberdeen or St Nicholas Poorhouse,	xxx
... Buchan Poorhouse,	ib.
... Cuninghame Poorhouse,	ib.
... Dumbarton Poorhouse,	ib.
... Dundee East Poorhouse,	ib.
... Dundee West Poorhouse,	ib.
... City of Edinburgh Poorhouse,	ib.
... Hamilton Poorhouse,	ib.
... Inveresk Poorhouse,	ib.
... Kincardine Poorhouse,	ib.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

V

PAGE

Condition of Linlithgow Poorhouse,	xxxvi
... Old Machar Poorhouse,	ib.
... Old Monkland Poorhouse,	ib.
... Perth Poorhouse,	ib.
... St Cuthberts Poorhouse,	ib.
... Wigtown Poorhouse,	ib.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children—*

Condition of Baldovan Institution,	ib.
... Larbert Institution,	ib.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics—*

Condition of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth,	xxxvii
---	--------

V.—LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings under Jurisdiction of Board,	xxxviii
Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings,	xxxiv
Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings,	ib.
General Reports on Visitation of Patients,	xxxv
Reports on Individual Patients,	xxxviii

VI.—POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

List of Districts and of the Counties which form them,	xlvi
Position of Districts,	ib.

VII.—DIFFERENCES IN THE STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF SCOTLAND AS REGARDS PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

xlix

VIII.—ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS,

lii

IX.—EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Increase of Expenditure since 1858,	liv
Cost per head has been falling since 1877-78,	ib.
Increase of Expenditure is due to growth of numbers,	ib.
Cost of Land and Buildings only slightly represented in the Expenditure Table,	ib.
Repayments by Relatives,	lv
Contributions from State Funds,	ib.
Daily Cost of Maintenance in Establishments,	lvi
Daily Cost of each mode of provision for Pauper Lunatics,	ib.
Rates of Board in Establishments,	ib.
Accounts of District Boards,	lvii
1. Cost of Providing Asylum Accommodation,	ib.
2. Cost of Maintenance of Patients,	ib.
3. Quantities and Values of Articles consumed,	lviii
4. Quantities and Values of Articles supplied by Farm and Garden,	ib.
5. Farm and Garden Accounts,	ib.

	PAGE
X.—DANGEROUS LUNATICS,	lix
XI.—ALIEN LUNATICS,	lx
XII.—LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS,	ib.
XIII.—THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1894.	
Increase of Number since 1858,	ib.
Difference between the Modes of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1894,	lxi
Proportion of Lunatics to Population,	lxii

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
CONTENTS OF APPENDICES,	lxiii
APPENDIX A.—Statistical Tables,	1
APPENDIX B.—Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Asylums and Poorhouses in 1893,	44
APPENDIX C.—General Reports on Visitation of Patients in Private Dwellings :—	
By Dr Fraser,	91
By Dr Lawson,	101

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1894.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirty-sixth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death, on 12th December 1893, of Sir John Don-Wauchope, Chairman of the Board. Sir John was appointed Chairman in 1863, and, from the time of his appointment up to a few days before his death, he devoted himself untiringly to the discharge of his responsibilities. His tact, calmness of judgment, and sense of justice, and above all his earnest desire to secure the welfare of the insane, eminently fitted him for the position he held, and his death has caused a loss to the public service which cannot easily be repaired.

I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1894.

Number of
the Insane.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, is shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1894.

It appears from this statement that of the 13,300 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 2053 were maintained from private sources, 11,193 by parochial rates, and 54 at the expense of the State.

In our thirty-second Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lx). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed
Retrospect not
given in this
Report.

Number of
the Insane.Number of
Lunatics at
1st January
1894.*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1894.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums,	3696	3952	7648	802	842	1644	2894	3110	6004
„ Private Asylums,	59	99	158	59	98	157	...	1	1
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences,	751	863	1614	...	...	...	751	863	1614
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences,	417	440	857	...	...	...	417	440	857
„ Private Dwellings,	1053	1620	2673	40	68	108	1013	1552	2565
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . .	5976	6974	12950	901	1008	1909	5075	5966	11041
„ Training Schools,	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	191	105	296	84	60	144	107	45	152
TOTALS,	6207	7093	13300	985	1068	2053	5182	6011	11193

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
Year 1893.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the foregoing Table, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered** lunatics at 1st January 1894, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1893.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 28 private patients and an increase of 132 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 1 patient.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 44 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is a decrease of 19 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 7 private patients and an increase of 46 pauper patients.

Tables I., II. and III. (Appendix A) show the number of patients, the manner of their disposal, and their proportion to population and pauperism at 1st January 1894, as compared with previous years.

The general results during 1893, as compared with 1892, are, as regards *registered* lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 225, of whom 21 were private patients, and 204 were pauper patients. (2) Of the total increase of 225, the increased number in establishments was 186, and in private dwellings 39. (3) Of the increased number of 186 in establishments 28 were private patients and 158 were pauper patients.† As the average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1886–90 was 42, and of pauper patients 148, the increase in the number of private patients in establishments during the last year has been below, and that of the pauper patients above, the average annual increase of the five years 1886–90. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.‡

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1893:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was a decrease of 1 inmate.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was a decrease of 2 in the number of private inmates, and an increase of 20 in the number of pauper inmates.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and are not included in this statement. They are not regarded as registered lunatics.

† These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

‡ One private patient in a Private Asylum became a pauper patient towards the close of the year. She had been a nurse in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and the Directors, in the near prospect of her being discharged recovered, agreed to contribute for a quarter the difference between the amount given by the parish and the minimum rate of board charged in the asylum for private patients.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1893.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

(1) Direct
Admissions.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

- (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 531, being 1 more than during the preceding year, and being 54 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2513, being 109 more than the number during the preceding year, and 451 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89.

(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table IV. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1893 was 372, which is 33 below the number transferred during the preceding year, and 52 below the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during

their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 71 instances by Sheriffs, and in 301 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	14	12	54	59	...	3	...	...	20	12	35	40	29	220
Private Asylums, . .	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1
Parochial Asylums, . .	...	...	22	27	...	...	...	...	11	17	2	1	...	80
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
TOTALS, . .	17	14	100	99	...	3	...	...	31	30	37	41	34	338

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1893 was 90. The average number admitted for the ten years 1884-93 was 71. The number resident at 1st January 1894 was 74.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1893.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges
from Establish-
ments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

There were 224 private patients discharged recovered during 1893, which is 20 above the number for the preceding year, and 38 above the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1185, which is 73 above the number for the preceding year, and 256 above the average for the five years 1885-89. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1890, 91, 92 and 93, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1885-89:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.				
	1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
In Royal and District Asylums,	39	38	35	41	42
„ Private Asylums, . . .	34	35	28	44	38
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	42	46	42	43	44
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	6	11	13	4	5

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments, before these percentages can be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, ex-

cluding transfers, during 1893, was 122, which is 2 below the number for 1892, and 16 below the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 463. This is 16 above the number for 1892, and 26 above the average for the five years 1885-89.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1893 :—

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1893.			
	Private.	Pauper		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	109	...	...	109
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . .	...	166	182	348
„ Escape,	5	...	20	25
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	3	43	5	51
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . .	1	...	2	3
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	1	...	...	1
„ Warrant of Sheriff or other authority, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries, . . . . .	...	...	40	40
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial, Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	...	1
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	...	1	1
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	2	...	3	5
„ Defective admission papers, . . . .	...	...	1	1
Totals,	122	209	254	585

c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in Establishments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1893 was 144, which is 23 more than in 1892, and 43 more than the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients who died was 723, which is 22 less than in 1892, and 132 above the average of the five years 1885-89.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1890, '91, '92, and '93, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1885-89 :—

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1893.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.				
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Private Patients,	6·6	8·4	9·0	7·0	8·1
Pauper Patients,	8·1	8·1	9·6	9·0	8·6

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1890, '91, '92, and '93, and for the quinquenniad 1885-89, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.				
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Royal and District Asylums,	7·8	8·5	9·5	9·0	8·8
Private Asylums,	8·0	7·8	5·1	7·5	5·7
Parochial Asylums,	8·9	8·9	12·7	8·4	9·8
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	5·5	4·0	4·4	6·1	4·5

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-six years, 1858-93.

The proportion of deaths in 1890 in Royal and District Asylums, tabulated under "thoracic affections," and "fever, &c." was 34 per 1000 patients resident. In 1891, when the epidemic of influenza was at its height, this proportion rose to 46. In 1892 it had fallen to 39, and in the past year it fell back to its former average of 34, as shown in Table XX. of Appendix A.

Removals
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1893, 69 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 14 were sent back, 33 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1893, 141 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 17 have been finally discharged as recovered; 22 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 18 have been returned to asylums; 1 died; and 83 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1893, has been 3838, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1868,	137
„ 1864,	73	„ 1869,	149
„ 1865,	103	„ 1870,	148
„ 1866,	102	„ 1871,	185
„ 1867,	112	„ 1872,	181

In 1873, . . .	145
„ 1874, . . .	118
„ 1875, . . .	123
„ 1876, . . .	120
„ 1877, . . .	105
„ 1878, . . .	101
„ 1879, . . .	113
„ 1880, . . .	87
„ 1881, . . .	77
„ 1882, . . .	192
„ 1883, . . .	167

In 1884, . . .	112
„ 1885, . . .	122
„ 1886, . . .	101
„ 1887, . . .	124
„ 1888, . . .	127
„ 1889, . . .	116
„ 1890, . . .	105
„ 1891, . . .	137
„ 1892, . . .	106
„ 1893, . . .	141

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1893.

Removals
on Probation.

Of the 3838 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 757 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1893 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	11	Brought forward, . . .	122
Argyll District Asylum, . . .	13	Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	1
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	9	Barony Parochial Asylum, . . .	14
Banff District Asylum, . . .	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum, . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . .	5	Govan Parochial Asylum, . . .	2
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	2	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	11	Paisley Parochial Asylum, . . .	1
Elgin District Asylum, . . .	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . .	1	Buchan Poorhouse, . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	4	Cuninghame Poorhouse, . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . .	1	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . .	35	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . .	0	Dundee West Poorhouse, . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . .	13	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	2	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . .	0
Murray's Royal Asylum, . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . .	0
Perth District Asylum, . . .	1	Kincardine Poorhouse, . . .	0
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	6	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	0
Stirling District Asylum, . . .	4	Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . .	2	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . .	1
Mollendo House Private Asylum, . . .	0	Perth Poorhouse, . . .	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . .	2	St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, . . .	0
Westernmains Private Asylum, . . .	0	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . .	0
Whitehouse Private Asylum, . . .	0		
Carry forward, . . .	122	Total, . . .	141

In the numbers above given the cases of patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1893.

exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not be inferred, from the figures given above, that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Distribution
of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XIII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1894, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Districts or Parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted
by Sheriffs
during the
Year.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1893. The number of orders granted during the year was 3015.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Table XVIII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1893. The number of licences amounted to 28, and they

were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 21 wards for lunatics in poorhouses. Establishments for Lunatics.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XIX. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII. Results of Treatment in Establishments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1893, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately. Causes of Death in each Establishment.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The whole number of attendants who left, were dismissed, or died during 1893 was 600, which is 31 less than the number for the previous year, and 66 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 445, which is 32 less than the number for the previous year, and 56 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. In addition to these 445 voluntary resignations, 10 men and 31 women left on account of ill-health, 3 men and 1 woman died during their term of service, and 6 men and 4 women left on account of their services being no longer required. The remainder were returned to us as dismissed for the following reasons:—(a) For drunkenness 11 men and 5 women, (b) for insubordination 4 men and 5 women, (c) for being absent without leave 11 men and 8 women, (d) for incompetence or unsuitableness 10 men and 12 women, (e) for neglect of duty 5 men and 4 women, (f) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 10 men and 5 women, (g) for dishonesty 1 man and 1 woman, (h) for improprieties of conduct 2 men and 2 women, (i) for having been found to have been dismissed from other asylums for misconduct 3 men. One man absconded. Changes among Attendants.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1893 was 201. Of these 95 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 63 within a week and 12 after a week; 31 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency, on the authority Escapes from Asylums.

Establishments
for Lunatics.
Escapes from
Asylums.

of which they had been detained. Of the 31 patients not brought back, 4 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 19 as relieved, 6 as not improved, and 1 was placed on probation. In 1 case, afterwards referred to when dealing with accidents, the escape resulted in the patient's death.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1884 to 1893:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1884,	272	21	2	32
1885,	248	19	4	29
1886,	228	16	2	26
1887,	221	15	3	25
1888,	207	17	4	23
1889,	190	22	1	20
1890,	182	19	4	19
1891,	194	22	7	20
1892,	176	15	1	18
1893,	201	26	4	20
Totals, . . .	2119	192	32	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1893 was below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 12, being the same number as in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in
Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1893 was 105. Of these, 9 ended fatally. In the case of 3 of these patients the death was suicidal, 1 by setting clothes on fire, and 2 by running off and throwing themselves in front of passing trains. Of the 6 fatal accidents which were not suicidal 3 were due to falls, and 3 to asphyxia, caused by turning over in bed during an epileptic fit. There were 3 cases of unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

In 43 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dis-

location of joints. These were occasioned in 25 cases by falls; in 8 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow patients; in 5 cases the injury was unintentionally self-inflicted; and in 5 cases the causes were not ascertained. Of the remaining accidents there were 17 injuries to the head; 2 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald; 2 cases of internal injury unintentionally self-inflicted; and 24 injuries of an unimportant character.

Establishments
for Lunatics.Accidents in
Asylums.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-sixth of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.						
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.			
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	23
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6
1892	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	10
1893	...	7	...	...	7	5	2	5

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who

Establishment
for Lunatics.

had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-four years only 304 recoveries, or 23 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-six years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-four years would represent 18 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-four years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 32 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 818 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 7 persons re-admitted during 1893 to which the 7 re-admissions refer, 1 has been re-admitted once since 1868, 3 twice, 1 three times, 1 five times and 1 seventeen times. In the 5 cases of recovery in 1893, 3 patients had been re-admitted twice, one sixteen times and one seventeen times since 1868, the last re-admission being in 1890, 1891 and 1893 respectively. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-six years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last seventeen of the twenty-six years the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

Different Classes of Establishments.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved soon after the passing of that Act to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums in occupation and 3 in course of erection.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 establishments of this class at present. They will soon be reduced in number, and no more can be created.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Aberdeen
Royal Asylum
at Aberdeen.

The population of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to increase, being, it is stated, now 100 more than the number on the register when the branch at Daviot was opened. The main building is, therefore, as full as it was before that branch was occupied, and a hope is accordingly expressed that the completion of the new buildings will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. The Daviot Branch is reported to have left a very pleasing impression from the variety it affords of interesting and healthy occupation, the great amount of freedom enjoyed by the inmates, and the absence of features suggestive of the less pleasing sides of asylum life. The institution is managed with great care and ability.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum, Loch-
gilphead.

The proposed re-arrangement of the accommodation on the male side of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, so as to provide better hospital accommodation, is about to be carried out, and an additional day-room dormitory is to be built. A large store-room and a sleeping-room for the night attendants is also to be provided. Nearly all the work connected with these changes is to be done by the patients and the artizan attendants. Great progress has been made with the construction of the new road round the asylum grounds. The making of this road is a temporary substitute to a large number of the men for the active work afforded by a farm, but it is less varied than farm work, and cannot therefore furnish suitable employment for some patients who would be usefully occupied on a farm. It is mentioned, with commendation, that the female attendants have been provided with a uniform dress like that worn by hospital nurses. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients were tidily clothed and comfortably provided for.

Ayr District
Asylum, Glen-
gall, Ayr.

The dangerous overcrowding of the Ayr District Asylum is reported to have become more intensified, and the District Board are urged to take immediate steps to remedy the evil. Plans for making an efficient extension of the asylum have been agreed upon, but as a considerable time must elapse before they can be carried out, some temporary measure of relief to the asylum is suggested, and in this connection it is recommended that a separate building should at once be erected, designed for use as a hospital for infectious disease, but which, in the absence of such disease, would be capable of being used as ordinary accommodation. The supply

of vegetables from the garden is stated to have been for a considerable time insufficient. Though the evils arising from overcrowding were, it is said, apparent, the patients are in other respects treated with kindly consideration, and no complaints were made.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The drainage and the whole sanitary arrangements of the Banff District Asylum are in process of being thoroughly overhauled, and it is reported that, in the course of the work, serious defects in the drainage were disclosed. The patients are liberally provided for in regard to food and clothing, and have ample occupation out of doors. The asylum is reported to be managed in a very careful and successful manner.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

A prominent feature in the management of the Crichton Royal Institution is the large extent to which private patients are accommodated in residences on grounds belonging to the asylum, but at distances more or less considerable from the main buildings. There are now eight of these separate country houses, and their use is reported to confer a great benefit upon their inmates, both in respect of the freedom and homelike life enjoyed in them, and of the great power which such a variety of choice gives in adapting the accommodation to a patient's mental condition and means. Many of the male private patients are regularly engaged in garden work. A large part of the work about the grounds of the first house is done by them and by paid servants, while work for the male pauper patients is found at the farm, which is now very large. The administration of the asylum is reported to be remarkably able, and the establishment to be in a state of high efficiency.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The acquisition of the Dundee Royal Asylum of the new farm of 200 acres is reported to have been of great use to the male patients. The asylum was found in good order, but attention is again drawn to the desirability of greater attention being given to tidiness in the clothing of the female patients. Improvements are being carried out by the introduction of new water-closets, sinks, and tiling, and the supply of water is reported to be better. The financial position of the asylum is understood to be improving, and a hope is expressed that the Directors may soon be able to make the asylum complete in directions in which it is still deficient. Improved hospital accommodation and a chapel are named as two additions which should be made when opportunity offers.

Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

The inspection of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum is reported to have left most pleasing impressions both as regards the efficiency of the general government of the institution, the careful individual attention bestowed upon each patient, and the earnest spirit inspired into the staff, which shows itself in their efforts to make every department of the institution as efficient as possible. Some time must elapse before the main building at Craig House will be ready for complete occupation, but another detached villa, in addition to South Craig, opened last year, will, it is expected, be soon completed.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Edinburgh.

The Elgin District Asylum is reported to be much overcrowded on the female side, but plans for an extension have been prepared,

Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

with the object of relieving the overcrowding and of making suitable provision for the wants of the future. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients indicated that they were well managed and provided for.

Considerable progress has been made with the new hospital buildings at the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and hopes are expressed that these buildings will be pushed on to completion as soon as possible, in view of the overcrowding from which the asylum has for some time suffered. The District Board are urged to take advantage of the earliest suitable opportunity that offers for acquiring more land either on lease or by purchase. This is regarded as specially desirable, in view of the growing population of the asylum, in order to maintain fully the means of outdoor occupation, and to secure an ample supply of such things as milk and vegetables.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The reconstruction of part of the female wing of the East House of the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and the addition to it planned after the recent occurrence of fire, are now completed, and the result is reported to be a very valuable addition to the resources of the institution in providing a greatly improved sick-ward for that section of the asylum. The new arrangements are said to be excellent in every respect, and alterations and additions of a similar character for the male wing of the building are under consideration. Commendation is expressed of the important service to the public which the asylum renders in providing excellent accommodation for all classes of private patients, but especially for those whose means are restricted, and who, in the absence of such aid as the asylum affords them, might be obliged to seek the assistance of the parish. Nearly half the number of private patients in the asylum pay £40 per annum or less, and of these a considerable number only pay from £20 to £30. The Directors are understood to contemplate making further provision for persons unable to pay high rates of board, and it is certain that they cannot render a greater service to the public than in doing so. The asylum is reported to be managed with great energy and ability, and was found in a state of high efficiency.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The Haddington District Asylum was found in excellent order. The wants of the patients are well supplied, and they were found in a satisfactory condition.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

The first entry makes reference to the death of Dr Thomas Aitken, who was Medical Superintendent of the Inverness District Asylum since its erection—a period of thirty years. He was succeeded in November 1892 by Dr John Cumming Mackenzie, Assistant Medical Officer in the County Asylum, Morpeth. Many changes of an important character have been introduced, and are referred to with commendation. Among those mentioned are improved arrangements at meals, the greater disuse of locked doors,

the decoration of the central corridor, and the laying out of the grounds in front of the buildings. Many patients have been discharged as being either recovered or in a condition which made confinement in an asylum no longer necessary. These discharges have reduced the population to what it was in 1887, and have been so considerable in number that the District Board have postponed consideration of plans which had been prepared for a separate hospital. A proposal to change the entrance to the asylum, so as to allow the grounds in front to be given up entirely to the patients, is referred to with approval, and a strong recommendation is made that a separate chapel should be erected within the grounds.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The Kirklands Asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects good. Great credit is said to be due to Dr Clark, who has no Medical Assistant, for the way in which he has overcome the difficulties in connection with the management of this asylum, which has a branch situated at a considerable distance.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

The female hospital ward of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum is reported to be overcrowded, and a recommendation is made in both entries that steps should be taken to relieve it. A satisfactory water-supply is now believed to have been secured by the formation of a reservoir estimated to contain a six months supply, and a gravitation tank holding 30,000 gallons. The condition of the patients, and the state of the house, are reported to show careful and efficient medical and general management.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

The Montrose Royal Asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They enjoy great immunity from irksome discipline, and no unnecessary restriction is put upon their liberty. The separate hospital and the villa of Ravenswood, which affords accommodation of a high class for private patients, answer their purposes admirably.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

Murray's Royal Asylum is reported to be managed with much ability. The special needs of patients are carefully studied, and constant efforts are made to make their lives interesting and to promote their recovery. The laundry arrangements are very perfect, the most recent improvement being the introduction of a fan in the drying closet producing a forced current of hot air, which has been found highly efficient. The work performed by the male patients in the asylum grounds forms an element in their treatment which is stated to be very beneficial.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Regret is expressed that Dr M'Iver Campbell, under whom the Perth District Asylum was managed for ten years with great care and ability, has been obliged to resign the superintendence owing to ill health. He has been succeeded by Dr George M. Robertson,

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Senior Assistant in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Among the many improvements which were introduced by Dr Campbell was a bi-weekly evening school. This school, which has been continued by Dr Robertson, has been in operation for more than five years, and its usefulness as an adjunct to asylum management may, it is said, be regarded as established. It has introduced an element of healthy interest into the lives of many of the patients which has promoted their recovery and increased their happiness, and it constitutes a feature of management which, it is thought, might be beneficially adopted in other asylums. The establishment was found throughout in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. The building contains more patients than it was intended to accommodate, and the District Board are recommended to consider in what way an extension could best be carried out.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum,
Melrose.

Much outdoor work has been done by the patients of the Roxburgh Asylum with pleasing results as regards the appearance of the asylum grounds. Arrangements are reported to have been made for refitting the lavatories and water-closets. There appears to be a prospect that, before long, the asylum will possess an adequate supply of good water obtained by gravitation. The asylum was found in excellent order, and is reported to be conducted with much ability and success.

Stirling Dis-
trict Asylum,
Larbert.

The new hospital buildings of the Stirling District Asylum are stated in the last entry to be nearly ready for occupation. Much thought has been given to their design and construction, and the result is excellent. A new mortuary and research room have been provided, which are said to be highly satisfactory and to place the asylum in advance, in this respect, of every asylum in Scotland. The extensive alterations on the main building have also proved most satisfactory, and the general arrangements and equipment of the institution are now such as to make it one of the best asylums in the country. It is reported to be managed with great ability, energy, and conscientiousness.

Private
Asylums.

(b) Private Asylums.

Mavisbank
Private
Asylum,
Polton, Mid-
lothian.

Mavisbank Private Asylum was reported to have been found in good order and presenting all the features of a comfortable residence. The patients were found well provided for, and they are reported to be treated with kindness and ability.

Mollendo
House Private
Asylum,
Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Private Asylum was found as usual clean and in good order, and the patients were tranquil and free from complaint.

Saughton Hall
Private
Asylum, near
Edinburgh.

The patients of Saughton Hall Private Asylum are reported to be admirably provided for. It has not for several years been found necessary to resort to restraint or seclusion, and restrictive

arrangements generally are absent. The condition of each patient is carefully studied, and the medical treatment of the inmates is thorough and able.

The Westermains Private Asylum continues to be well managed. The establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The inmates of the Whitehouse Private Asylum are reported to receive careful and kindly attention, and to enjoy all the comforts of a good home.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

The Abbey Parochial Asylum was found in excellent order. Much is done to promote the happiness and comfort of the inmates, and their condition was found in all respects satisfactory.

The extension of the Barony Parochial Asylum, including improved hospital accommodation, and blocks for easily managed patients, is reported to be approaching completion. All parts of the main building and outlying sections of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the patients are comfortably clothed and well fed, and were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

The condition of the patients in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum and the state of the wards are reported to be very creditable to the management, especially in view of the difficulties arising from the structural defects of the building.

Mr John Thomson, formerly Superintendent of the Paisley Parochial Asylum, has been appointed Governor of the Govan Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum. The asylum is overcrowded, but some relief has been found through the occupation of accommodation provided for patients in the farm buildings erected in connection with the District Asylum which is being built at Hawkhead. The management of the asylum is satisfactory, and the circumstances of the patients are as favourable as can be looked for in an institution which is overcrowded.

The Greenock Asylum was found in excellent order, and shows evidence of careful and able medical and general management. The fence between the grounds and the railway has been heightened, as was recommended, with a view to lessen the risk of accident. Suggestions are made that the room on the female side occupied by patients who are difficult to manage should be made brighter and more comfortable, and that it would be useful to introduce bright colours and variety into the clothing of the women.

Mr George Pirie has succeeded Mr Thomson in the superintendence of the Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum. The changes carried out in the male sick-room are favourably mentioned, and the Asylum was found throughout in excellent order.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

Buchan Poor-
house, New
Maud, Aber-
deenshire.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition and free from complaint.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse is highly commended, the patients have all their wants liberally and thoughtfully provided for, and were found tranquil and contented.

Cuninghame
Poorhouse,
Irvine,
Ayrshire.

The flooring of the female dayrooms of the Cuninghame Poorhouse Lunatic Wards have been satisfactorily relaid with pitch pine, as was recommended. Much attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients, and the establishment is in all respects well managed.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse,
Dumbarton.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse are reported to enjoy much liberty. They are largely employed in healthy and profitable work, and their condition was found in every way satisfactory.

Dundee East
Poorhouse,
Dundee.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for and are treated with care and kindness.

Dundee West
Poorhouse,
Dundee.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse were found clean and fresh. The patients are treated judiciously and with kindness, and their condition was in all respects satisfactory.

Edinburgh
City Parish
Poorhouse,
Craiglockhart,
near Edin-
burgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients were tranquil and free from complaint. The patients were found well clothed, but a recommendation is made that the supply of coats be increased, so as to provide the men with a change of clothing in case of getting wet. Some of the patients are regarded as doubtfully suitable for such accommodation and treatment as can be furnished in an institution of this kind.

Hamilton
Poorhouse,
Hamilton.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The patients are well provided with useful work, and their condition was highly satisfactory. New lavatory arrangements have been introduced, and are spoken of with commendation.

Inveresk
Poorhouse,
Musselburgh.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be, in all respects, satisfactorily provided for. The institution is well appointed and well managed, and was found throughout in excellent order.

Kincardine
Poorhouse,
Stonehaven.

An enlargement of the dayrooms of the Lunatic Wards of Kincardine Poorhouse is recommended, and is under consideration of the Committee. The state of the wards, and the condition and

treatment of the inmates, were found in all respects satisfactory. The proportion of feeble patients who need nursing, and who are, therefore, doubtfully suitable for such care as can be given in an institution such as this, is reported to be becoming larger.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The enlargements and improvements which have been carried out in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are reported to be very satisfactory. A suggestion is made for the conversion of the porch into a shoeroom, in such a way as to avoid interfering with the lighting of the dayroom. The patients are stated to be exceedingly well cared for, and to be managed in a spirit of kindness.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

A recommendation as to improving the flooring of the dayrooms of the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse has been given effect to. The wards were found in good order, and the patients are well managed, but attention is drawn to the necessity for watchfulness that inmates whose habits render them unfit for such wards are removed to the asylum.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse were found in good order, and the condition of the patients was quite satisfactory.

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

The Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse are reported to be kept in admirable order. The clothing of the patients was tidy and comfortable, and they are treated with kindness and ability, and were in a very satisfactory condition.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse for males only, were found in good order, and the wants of the inmates were well provided for. The wards were closed in November last, on account of their being required for the use of the ordinary poor.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

Considerable improvements are reported to have been carried out in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse, by which they have been made more efficient and comfortable. Some of the patients were regarded as unsuitable for treatment in an institution of this kind, and their removal to the asylum was called for. The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order, and the condition of those patients who were fit for the wards was quite satisfactory.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

The children in the Baldovan Institution were found clean in person, and neatly and tidily clothed. Their bedding was clean, and their food was liberal and served in a comfortable and orderly manner. The general management of the establishment is reported to be able and conscientious.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The amount received for the board of private pupils in the Larbert Institution for the year to 31st January 1881 was £1660.

Larbert National Institution.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

For the year to 31st January 1893 this amount had risen to £4134. This increase shows the institution to be in a highly prosperous financial condition; but, large as the increased income from private pupils has been, it is believed that it would be still greater if increased or improved accommodation were provided, and the Directors have under consideration important changes in that direction. In addition to these changes, it is urged that the Directors should perfect the appliances of the institution by the erection of a large covered playground. The system of training adopted depends much upon providing the children with the means of free and healthy play, and such a playground would enable this important means of training to be followed throughout the year and would add greatly to the children's happiness. Play is, however, only an adjunct to the means taken to improve the children. In addition to admirable and successful scholastic training of a kind suitable to their intelligence, they are trained to habits of personal order and cleanliness and to nice habits of taking their food, and much stress is laid upon the educative and moral effect of brightness, tastefulness, and variety in their clothing. The institution, from every point of view, reflects very great credit upon the zeal and ability of the Superintendent.

Establishment
for State and
Criminal
Lunatics.

Lunatic De-
partment of
H.M. General
Prison at Perth.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1893, 12 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. General Prison, Perth.—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1893.

c/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
15/1131	Barlinnie Prison, . . .	3 Jan. 1893.	J. C.	28 Jan. 1893.	Theft and prev. con.
1216	Glasgow Do.	15 Feb. "	J. B.	21 Feb. "	Attempt to murder.
16/68	Dundee Do.	23 March "	T. G.	22 April "	Assault and breach of peace and prev. con.
71	Glasgow Do.	20 April "	J. M'L.	22 April "	Assault to danger of life.
195	Maxwelltown Prison, . .	21 March "	H. S.	22 May "	Rape.
333	Glasgow Do.	14 June "	T. G.	17 June "	Murder.
194	Do. Do.	14 June "	M. H. or M'D.	17 June "	Assault and murder.
429	Peterhead Do.	16 Dec. 1889.	P. C.	4 July "	Culpable homicide.
752	Barlinnie Do.	7 Feb. 1893.	W. H.	30 Aug. "	Theft by housebreaking, and prev. con. of theft and attempted house-breaking.
812	Dundee Do.	10 Oct. "	J. F.	7 Sept. "	Assault to danger of life, and murder.
871	Main Do.	2 Sept. 1890.	J. T.	2 Oct. "	(1) Theft by housebreaking; (2) Attempt to break into a shop, and prev. con. of theft.
647	Glasgow Do.	30 Oct. 1893.	M. K. or B. or L.	3 Nov. "	Murder.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1893 :—

Establishment
for State and
Criminal
Lunatics.

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40.0	14.5	10	2	4	0	3	2	3	1

The inmates at 31st December 1893 were classified as follows :—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	31
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	16
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired,	—
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	—
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	4
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	1
	54

In the first Report on the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth, it is stated that 'the Department was found in a very satisfactory state, and the management of the patients continues to be characterised by great ability and care.' Much of this success is attributed to the efforts of Dr M'Naughtan to increase the opportunities of engaging the inmates in useful and interesting work. A recommendation is made in the second Report that the staff of warders on the male side should not be permitted on any occasion to fall below 4.

Present Condi-
tion of the
Establishment.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following :—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of a confirmed character.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

All Pauper
Lunatics but
not all Private
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings are under
jurisdiction of
Board.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires our supervision to be exercised is regarded as a duty of great importance.

Private
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1894, was 108. Of these 40 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 44 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 64 were in houses in which there was only one patient.

The position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position toward the pauper insane in private dwellings. Of the non-paupers none come upon the register unless they are boarded away from home, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings thus do not come on the register. The Board have no official knowledge of them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians. On the other hand, every pauper lunatic, wherever placed, comes upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which he is provided for. Of the patients in private dwellings on 1st January there were on the register only 108 non-paupers, while there were 2565 paupers.

This supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority.

Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1893 from 2519 to 2565. Parochial authorities are becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they have ceased to

require asylum treatment either in their own interest or in that of the public. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—

GENERAL REPORTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C.) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of lunatics in private dwellings.

General
Reports on
Visitation of
Patients.

Dr Fraser makes the following observations on the advantages of a systematized mode of providing in private dwellings for such of the insane poor as are suitable for that kind of care. These observations are made, as they ought to be, from the patients' point of view. They do not state a theory as to what ought to be best for the patients, or what arrangements for their care patients ought to like, but they tell of those conditions of life which Dr Fraser's wide experience enables him to say they do, in fact, prefer to conditions of life which, however favourable they may be otherwise, are less homelike:—

'The general condition of the insane poor in private dwellings, in regard to the essentials of well-being, will, in my opinion, compare favourably with that of patients provided for in any other way. The cottage homes in which they live, cannot, of course, be compared with the painted and decorated wards of asylums, but in my experience these cottage homes, humble though they may be, are better liked by patients than the best furnished and decorated asylums. In all institutions there is and must be a feeling of imprisonment which is irksome, whereas in private dwellings there is no feeling of imprisonment; and greater contentment is the result. Suitable patients satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings have a large amount of personal liberty, and they are surrounded with sane influences which can scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect. They have healthy interests and abundant opportunities and motives for employing themselves in the simple work to which they have been accustomed, they live in natural and healthy surroundings, and they are as happy and contented as their mental condition will allow them to be. This is what is very generally found to be true, but it is, of course, not always true. Unsuitable patients are met with, and unsuitable guardians, and unsuitable homes. But it is the duty of the Board to rectify these mistakes and defects. No method of providing for the insane can or does escape defects which need to be put right, and it would be unreasonable to expect that no defective arrangements should be encountered during an inspection of the insane who are provided for in private dwellings.'

An important and growing branch of the duties committed to the Board refers to questions which arise in regard to persons whose estates have been placed under curatory in consequence of mental

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
General
Reports on
Visitation of
Patients.

defect. The number of persons whose means are so protected has increased since the passing, in 1880, of the Judicial Factors (Scotland) Act, which provided for the appointment of Judicial Factors in Sheriff Courts in cases of estates not exceeding £100 in yearly value. Many patients under curatory are resident in private dwellings, and the experience of the Board shows that the powers of inspection which they possess in the case of these patients are highly necessary in the patients' interests, and that evils would arise if such inspection under State authority were wanting. This is especially true of those patients whose means are small, and the Act above referred to has, through cheapening the process of appointing Curators, been the means of bringing an increased number of such patients under the Board's supervision. Speaking of the Act of 1880, Dr Fraser observes:—

‘My experience in visiting the insane under private care shows that this Act has conferred many benefits on the insane. It has brought under the guardianship of the State the persons and property of a class of individuals who were not, previous to this Act, under the supervision of the State. There are at present, by the operation of this Act, persons in private dwellings under the supervision of the Board whose estates vary from a total of £40 to those whose annual income is £100. Many of these persons are in more or less straitened circumstances, and are kept in a manner more or less closely resembling that in which pauper lunatics are kept. The majority of the insane whose curators have been appointed by Sheriff-Courts are in asylums, and I am speaking here only of those who are left under care in private dwellings. The advantages which the supervision of the Board confer on these curatory patients in private dwellings are many. It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioner to see that the money possessed by them is expended in securing their comfort and happiness, and that no undue economy is practised for the benefit of those who, at their death, will inherit their money; it is also a duty to see that the accommodation of these patients is satisfactory, that the guardians are suitable, and that everything is done to promote their health and well-being. Good is effected by the personal advice of the Visiting Commissioner, by the interest he shows in the welfare of the patients, and by the knowledge which the guardians acquire as to the power of the Board to interfere on behalf of the patient. Curators do not, as a rule, visit their wards; in fact, there appears to be no obligation on them to do so; their duty is limited to matters relating to the estates of the patients, which, of course, includes the payment of their guardians. But I have, in my experience, found that most curators are willing to do everything that is possible in the circumstances to secure proper care of their wards.’

Dr Lawson's report contains statistics in illustration of important questions which arise in connection with Specially Licensed Houses—that is, private dwellings containing more than one and not more than four patients. Ever since the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1862 brought such houses into existence, this mode of providing for the care of the insane in private dwellings has held a position of increasing importance. One risk in connection with the

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
General
Reports on
Visitation
of Patients.

increasing number of guardians who were permitted to receive more than one patient, was a tendency towards undue aggregation of patients in one locality. This tendency was natural, both from the fact that many large city parishes having patients in distant country localities found that parochial supervision was easier when groups of patients were brought together, and from the fact that householders in villages often wished to follow the example of their neighbours who had found it advantageous to receive patients as boarders. It will be seen, however, from the following remarks by Dr Lawson, that the Board have hitherto been able to avoid the danger of undue aggregation :—

‘In order to prevent the too close aggregation of pauper lunatics, within a limited area, it has, from time to time, been found necessary to check the flow of patients into certain localities. There are, in my district, a few aggregations, such as Kennoway, Star, Thornton, Auchtermuchty, Kilconquhar, Gartmore, and Scone, in which a number of patients are provided for in a limited area. Such patients are generally under experienced guardians, and are, to a large extent, patients whose suitability has been determined by long residence. Their presence causes no dissatisfaction in the villages in which they reside. Their condition shows little change from year to year. I find that there are 201 Specially Licensed Houses of this village class in my district. In each of the above-mentioned places the patients would be found to be included in a circle which would not be more than a mile in diameter; and in many cases the visitation of them is a house-to-house-visitation.

‘But there are 116 Specially Licensed Houses in the counties visited by me, which are comparatively scattered. They are at varying distances from one another and from houses in which single patients reside. They are so far apart that it is expedient to drive instead of walking from one to the other; and sometimes they are several miles distant from the nearest house in which a pauper lunatic resides. This dispersion of Specially Licensed Houses has been pressed upon Inspectors of Poor, and it is satisfactory to think that the policy of preventing over much aggregation is being successfully pursued.’

Another risk connected with these houses which can only be guarded against by careful administration, arises from the fact that, when a guardian has proved fairly successful in the management of two patients, and desires to have three or four, pressure is often put upon the Board by Parochial Authorities to sanction the increased number. This the Board do, however, always with hesitation, and only in cases where the guardianship and accommodation are exceptionally good. The views which have guided the Board in this matter are well expressed by Dr Lawson in the following passage :—

‘Special licenses for two patients are granted by the General Board when they are satisfied that the guardianship and accommodation are satisfactory. Applications for extension to admit three or four patients are remitted to the Deputy-Commissioner who conducts the visitation of the district in which the house is situated, and he advises, according to his personal knowledge, as

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

General
Reports on
Visitation of
Patients.

' to whether or not the extension should be granted. Though no
' general rule can be laid down, it is felt that the patients are more
' likely to share in the general life of the household when not more
' than two reside in the same house; and it is certain that no
' guardian should have the care of four patients unless he has had
' great experience and is engaged in some form of occupation which
' makes it probable that he and the patients will spend much of
' their time together. When such conditions exist it is found that
' the patients who live in houses licensed for four are generally
' happy and contented; clean and tidy. In some of the best
' Specially Licensed Houses of this kind, three generations of
' guardians in succession have held the special licence, and I know
' of, at least, one instance in which the same patients have been
' under the protection of the three successive representatives of the
' same family.

' It is noticed, however, that when a guardian has been success-
' ful in treating patients when his licence was limited to two, he is
' sometimes less successful in dealing with a larger number. His
' tendency, when the number of patients is increased, is to place
' them in a room apart from the household; and thus to deprive
' them, during some part of the day, of the company of sane
' associates.

' I am satisfied that, in the great majority of cases, it is better to
' have two houses, each containing two patients, than to have one
' house containing four. In the latter there may be greater neat-
' ness and a greater appearance of good management and control;
' but in the former there is greater domesticity and an absence of
' institutional features.'

REPORTS BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS ON INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS.

Reports on
individual
Patients.

The Reports made to the Board by the Deputy Commissioners, once a year or oftener, in the case of every patient provided for under private care, may be said to contain illustrations of almost every point of a practical nature that can arise in connection with the care of the insane in private dwellings. These Reports sometimes show a patient to be unfit for private care, and lead the Board to call for his removal to an asylum. Sometimes they merely recommend removal to another guardian or to more suitable surroundings, or call attention to such things as defects of clothing, the need of repair of dwellings, irregularity of local visitation, the claims of guardians to higher allowances, &c. Such recommendations, once made, are not lost sight of until the Board have received satisfactory assurance that all that is desirable has been done. In regard to the great bulk of these Reports, however, no action whatever is called for. The patient has been shown, by many previous Reports, to be in all respects well provided for, and all the record that is necessary may be contained in such entries as 'No change,' 'Healthy and cheerful,' 'Continues well cared for,' 'No recommendation,' &c. Many of the Reports, however, on patients who are well situated, and in regard to whom no recommendation is made, incidentally throw light upon the home life of patients, and on general questions relating to the care of the insane in private dwellings; and in some the case of the patient who is the

subject of report is intentionally used to illustrate such general questions. These Reports are, however, either of the nature of incidental reflections forced upon the writer's notice by the circumstances on which he is reporting, or they are memoranda for the information of the Board or for future guidance in the work of inspection, and they present from year to year numerous points of interest and subjects of illustration. It has been thought that it may be of use to give here some extracts from the Reports of last year, bringing together those that can be classified in such a way as to illustrate special phases of the life, care, and treatment of the insane poor in private dwellings. These extracts may be regarded as having a special value from the circumstance that they are a simple record of facts, and were not written for publication or in support of any view.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
Reports on
Individual
Patients.

(a) *Usefulness of Patients.*

A reader of these Reports, as they are submitted to the Board from time to time, will be struck with the frequency of the remarks as to the usefulness of patients. This usefulness has sometimes a direct pecuniary value, but more frequently the value of the work consists merely in such help as is contributed by an active and capable member of a family who takes a share in the affairs of the household. The following are illustrations of what is referred to:—

1. A. M. of the parish of C; aged 50; guardian unrelated; three years in asylum; one year under private care:—‘This woman is somewhat haughty in her manner and reserved in conversation, but she is quite manageable and very industrious. She does the whole work of the house, and also knits and sews much.’
2. I. S. or S. of the parish of D; aged 55; guardian unrelated; nine years in asylum; one year under private care:—‘Very demented and full of strange notions. A strong, energetic woman, who works actively at home work.’
3. H. H. of the parish of E; aged 32; guardian unrelated; two years and a half in asylum; seven months under private care:—‘A quiet, inoffensive man, who does little jobs at joinery and cabinet work. He is robust and cheerful; most of his talk is unintelligible. He is quite amenable to control, has much freedom, and is happy and contented.’
4. J. W. of the parish of St C; aged 32; guardian unrelated; a congenital imbecile; never in asylum; resides in Edinburgh:—‘He is a messenger for a shop in the West Port. He is well cared for.’
5. P. D. of the parish of N; aged 42; guardian unrelated; a congenital idiot; at one time in Baldovan Training School for Imbecile Children; twenty-two years under private care:—‘He was away at a distance, usefully employed. The wide use of threshing machines has opened up a suitable form of occupation for imbeciles of P.’s class. He is the third or fourth patient whom I have visited in Aberdeenshire, who was following the machine from farm to

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Reports on
Individual
Patients.

- 'farm, to carry water for the engine. He has a highly suitable home, and all his wants are supplied.'
6. J. S. of the parish of L; aged 40; guardian unrelated; four years in asylum; eight years under private care:—'Patient continues a useful member of the community. He is to be seen at all times wheeling coals to customers or carrying them into their houses. He is in good health and contented.'
 7. W. L. of the parish of S; aged 49; guardian unrelated; fourteen years in asylum; three years under private care:—'Patient is an industrious worker. He breaks stones with his guardian, and I was informed that his heap at the end of the day is larger than that of the guardian.'
 8. E. S. of the parish of K; aged 31; guardian unrelated; one year in asylum; twelve years under private care:—'Patient is a stout and healthy imbecile who is a good houseworker. She is shy and timid, but happy and contented. Home is superior, and guardian is intelligent and capable.'
 9. J. B. of the parish of G; aged 53; guardian unrelated; thirteen years in asylum; one year under private care:—'Although full of absurd delusions, the patient is doing remarkably well, is docile, amiable, and industrious, and is very happy and contented. She is in a good home.'
 10. M. D. of the parish of B; aged 38; guardian unrelated; five years in asylum; four years under private care:—'Patient is stout and healthy. She is an industrious worker, both as to the house and as to her needle.'
 11. E. B. of the parish of K; aged 45; guardian unrelated; five years in asylum; seventeen years under private care:—'Health and condition continue satisfactory, and patient is happy and contented. Found her helping the guardian's daughter in cleaning the village school.'

(b) *Improvement in Mental and Bodily Condition of Patients.*

Another point which strikes the reader of these reports is the frequency with which mention is made of improvement having taken place in the patient's mental or bodily condition. In the case of many of the patients who have improved under private care, and who have previously been in asylums, it is not doubted that improvement might have occurred had they remained asylum inmates. But, although the cases quoted refer to patients selected for private care on the ground that they are incurable, the reports show that mental and bodily improvement may take place in homely surroundings, and it is only reasonable to attribute a considerable share of the improvement recorded to the sane influences surrounding them, and to the healthy, natural life which they lead.

1. J. W. R. of the parish of G; aged 45; guardian unrelated; five years in asylum; seven years under private care:—'This patient has gradually been improving in bodily health and in cheerfulness. She talks fairly rationally, but speaks a good deal to herself and laughs heartily at her own remarks.'

- 2 C. G. of the parish of N; aged 46; guardian unrelated; twelve years in asylum; four years under private care:—
 'Patient continues to improve mentally and bodily, and she is proving a success in a private dwelling.'
- 3 J. N. P. of the parish of B; aged 58; guardian unrelated; one year in asylum; six years under private care:—'Much improved in mental as well as bodily condition. But for a slight "softness," and a somewhat childish impression-ability, she might be regarded as sane. Any attempt to certify her as recovered, and to remove her from her present home, would at once induce melancholia.'
- 4 M. H. of the parish of G; aged 63; guardian unrelated; sixteen years in asylum; thirteen years under private care:—'Has been improving in bodily health and mental brightness for some time. She likes to be much out of doors.'
- 5 J. K. of the parish of P; an imbecile; aged 51; guardian unrelated; thirteen years under private care; deaf, and speaks imperfectly:—'This woman has improved very much in her present home. She looks much better physically, and she is bright and cheerful among the children. She has a great liking for nursing, and the guardian speaks feelingly about the great help she has had from Jessie. She walks to B. with the children, and her guardian has the utmost confidence in her. This is an excellent instance of a somewhat unfavourable case admirably provided for, and physically and mentally elevated by kindness and comfort.'
- 6 W. F. of the parish of H; aged 42; guardian unrelated; dementia; one year in asylum; four years under private care; reported on as follows in 1891 by the Deputy Commissioner:—'The mother states that the patient is doing well, improving mentally, and getting a day's work occasionally;' Deputy Commissioner, two years later, reports:—'Patient has practically been living alone since his mother's death. He is in the same house, and appears to be doing remarkably well. He works daily on a farm in the neighbourhood, and in the shooting season he is employed by his old master as under-keeper. His active life has caused a great improvement mentally;' soon afterwards medically certified to be 'now fit, mentally and physically, to manage his own affairs and earn his own living,' and removed from the roll of pauper lunatics as recovered.
- 7 B. M'K. or C. of the parish of N; aged 51; guardian unrelated; nine years in asylum; three years under private care:—'Patient is doing well, and has improved mentally. She is employed constantly at knitting, and makes a little money by it.'
- 8 E. M. of the parish of N; aged 26; guardian unrelated; two years and a half in asylum; three years under private care:—'Patient is improving mentally, and is becoming more useful. She can now go messages to the shops, and spoke quite sensibly during my visit. It is evident that her

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
Reports on
Individual
Patients.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Reports on
Individual
Patients.

'insanity is lessening, and that her intelligence and mental activity are increasing.'

(c) *Improvement due to Efforts of Guardians.*

In the cases just quoted, the improvement seems to have been the outcome of a simple and industrious home life, under kindly and judicious guardianship; but in some instances, of which the following are specimens, the improvement recorded has been directly due to efforts on the part of guardians to train the patients into sane habits :—

1. A. C. of the parish of G; aged 25; guardian unrelated; three years in Baldovan Training School; seven years with present guardian :—'Patient continues doing well, and is in excellent physical condition. She is being trained to be as useful as her defective intelligence will permit. She is growing a strong young woman, and is as happy as the day is long.'
2. R. F. of the parish of St A; aged 22; guardian unrelated; a congenital imbecile, said to have been badly brought up; was helpless and dirty in her habits, and was placed for six months under asylum treatment, from which she was discharged two years ago :—'This girl has developed both mentally and physically. She walks better and speaks better, and has improved in her habits;' described as 'much attached to her guardian.'
3. J. M'K. of the parish of A; congenital imbecile; aged 24; guardian unrelated; never in asylum :—'She is a picture of health. The guardian has made a great improvement in her ways. She is much quieter, and less loutish than she was.'
4. B. F. of the parish of B; aged 43; guardian unrelated; never in asylum; ten years under private care; described as 'a low type of imbecile, with chronic ophthalmia' :—'Patient has lately improved in habits. She was cured of her wet habits by the guardian sleeping with her. She has also begun to do a little work.'

(d) *Patients seemingly Unsuitable for Private Care proving Suitable on Trial.*

The following extracts illustrate cases frequently met with in these Reports, in which the patients' condition when placed under private care was such as might naturally seem to suggest that they were altogether unsuitable for residence in private dwellings, but who, nevertheless, turned out on trial to be quite fitted for that mode of care. Many of them lead industrious and useful lives, and in some the improvement which has taken place appears to have been directly due to the training and personal influence of their guardians :—

1. J. H. of the parish of St F; aged 72; guardian unrelated; twelve years in asylum; six years under private care;

described by the Visiting Commissioner, when removed from asylum, as 'an elderly woman who has delusions of persecution, and who is also demented and somewhat dirty;' and some years later as a patient who 'undoubtedly has, or had, delusions and hallucinations which caused her nocturnal restlessness;' described in last Report as 'in excellent health and keeping, and now comparatively free from hallucinations. Very satisfactorily provided for. A good instance of what can be done by way of improving a decidedly insane patient when she is under a guardian who, like this one, has tact and firmness. This case also goes to show that, unless a patient having nocturnal delusions and hallucinations is too agitated or violent to be suitable for a private dwelling, the chances of improvement there are much greater than they are in an asylum. The nocturnal quiet of a crofter's house—beginning early and remaining long unbroken—contrasts favourably with the noisiness which, throughout the hours of the night, is so common and so annoying in institutions for the insane. As these noises not only disturb the rest of the patients, but in themselves often form the material out of which delusions are woven, the patient who is delivered from them is doubly benefited.'

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
Reports on
Individual
Patients.

2. G. M'K. or S. of the parish of K; aged 56; guardian unrelated; at one time in asylum; fifteen years ago, when reported to Board and placed under private care, was described as requiring constant supervision, and as being most obscene in her talk and general behaviour; application for the sanction of the Board to her residence in a private dwelling granted with much hesitation, and only until the visit of the Deputy Commissioner took place; but Reports of succeeding years show that the trial was fully justified, that for last year being as follows:—'The improvement which has been brought about in this patient is remarkable. She is now exceedingly sedate, and very respectable in appearance and pleasing in her manners. I doubt whether such an improvement could have been effected in a patient of this class in an asylum. Her obscenity and indecency would have relegated her to a ward where only excited and degraded patients would be; and their company, instead of having a beneficial effect, would have had a bad effect upon her. Though at first she seemed to be quite unsuitable for a private dwelling, yet she subsequently showed herself to be amenable to the personal influence of her guardians, and she became decent and correct in her behaviour.'
3. S. T. or L. of the parish of G; aged 70; guardian unrelated; sixteen years in asylum; two years under private care:—'Patient continues deeply insane, is given to fits of laughter, is subject to hallucinations and to speaking to herself, with excitement. But she is docile and good-natured, and she works industriously with her needle. She is in a good house and is excellently well cared for.'

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Reports on
Individual
Patients.

4. E. M'G. or C. of the parish of B; aged 57; guardian unrelated; nine years in asylum; four years under private care; described by Deputy Commissioner soon after removal from asylum, 'as a tall, strong, fresh-looking woman at middle life. She is mentally a typical chronic maniac, who is 'utterly incoherent, and whose talk is the purest nonsense;' described in recent Reports as continuing to be deeply insane, but as 'an easily managed, good-natured, chronic 'maniac, who knits and helps in housework.'

(e) *Visits by and to Relatives—Pleasant Homes.*

The following extracts throw light upon the freedom enjoyed by patients in private dwellings, and upon the pleasant social conditions which surround them. Such extracts, as in the case of all the other points illustrated, could easily be multiplied:—

1. M. S. or B. of the parish of D; aged 60; guardian unrelated; thirteen years in asylum; six years under private care:—
'The patient's son, his wife and daughter, took a room from 'the guardian and remained a fortnight. They were much 'pleased with their holiday, and with the patient's position 'and care. This sojourn of patient's relatives with their 'guardians is one of the most interesting and satisfactory 'features of the private dwelling system.'
2. C. H. of the parish of K; aged 33; guardian unrelated; never in asylum:—'Very cheerful and in a good home. Her 'relatives come from Stirling to see her.'
3. A. S. of the parish of K; aged 71; guardian unrelated:—
'Very cheerful at present. When I saw her she had just 'returned from Perth with a new gown, which the liberality 'of a friend had enabled her to purchase.'
4. W. R. of the parish of A; aged 68; guardian unrelated:—
'Doing well and making himself useful. At present is 'away visiting some relatives in Dundee. He saves up 'money to enjoy this trip occasionally.'
5. A. S. of the parish of D; aged 49; guardian unrelated:—'As 'comfortable, healthy, and cheerful as ever.'
6. W. C. of the parish of D; aged 44; guardian unrelated (imbecile):—'As cheerful, comfortable, and industrious as 'ever.'
7. A. R. of the parish of St C; aged 75; guardian unrelated; one of four male patients in a specially licensed house in Fifeshire:—'Very comfortable in an excellent house. The 'guardian is a pensioned "blue-jacket." There is evidence 'that old asylum attendants are apt to be bad guardians, 'having a tendency to exercise a false sort of officialism. 'This and another case shows that old sailors can become 'guardians of an exceptionally high order. They insist 'upon tidiness and good behaviour, encourage joviality, 'and serve good rations at regular hours.'

*(f) Nursing by Mother.*Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.Reports on
Individual
Patients.

The following is an instance of successful nursing of a patient by her mother under difficulties which only a mother's devotion could be expected to overcome:—

E. R. of the parish of P; aged 39:—‘I found her comparatively calm and bearing evidence of kindly and careful treatment. Her mother is sensible and is devoted to her, but I doubt whether she will long continue to have the bodily strength necessary. I doubt whether the girl could be well enough attended to by any one but her mother. Besides her periodical attacks of excitement, she has a psoas abscess which has never healed up, and she is apt to be depraved in her habits. But for her mother's special aptitude and kindliness, she would require to be placed in an institution.’

(g) Removal of Patient from Mother's Care.

The following, on the other hand, is an instance of a case in which the best interests of a patient were served by his removal from his mother's care, against her wish. He was kept clean and sufficiently fed by his mother, and was not treated by her with unkindness, but she was physically unfit for the duties of guardianship, had no control over him, and could not provide him with work. He was growing up in idleness, and the Board, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, pressed successfully for his removal to other care:—

J. S. of the parish of M; an imbecile; aged 21; last report is as follows:—‘John continues to do well. He is now quite cleanly in his habits, and completely under the control of his guardian. He was taken recently to see his mother. She did not know him, and John had not been half-an-hour in her house when he was clamorous to get away “home.” This is the most successful case of transplanting from a mother's house that I have ever known. It is highly probable that the patient's future life, which might have been a very miserable if not even a vicious one, will be permanently elevated by the action of the General Board.’

(h) Male Patients Successfully Cared for by Female Guardians.

J. L. of the parish of E; aged 49; guardian unrelated; one of four male patients in a specially licensed house:—‘Doing well. This is a good instance of a specially licensed house for four men being admirably managed by a woman. All the arrangements of the house subserve to the good of the patients, and the guardian devotes herself entirely to their comfort and care. When Mrs L.'s husband died, the question was discussed as to whether she should be allowed to retain the male patients. The affirmative decision has hitherto been fully justified.’

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Reports on
Individual
Patients.

The three cases last quoted illustrate the general principle that for the successful administration of a system of caring for the insane in private dwellings there should be avoidance of theory and a complete flexibility in practice—in other words, that every case should be considered on its merits, and that the power should be possessed of doing whatever in the special circumstances of any patient seems best.

Position of
Districts.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Dis-
tricts and
Counties
which form
them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross do.
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely —(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuth- bert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston, 14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.
Haddington,	15. Haddington district.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh do.
Lanark,	17. Barony do. 18. City of Glasgow do. 19. Govan do. 20. Lanark do.
Renfrew,	21. Renfrew do.
Argyll,	22. Argyll do.
Bute,	23. Bute do.
Ayr,	24. Ayr do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	25. Dumfries do.

Formed in 1888
out of the Glas-
gow District—
with a portion
of the Renfrew
District in the
case of Govan.

Shetland
District.

The district of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney
District.

Pauper unatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. An arrangement existed under which many lunatics from parishes in Orkney were accommodated in the Montrose

Royal Asylum, but fresh cases are not now received from the District. Position of Districts.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Caithness District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The asylum had become overcrowded, and plans of a proposed extension were under consideration, but in consequence of the energy of the Medical Superintendent in requiring parochial authorities to remove patients who were no longer deriving benefit from asylum treatment, and who were suitable for private care, the population of the asylum was so reduced as to render it unnecessary to proceed in the meantime with the scheme for enlargement. Inverness District.

The Elgin District Asylum has become overcrowded, and plans for its extension have been prepared. Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge. Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement between the Directors of the asylum and the District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of St Nicholas, Old Machar, and Buchan. Aberdeen District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. Kincardine District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. Forfar District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. Plans for improvement and extension of the accommodation are under consideration. Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. The new separate hospital and the new administrative block are now occupied, and the asylum affords complete and excellent accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District. Stirling District.

Position of
Districts.

Fife and Kin-
ross District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. A fully equipped separate hospital, which is far advanced towards completion, will enable the asylum to meet the wants of the District satisfactorily.

Edinburgh
Urban District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouse belonging to that parish.

Haddington,
Midlothian,
and Roxburgh
Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles District, the Haddington District, or the Roxburgh District.

Barony
District.

Asylum accommodation for the Barony Lunacy District continues to be supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. An extension of the asylum, rendered necessary by the increased number of the insane poor, has been completed, and the license has been accordingly increased to 850.

City of Glasgow
District.

The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Gartloch, is approaching completion.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Hawkhead, is approaching completion.

Lanark
District.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Hartwood, is approaching completion.

Renfrew
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Inexpensive changes are about to be carried out which will increase the accommodation and greatly improve the arrangements for the sick. The original feu of 50 acres, on which the institution is built, is now all the extent of land attached to it, and it is regarded as quite inadequate for an asylum of the size.

Position of
Districts.
Argyll and
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become greatly overcrowded, and plans for extending it have been approved, and are in course of being carried out.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

Dumfries
District.

VII. DIFFERENCES IN THE STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF SCOTLAND AS REGARDS PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Differences in
the Statistics
of different
parts of Scot-
land, as re-
gards Pauper
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings.

In order to show the position of pauper lunatics in private dwellings from a special point of view from which it may be usefully regarded, we have prepared the statistics given in Table XXXI. of the Appendix. Pauper lunatics may come to be provided for in private dwellings either (1) by being transferred to private dwellings from asylums and similar establishments, or (2) by remaining in private dwellings at the time they are brought on the Register, owing to asylum treatment not being regarded as necessary. In the earlier years of the Board's administration, the first of these two classes of patients,—those transferred to private dwellings from establishments,—were comparatively few in number, but they have gradually become more numerous, and they now constitute more than one-half of the total number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. On 1st January of this year, it is shown in Table XXXI. that of the 2565 pauper lunatics in private dwellings, 1363 had been transferred from establishments and 1202 had been left in private dwellings from the time they came on the Register. The numbers are given in the Table for each county in Scotland, and the counties are arranged so as to form three groups. These groups consist of (1) the Northern Islands, and those Highland and Insular counties* which lie northwest of a line drawn from Elgin to the Firth of Clyde; (2) the Central counties, which include the great manufacturing and mining districts between the Firths of Forth and Clyde; and (3) the remaining counties of Scotland, which are grouped in the Table under the name of Unselected counties.

The following Table shows for the three groups the number, at 1st January 1894, in every 100,000 of population, of each of the

* The counties dealt with as Highland and Insular are Argyll, Bute, Caithness, Elgin, Inverness, Nairn, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland; the counties dealt with as Central are Ayr, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Renfrew, Selkirk, and Stirling.

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

two classes of patients in private dwellings above referred to and of Registered Paupers at 14th May 1893 :—

Groups of Counties.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population of 1891.			
	Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings 1st January 1894.			Registered Paupers 14th May 1893.
	Transferred from Estab- lishments.	Not transferred from Estab- lishments.	Total.	
Highland and Insular, .	47	127	174	2783
Unselected,	32	29	61	1464
Central,	33	12	45	1258
Scotland,	34	30	64	1486

It will be seen that as regards the number in proportion to population of unrecovered patients who have been boarded in private dwellings on removal from establishments, the Highland and Insular group of counties shows a considerable predominance. In the Highland and Insular counties the number of such patients, at 1st January 1894, in every 100,000 of population, was 47, in the Unselected counties 32, and in the Central counties 33. With regard to the number in proportion to population of patients who have been in private dwellings continuously from the time they came on the Register, the predominance of the Highland and Insular group is seen to be very marked. The number of these patients in every 100,000 of population was, at 1st January 1894, in the Highland and Insular group 127, in the Unselected group 29, and in the Central group 12. It will be further seen from this statement that as regards the number of registered ordinary paupers in proportion to population, the three groups of counties differ from one another much in the same direction as in the case of registered pauper lunatics.

An important inference may reasonably be drawn from the figures of this Table. It may be inferred from the large number of patients who remained in private dwellings from the time they came on the Register, which is found in localities where there is a large amount of pauperism, such as the Highland and Insular counties, that there is in other localities, such as the Central counties, where pauperism is less frequent, a considerable number of insane persons who are supported by their friends and who would have come on the Register if there were a greater amount of poverty in these counties. And, conversely, a considerable number of those who, in the Highland and Insular counties, come on the Register, would not come on it if there were less poverty. There is here, therefore, an illustration of the important influence, frequently discussed in these Reports, which the relative amount of wealth in different places has upon the official statistics of lunacy, irrespective of the amount of mental unsoundness in the population.

In judging of the degree to which the accumulation of pauper lunatics in establishments is prevented by the removal of patients

who have ceased to require asylum treatment, it is proper to look at the total number of the patients discharged unrecovered, including both those transferred to private dwellings and remaining on the Register of the Board, and those removed by their friends, and taken off the Register through removal from the Poor Roll. The actual numbers of patients, belonging to each of the three groups of counties, removed in each of these ways during the last ten years, 1884-93, are given in Table XXXI. On reducing these numbers to the proportions for every 100,000 of population, we have the numbers given in the following statement:—

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Groups of Counties.	Numbers discharged from Establishments as Unrecovered during ten years 1884-93 per 100,000 of Population of 1891.		
	Became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Ceased to be Pauper Lunatics by Removal from Poor Roll.	Total.
Highland and Insular, . . .	61	55	116
Unselected,	54	46	100
Central,	52	59	111
Scotland,	53	55	108

This statement shows that, for the whole of Scotland, the number of patients discharged unrecovered from establishments who become pauper lunatics in private dwellings is nearly equal to the number of those so discharged who are removed from the Poor Roll and cease to be pauper lunatics. The largest proportion of patients who become pauper lunatics in private dwellings is in the Highland and Insular counties, and the largest proportion of patients who are removed from the Poor Roll is in the Central counties.

The differences between the numbers discharged unrecovered shown by the several districts are thus seen to be not very great when looked at in their relation to the population of each district; but if they are looked at in their relation to the number of patients resident in establishments, belonging to each district, the differences assume larger proportions. The Central group of counties is shown to have a decidedly larger proportion of patients discharged unrecovered than the rest of Scotland, and this predominance is greatest in regard to patients who cease to be paupers. The numbers are given in the following statement:—

Groups of Counties.	Numbers discharged from Establishments as Unrecovered during ten years 1884-93 per cent. of Inmates of Establishments at 1st Jan. 1891.		
	Became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Removed from Poor Roll.	Total.
Highland and Insular, . . .	23	20	43
Unselected,	24	20	44
Central,	31	35	66
Scotland,	27	28	55

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Such a study of the statistics of pauper patients in private dwellings is useful because it helps to show that an erroneous view may easily be taken of the activity of asylum and parochial authorities in preventing the unnecessary accumulation of patients in establishments if we look only at the total number of patients in private dwellings in each district. We have shown (see tabular statement on page 1), that in the Highland and Insular counties there are 174 in every 100,000 of population who are pauper lunatics in private dwellings, while in the Central counties there are only 45. And this is so, notwithstanding the fact that in proportion to the numbers resident, half as many more asylum inmates who have ceased to require asylum treatment are discharged unrecovered in the Central counties. The difference in the number of patients in private dwellings in the two groups of counties arises chiefly from the large number of patients not sent to asylums, who come on the Register in the Highland and Insular counties, the numbers being as has been said, 127 in the Highland and Insular counties against 12 in the Central counties. But it is also accounted for to a small extent by the larger number in the Central counties who, after being discharged from asylums, are removed from the Register and supported by their friends, the numbers in this case being 55 in the Highland and Insular counties against 59 in the Central counties.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

VIII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments.

The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment, that is, for those who cannot pay a rate of board above or much above the rate charged for pauper patients, is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private Asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded as satisfactory, and we are therefore glad to be able to state that such institutions have been for many years all but extinct in Scotland. Those District Asylums which happen to possess vacant accommodation receive a considerable number of the poorer class of private patients, in some instances at rates not exceeding the pauper rate of the District served by the asylum, but in most cases at rates which are sufficient to leave some profit to the institution. In the actual circumstances of the country, District Asylums perform a useful public service in receiving patients at low rates of board as private patients. It would, at present, be difficult, if not impossible, to provide elsewhere for the private patients accommodated in such asylums, except as pauper patients. Their reception at low rates of board, on the footing of private patients, tends to the relief of the poor-rate, as it not infrequently leads to the cost of the maintenance of patients being defrayed by friends, who, if the patients had to submit to the stigma of pauperism in order to obtain treatment, would probably decline to give any assistance beyond what they might be legally compelled to give.

The reception of private patients into District Asylums is, however, not wholly unattended with evils. There is an absence of security to the patients that the arrangement will be permanent, as the accommodation must, when need arises, be resumed for the use of the pauper insane for whom it was provided. But a more serious evil connected with the reception of private patients into District Asylums is likely to arise when patients are received, in any considerable number, at rates which yield a profit, from the temptation which is held out in these circumstances to overcrowd the asylum in order to avoid the loss involved in the removal of profitable patients.

Asylum
Accommoda-
tion for Private
Lunatics.

The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of small means should be received are the Royal and Chartered Asylums. These asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient, as regards locality, for supplying the accommodation required; and as has been frequently pointed out in previous Reports, in receiving private patients at very low rates of board, they perform a most charitable and useful work, of a kind which is in accordance with the intentions of their founders. Most of these institutions receive a limited number of patients whose friends are able to contribute such a sum as £25 a year, and in these cases the asylums afford, from the funds at their disposal, advantages which it would be impossible to obtain without their aid. But in the great majority of such cases, and in many cases where patients are able to pay considerably more than £25 a year, they could not get admission to Royal Asylums, except on the footing of paupers: and not infrequently it is difficult to obtain admission as a private patient at a rate almost twice as high as that named.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of most Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think it necessary to repeat the statement made in previous reports that they cannot be regarded as having done all that is desirable, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

IX. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXI. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1893. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 13,158 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £255,021 was paid; of which £189,102 was for maintenance in asylums, £16,476 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £40,781 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £8663 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £11,391 of this expenditure repaid by relatives and others, and £115,717 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Increase of
Expenditure
since 1858.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXII., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858 :—

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certi- ficates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EX- PENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£17 0 8
1859-63	76,430	14,763	4091	95,225	18 11 6
1864-68	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869-73	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-79	151,065	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-84	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-85	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-86	186,025	31,208	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-87	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-88	184,522	34,717	6551	225,790	23 4 8
1888-89	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 5
1889-90	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 8
1890-91	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9
1891-92	203,946	39,435	8247	251,628	23 8 6
1892-93	205,577	40,781	8663	255,021	23 7 7

This Table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £255,021 in 1892-93. Of this latter sum, however, £115,717 was repaid to Parochial Boards from imperial sources, so that the net expenditure by Parochial Boards in 1892-93, without deducting outlays recovered from patients or their relatives, was only £140,304. The Table further shows that the expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments is more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings nearly three times as much. This increase is to some extent due to the increased cost of maintenance per head which took place between the years of 1858 and 1878, and was no doubt largely owing to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing. But the last column of Table XXII. shows that while the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877-78, when it attained its maximum, it has since that year, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1892-93 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 7s. 7d., which is lower than the average expenditure in any period of five years beginning with the year 1874-75.

Cost per head
has been falling
since 1877-78.

Increase of
Expenditure
due to growth
of numbers.

It will therefore be seen that the great bulk of increased expenditure since 1858, and the whole of the increase during the last fifteen years, is not due to any larger expenditure per head on the care and treatment of pauper lunatics, but to the increased number of persons admitted to the pauper lunatic roll.

Cost of Land
and Buildings
only slightly
represented in
Expenditure
Table.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXII., refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the

institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £11,391 in 1892-93.

Repayments
by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Contribution
from State
Funds.

These contributions are distributed among Parochial Boards by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. The State contribution for the year 1892-93 was equal to about 4s. 7d. per week for each patient, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. No claim is allowable in respect of any expenditure over 8s. a week. Expenditure under that sum shares in the contribution in proportion to its amount.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the nineteen years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

		Amount of Contributions from State Funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.	
For the year ending 14th May	1875,	.	£59,483
"	" 1876,	.	62,637
"	" 1877,	.	65,470
"	" 1878,	.	68,533
"	" 1879,	.	71,272
"	" 1880,	.	73,833
"	" 1881,	.	76,856
"	" 1882,	.	79,711
"	" 1883,	.	81,495
"	" 1884,	.	83,089
"	" 1885,	.	85,111
"	" 1886,	.	87,164
"	" 1887,	.	88,258
"	" 1888,	.	89,072
"	" 1889,	.	91,335
"	" 1890,	.	90,474
"	" 1891,	.	90,450
"	" 1892,	.	115,574
"	" 1893,	.	115,717

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
Establish-
ments.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
Provision for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1883-84 to 1892-93 is shown in Table XXIII. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3¼d., which is the same as that for the previous five years.

Table XXIV. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1893, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1¾d. and the highest 1s. 7¼d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 19s. 4½d. and £29, 7s. 1½d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 8¾d. and the highest 1s. 3¾d., or £13, 6s. 1¾d. and £23, 19s. 0¾d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6½d. and the highest is 1s. 1d., or £9, 17s. 8½d. and £19, 15s. 5d. per annum.

Rates of Board
in Establish-
ments.

Table XXV. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20, 16s. in the Ayr Asylum to £27 in the Roxburgh Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 10s. 7d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, to £27, 10s. 10d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Parochial Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the

lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £16, 9s. 4d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £24, 5s. 4d. in the Dumbarton Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVI. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1892-93, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this Table give useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case, to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

Accounts of
District
Boards.

1. Cost of
Providing
Asylum Ac-
commodation.

Table XXVII. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1892-93, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1892-93 is £24, 16s. 3d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £23, 14s. 2d. ;* which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 2s. 3d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1892-93, under the five heads specified :—

2. Cost of
Maintenance
of Patients.

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

Expenditure
or Pauper
Anatics.

No.	YEAR 1892-93.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Mainten- ance Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	ASYLUMS.						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll District Asylum	10 3 4	0 7 10	0 1 8	1 13 5	11 8 1	23 10 4
2	Ayr "	9 17 11	0 12 2	0 3 3	2 0 0	11 11 7	23 17 11
3	Banff "	10 18 10	0 10 8	0 6 7	1 14 9	9 19 9	23 4 11
4	Elgin "	11 7 2	0 14 8	0 11 4	1 9 4	10 14 5	24 8 8
5	Fife "	10 2 6	0 8 0	0 4 2	2 3 0	11 3 0	23 16 5
6	Haddington "	9 16 11	0 8 7	0 6 9	1 11 6	12 10 1	24 9 1
7	Inverness "	9 14 4	0 7 1	0 7 10	1 12 0	10 16 7	22 14 4
8	Kirklands "	9 10 5	0 6 3	0 2 4	1 9 9	12 7 1	23 13 4
9	Midlothian "	10 19 9	0 15 9	0 9 7	1 7 0	13 10 5	26 14 1
10	Perth "	12 2 0	0 8 9	0 5 0	1 16 6	13 6 9	27 14 7
11	Roxburgh "	10 14 7	0 9 5	0 3 3	1 12 7	13 16 4	26 11 2
12	Stirling "	10 3 2	0 11 9	0 6 5	2 2 7	14 5 9	27 3 10
	Averages,	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	12 3 5	24 16 3

This statement shows that in the year 1892-93 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12, 2s. 0d. per patient, in the Perth Asylum; and the lowest £9, 10s. 5d., in Kirklands Asylum, which is 16s. 8d. below the average of all District Asylums.

3. Quantities
and Values of
Articles
consumed.

Table XXVIII. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption, in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1892-93; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

4. Quantities
and Values of
Articles sup-
plied by Farm
and Garden.

Table XXIX. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

5. Farm and
Garden
Accounts.

Table XXX. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1892-93 of asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total' Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1884-93, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1884,	.	.	10	|	1889,	.	.	5
1885,	.	.	10	|	1890,	.	.	4
1886,	.	.	8	|	1891,	.	.	8
1887,	.	.	11	|	1892,	.	.	14
1888,	.	.	9	|	1893,	.	.	5

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

XI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1893, 40 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 9 were sent to England, and 31 to Ireland.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

Lunatics
under Judicial
Factors.

XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1893 there were 684 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

- 409 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 236 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 39 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 39 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 16 were in asylums in England, 17 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Australia, 3 in private dwellings in Australia, 1 in a private dwelling in Africa, and 1 in an asylum in Germany.

All patients resident in Scotland, whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors, were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

Increase of
Number
since 1858.

XIII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1894.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1894, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 13,300, showing an increase of 7476.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858,

and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

Increase of
number since
1858. —

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients:—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . .	789
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	88
2. Pauper Patients:—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . .	5523
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	781
Total, . .	7181
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison,</i>	295
<i>Total Increase,</i>	7476

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

Difference
between the
Mode of
Distribution at
1st January
1858 and at 1st
January 1894.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1894.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	2380	7648	5268	...	...
„ Private Asylums,	745	158	...	587	...
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse,	840	2471	1631	...	...
„ Private Dwellings,	1804	2673	869	...	...
„ The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison,	26	54	28	...	...
Training Schools,	29	296	267	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	13300	8063	587	7476

These figures show that, of the increase of 8063 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 587 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 7476 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 128 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 36 per cent.*

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1893.

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.
—

At 1st January 1894 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 44 per 100,000 of population, which is the same as last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 207, which is 2 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 was at the beginning of this year 63, which is 1 more than last year, and is the highest proportion recorded.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 270, as against the next highest 267 which was attained last year. Our views as to the significance of this increase are stated in our Thirty-fourth Report.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL HISTORY OF LUNATICS FROM 1858 TO 1894.

	PAGE
I. Table showing the Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying them as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each year, 1858 to 1894, . . .	1
II. Table showing the different Modes in which Lunatics have been provided for on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1894,	2
III. Table showing the Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and in Private Dwellings, per 100,000 of the population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers, per 100,000 of the population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics, per 100,000 of Registered Paupers for each year, from 1858 to 1894,	3
IV. Table showing the Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1893; the Numbers therein Admitted, the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and not Recovered; the numbers transferred from one Establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years,	4
V. Table showing the Numbers of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each year from 1858 to 1893,	5
VI. Table showing the Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each year from 1858 to 1893,	6

	PAGE
VII. Table showing the Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1893,	7
VIII. Table showing the Average Annual Mortality per cent., and the causes of Death, in Royal and District Asylums, on the Average Numbers Resident during the thirty-six years 1858 to 1893,	11
IX. Table showing the Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for each year from 1859 to 1893,	12
X. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County, who were placed on the Register, and sent to Asylums or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1893,	13
XI. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County, who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments, or from Establishments to Private Dwellings, in each year from 1860 to 1893,	14-16
XII. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, who were resident in Establishments and in Private Dwellings respectively, on 1st January of each year from 1861 to 1894,	17

STATISTICS OF LUNATICS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1893 TO 1ST JANUARY 1894.

XIII. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex, in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, on 1st January 1894, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Licensed Poorhouse,	18-20
XIV. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County on 1st January 1894, and the manner of their disposal,	21
XV. Table showing the manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1893, were disposed of, and the changes that have taken place during the year in the disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year,	22
XVI. Table showing the Proportions for each County, per 100,000 of population, of Pauper Lunatics annually	

placed on the Register in the years 1884 to 1893 ; also of those at 1st January 1894 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes, .	23
XVII. Table showing the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, dur- ing the year ending 31st December 1893,	24
XVIII. Table showing the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continu- ance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable In- stitutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1893,	26
XIX. Table showing the Average Number of Patients resident, and the results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the year 1893,	27
XX. Table showing the Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establish- ments in the year 1893,	30
STATISTICS RELATING TO EXPENDITURE FOR LUNATICS.	
XXI. Table showing the expenditure for each County on account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1893,	33
XXII. Table showing the Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics for each year from 1858 to 1892-93,	34
XXIII. Table showing the Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different classes of Establish- ments, and in Private Dwellings, in each of the ten years 1883-84 to 1892-93,	34
XXIV. Table showing the Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the year ended 14th May 1893,	35
XXV. Table showing the present Rates of Board per Annum in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	36
XXVI. and XXVII. Tables showing the Expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy in Providing, Building, Repairing,	

	PAGE
and Fitting up, and Furnishing District Asylums, and on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics in such Asylums, during the Financial year 1892-93,	37-39
XXVIII. Table showing the Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum during the Financial year 1892-93, and the Price of each Article supplied,	40
XXIX. Table showing the Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens, during the Financial year 1892-93, and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been estimated,	41
XXX. Table showing the Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums, Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and of Gardens during the Financial year 1892-93, and Profits shown on the Year's Transactions,	42
XXXI. Table showing for each County the number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1894, distinguishing those placed in Private Dwellings at the time they came on the Register from those placed in Private Dwellings on removal from Establishments; number of Pauper Lunatics discharged unrecovered from Establishments (excluding transfers) during ten years, 1884-93, distinguishing those who became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings from those who ceased to be Paupers; and number of Registered Paupers on 14th May 1893,	43

APPENDIX B.

Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Public, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Imbecile Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, Perth, on the occasion of their Statutory Visits to these Establishments during the year 1893,	44
Royal and District Asylums—	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	44
Argyll District Asylum,	45
Ayr District Asylum,	47
Banff District Asylum,	49

	PAGE
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,	50
Dundee Royal Asylum,	52
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	54
Elgin District Asylum,	55
Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	56
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	58
Haddington District Asylum,	59
Inverness District Asylum,	60
Kirklands Asylum,	63
Midlothian District Asylum,	64
Montrose Royal Asylum,	65
Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,	67
Perth District Asylum,	67
Roxburgh District Asylum,	69
Stirling District Asylum,	70

Private Asylums—

Mavisbank Asylum,	72
Mollendo House Asylum,	72
Saughton Hall Asylum,	73
Westermains Asylum,	73
Whitehouse Asylum,	74

Parochial Asylums—

Abbey Parochial Asylum,	74
Barony Parochial Asylum,	75
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	76
Govan Parochial Asylum,	77
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	77
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum,	78

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—

Aberdeen Poorhouse,	79
Buchan Combination Poorhouse,	80
Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse,	81
Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse,	81
Dundee East Poorhouse,	81
Dundee West Poorhouse,	82
Edinburgh City Poorhouse,	82
Hamilton Combination Poorhouse,	83
Inveresk Combination Poorhouse,	84
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse,	84
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	84
Old Machar Poorhouse,	85

	PAGE
Old Monkland Poorhouse,	85
Perth Poorhouse,	86
St Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	86
Wigtown Combination Poorhouse,	87

Training Institutions for Imbeciles—

Baldovan,	87
Larbert,	88

Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth,	90
---	----

APPENDIX C.

General Reports on Visitation of Patients in Private Dwellings:—

By Dr Fraser,	91
By Dr Lawson,	101

APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.							NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.				In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769	
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015	
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218	
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353	
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975	
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555	
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667	
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797	
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885	
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033	
Average of the 5 Years, 1876	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787	
1877	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309	
1878	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651	
1879	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886	
1880	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158	
Average of the 5 Years, 1881	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384	
1882	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878	
1883	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762	
1884	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8675	10095	
1885	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244	
Average of the 5 Years, 1886	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458	
1887	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627	
1888	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237	
1889	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895	
1890	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025	
Average of the 5 Years, 1891	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329	
1892	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664	
1893	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998	
1894	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382	
	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280	
	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469	
	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725	
	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950	

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865.	2880	883	879		1712	6354	31	28	6413
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870.	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	79	7101
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years.	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years.	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years.	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years.	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1894.

YEARS.	Population.	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.									Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.		
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.				
1858	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980	
1859	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287	
1860	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657	
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865.	}	33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770	
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870.		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415	
1871	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928	
1872	3,368,921	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2308	8189	
1873	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658	
1874	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127	
1875	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727	
1876	3,514,744	37	3	40	157	39	196	236	1868	10,527	
1877	3,552,183	38	3	41	163	40	203	244	1818	11,138	
1878	3,590,022	38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1729	11,965	
1879	3,628,268	37	3	40	173	39	212	252	1686	12,574	
1880	3,665,443	38	3	41	177	39	216	257	1700	12,661	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773	
1881	3,705,995	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074	
1882	3,742,564	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790	
1883	3,770,657	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244	
1884	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946	
1885	3,827,478	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308	
1886	3,856,307	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931	
1887	3,885,155	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970	
1888	3,914,318	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455	
1889	3,943,701	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924	
1890	3,973,305	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571	
1891	4,003,132	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244	
1892.....	4,033,180	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847	
1893	4,063,452	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413	
1894	4,093,959	44	3	47	207	63	270	317	1461	18,455	

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General. The estimates of the population were readjusted last year to bring them into harmony with the results of the Census. The proportions founded on the adjusted estimates differ somewhat from those formerly published.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1893; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number Dead during Year.					
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		* Not Recovered.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	53	141	149		
1859.....	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130		
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161		
1865.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186		
1866.....	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	935	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237		
1867.....	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238		
1868.....	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	115	149	39	221	205	245		
1869.....	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	224	244		
1870.....	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	47	199	230	240		
Average of 5 Years, 1871-1875.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227		
1876.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1057	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223		
1877.....	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233		
1878.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	250	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41	240	230		
1879.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	329	28	166	182	57	32	238	251			
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	39	239	239		
1880.....	725	662	3065	3419	214	265	1074	1263	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	304	13	17	169	199	54	38	235	285		
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	297	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280		
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1372	67	83	428	534	59	88	439	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275		
1883.....	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	49	43	303	311		
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275		
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285		
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	84	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306		
1886.....	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	80	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288		
1887.....	708	781	3541	3775	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	492	484	78	97	322	454	17	23	169	185	44	44	314	282		
1888.....	728	813	3612	3774	233	322	1158	1278	93	110	410	534	70	96	356	383	14	22	190	151	52	49	296	312		
1889.....	759	877	3721	3879	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	406	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290		
Average of 5 Years, 1890-1893.....	723	796	3552	3783	229	293	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	439	14	21	195	190	56	45	295	296		
1890.....	773	804	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	445	519	76	78	367	372	15	16	152	159	62	58	334	304		
1891.....	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	70	100	338	427	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378		
1892.....	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	61	403	343		
1893.....	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341		

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1893.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864.	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869.	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of } 5 Years.	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of } 5 Years.	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of } 5 Years.	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of } 5 Years.	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1893.

YEARS	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years. }	184	982	135	394	99	501	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1939	2451
Average of } 5 Years. }	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1893.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.				Admissions (Including Trans- fers).				Recoveries.				Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).				Deaths.				Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.				Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.				Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0		449	498	947		151	201	352		126	140	269		109	94	203		35.8	42.6	39.1		33.6	40.8	37.2		8.6	8.4	8.4	
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5		463	455	918		149	186	335		129	109	238		107	93	200		35.9	36.6	36.5		32.1	40.3	36.5		8.1	7.4	7.8	
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2		498	534	1032		174	208	392		150	161	311		132	103	235		34.7	37.1	35.9		35.0	39.0	37.0		9.2	7.1	8.2	
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1839.0	3742.1		709	746	1455		230	275	505		182	196	378		163	152	315		38.2	39.5	38.9		32.5	36.9	34.7		8.8	8.0	8.4	
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0		697	824	1521		292	347	639		205	246	451		201	195	396		31.1	36.6	33.9		41.9	42.1	43.0		8.9	8.6	8.8	
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	4532.5		755	811	1566		303	329	632		236	239	468		186	198	384		33.6	35.5	34.6		40.1	40.6	40.4		9.3	8.7	8.5	
" 1872.....	2289.0	2328.5	4618.0		784	858	1642		306	336	702		229	238	460		219	183	395		34.2	36.8	35.6		39.0	46.2	43.1		9.3	7.9	8.6	
" 1873.....	2309.5	2382.5	4692.0		829	965	1794		337	406	743		350	319	592		222	179	401		35.9	40.5	38.2		40.7	42.8	41.4		9.6	7.5	8.5	
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	4860.0		906	958	1864		333	389	722		235	255	488		191	185	376		38.1	38.6	38.4		36.8	40.6	38.7		8.0	7.5	7.7	
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9		794	883	1677		314	373	687		236	256	492		202	188	390		34.6	37.7	36.2		39.6	42.3	41.0		8.8	8.0	8.4	
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0		953	984	1937		325	425	750		361	257	618		236	172	408		38.6	37.7	38.2		34.1	43.2	38.7		9.6	8.6	8.0	
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0		867	975	1842		332	434	767		272	305	577		210	213	425		34.7	36.2	35.4		38.4	45.1	41.6		8.4	8.0	8.2	
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5		924	1018	1910		325	459	754		254	271	525		206	183	388		34.6	36.8	35.8		36.8	46.4	43.0		8.0	6.6	7.3	
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5		922	970	1894		336	414	750		275	259	534		212	191	403		34.5	33.8	34.1		36.4	42.7	37.6		7.9	6.7	7.3	
" 1879.....	2708.0	2932.0	5730.0		939	917	1856		337	429	766		247	277	524		233	206	439		33.2	31.1	32.4		35.9	46.8	41.3		8.5	7.0	7.7	
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0		915	973	1888		331	432	763		282	274	556		219	193	412		35.1	35.1	35.1		36.2	44.4	40.4		8.4	7.0	7.7	
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0		852	1026	1878		350	420	770		242	299	541		215	235	450		29.5	34.4	32.0		41.1	40.9	41.0		7.4	7.9	7.7	
" 1881.....	3013.1	3095.1	6109.2		1021	1189	2210		372	498	870		290	320	611		231	230	461		33.9	38.4	36.2		36.4	41.1	39.4		7.7	7.4	7.5	
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0		930	1099	2029		351	470	821		305	378	683		282	238	520		30.6	34.8	32.8		37.7	42.7	40.5		9.3	7.5	8.4	
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0		1011	1147	2158		419	500	919		346	335	681		260	261	511		33.4	36.0	34.7		41.4	43.6	42.6		8.5	8.2	8.2	
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0		1058	1164	2222		446	474	920		330	406	736		292	235	497		34.9	36.0	35.4		42.2	40.7	41.4		8.6	7.3	7.9	
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4		974	1125	2099		398	472	860		303	348	651		248	240	488		32.5	34.2	34.2		39.8	42.0	41.0		8.3	7.7	8.0	
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0		1037	1110	2147		359	445	894		389	441	830		263	257	520		33.9	34.2	34.1		34.6	40.1	37.4		8.6	7.9	8.3	
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5		1018	1060	2078		418	450	868		337	357	694		253	234	487		33.1	32.7	32.9		41.1	42.5	41.8		8.2	7.2	7.7	
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0		993	1101	2084		386	432	838		369	368	628		257	246	503		31.8	33.7	32.9		39.0	41.1	40.1		8.2	7.5	7.9	
" 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5		1339	1161	2200		365	468	833		300	307	607		253	250	503		34.3	34.6	33.4		35.1	40.3	37.9		7.4	7.6	7.4	
" 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0		1053	1162	2215		383	486	846		332	360	692		254	248	502		31.7	33.5	32.6		36.4	39.8	38.1		7.1	7.4	7.4	
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6		1028	1119	2147		392	456	838		325	365	690		256	247	503		32.5	33.7	33.2		37.2	40.8	39.0		8.1	7.4	7.8	
YEAR 1890.....	3443.0	3586.5	6999.5		1107	1173	2285		393	468	856		311	200	601		314	253	597		32.4	32.8	32.6		34.6	39.3	37.5		9.2	7.9	8.5	
" 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5		1137	1347	2484		394	484	879		318	368	686		329	359	681		34.2	36.2	34.3		34.7	39.5	35.4		9.4	9.6	9.5	
" 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5		1210	1298	2508		473	552	1025		325	346	671		382	289	671		33.9	33.7	33.8		38.1	42.5	40.9		10.7	7.5	8.0	
" 1893.....	3640.5	3927.5	7568.0		1261	1308	2569		479	605	1084		326	336	662		318	285	663		34.6	34.6	33.3		38.0	38.0	42.2		9.5	8.1	8.9	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1893.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.						Proportion of Recoveries on Admissions.						Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.9	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0												
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1												
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0												
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7												
YEAR 1870.....	120.5	212.5	333.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4	27.3	14.1	12.7	13.2												
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	36	67	113	20	29	47	61.3	62.6	61.4	21.6	23.5	22.7	15.3	14.2	15.4												
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	73	13	18	31	44.0	33.6	37.7	27.9	29.7	24.3	9.4	8.3	8.7												
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	339.0	47	93	140	14	23	47	20	40	60	20	13	25	32.4	44.3	41.3	29.8	33.5	33.6	15.5	7.1	10.3												
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5	44.3	8.1	9.0	8.7												
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8												
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	32	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	56.8	45.5	50.0	9.4	7.6	8.5												
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	52	87	11	20	31	8	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	45.6	16.9	7.4	7.5												
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	206.5	41	45	86	14	23	39	13	19	25	15	6	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	55.6	45.3	10.3	7.8	8.7												
" 1878.....	76.0	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	12	7	20	44.3	39.2	41.1	47.1	33.3	40.0	16.8	5.4	9.7												
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5												
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	6	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7												
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	95.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1												
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	34	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35.8	29.0	26.2	52.9	50.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8												
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5												
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	15	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	18.6	5.5	6.4												
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1												
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1												
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	29.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8												
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	8	13	5	12	20	3	11	7	27.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	25.0	26.8	7.4	11.3	10.1												
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	2	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	35.5	23.8	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1												
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5												
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4												
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0												
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.8	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8												
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	16	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	49.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	29.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1												
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	7	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	24.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5												
" 1893.....	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30.4	22.7	25.4	17.6	52.2	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7												

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1893.
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858.....	187-0	245-0	432-0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58-8	67-7	63-9	40-9	52-4	48-6	19-7	15-1	17-1
" 1859.....	199-5	265-5	468-0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65-8	60-4	62-6	43-5	53-6	51-9	18-5	8-5	12-8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204-0	280-0	484-0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60-6	47-4	53-1	49-8	54-1	52-1	16-3	10-1	12-6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198-3	262-1	460-4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44-9	45-9	45-4	49-4	44-7	46-9	10-3	8-2	8-9
Year 1870.....	212-5	336-0	548-5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	33	51	43-4	43-4	45-4	48-5	52-0	50-6	8-4	9-8	9-8
" 1871.....	217-5	335-0	532-5	126	130	256	61	57	118	32	35	67	26	39	65	57-9	38-8	46-4	48-5	48-8	46-1	12-0	11-6	11-8
" 1872.....	224-5	342-0	566-5	114	127	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50-8	37-1	42-5	48-2	53-5	51-0	13-4	7-0	9-5
" 1873.....	235-0	414-5	709-5	211	255	466	81	105	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71-5	61-5	65-7	38-4	41-2	39-9	13-9	11-6	12-5
" 1874.....	315-5	438-5	754-0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44-4	41-7	42-8	53-6	45-9	49-2	6-3	10-5	8-8
Average of 5 Years.....	253-0	373-2	626-2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54-9	45-1	49-0	46-4	46-4	46-3	10-7	10-2	10-4
Year 1875.....	361-0	441-0	802-0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88-9	67-1	76-9	21-8	34-8	28-0	10-5	13-4	12-1
" 1876.....	457-5	565-0	1022-5	491	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91-6	85-1	88-0	34-1	28-9	31-3	14-0	8-1	10-8
" 1877.....	470-0	595-0	1065-0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74-5	56-3	64-3	39-4	40-0	39-7	11-3	9-7	10-4
" 1878.....	501-5	613-5	1115-0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67-8	56-2	61-4	37-4	39-4	38-4	11-8	9-8	10-7
" 1879.....	543-0	641-0	1184-0	348	330	678	116	135	241	116	110	226	74	47	131	64-1	51-5	57-3	33-3	37-9	35-5	13-6	7-3	10-2
Average of 5 Years.....	466-6	571-1	1037-7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76-2	62-6	68-7	33-4	35-6	34-5	12-3	9-5	10-8
Year 1880.....	581-5	704-0	1285-5	365	419	685	162	153	315	120	137	247	48	61	109	62-8	59-5	61-0	44-4	38-5	40-2	8-3	8-7	8-5
" 1881.....	617-5	728-5	1346-0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	134	262	57	66	123	57-3	45-4	50-9	34-5	51-4	42-6	9-2	9-1	9-1
" 1882.....	616-0	729-5	1345-5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	250	44	51	95	53-9	43-7	48-4	41-9	43-9	42-9	7-1	7-0	7-1
" 1883.....	646-5	741-0	1387-5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48-7	47-0	47-8	43-5	41-7	42-5	11-3	8-9	10-0
" 1884.....	670-0	746-5	1416-5	310	293	603	132	137	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	40-2	39-2	42-6	42-6	43-3	43-0	11-2	7-6	9-3
Average of 5 Years.....	626-3	729-9	1356-2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53-5	46-9	49-9	41-3	43-0	42-1	9-5	8-2	8-3
Year 1885.....	676-5	763-5	1440-0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39-9	40-9	40-4	40-9	43-6	41-4	9-5	6-9	8-1
" 1886.....	687-0	757-5	1444-5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	134	195	66	54	120	40-6	37-8	39-1	41-6	47-2	44-4	9-6	7-1	8-3
" 1887.....	699-5	752-5	1452-0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	82	59	141	36-3	37-9	39-6	36-2	40-8	38-8	11-7	7-8	9-2
" 1888.....	702-0	774-5	1476-5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	134	217	62	74	136	37-5	44-9	41-4	41-4	47-1	44-7	8-8	9-6	9-2
" 1889.....	708-0	794-0	1502-0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43-1	42-7	42-9	41-0	43-4	42-2	11-7	6-8	9-1
Average of 5 Years.....	694-6	768-4	1463-0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39-4	41-8	40-7	40-1	44-2	42-4	10-3	7-7	8-9
Year 1890.....	709-5	804-5	1514-0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	43-8	40-0	41-3	48-4	43-8	46-0	10-9	7-1	8-9
" 1891.....	709-5	811-0	1520-5	329	325	654	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	77	133	46-4	40-1	43-0	41-3	43-4	46-4	16-3	9-5	12-7
" 1892.....	721-0	826-0	1547-0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41-5	37-9	39-6	42-1	44-4	43-3	9-3	7-6	8-4
" 1893.....	741-0	851-0	1592-0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46-4	40-0	43-0	44-2	44-7	44-4	12-6	7-4	9-8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1893.
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recovers.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- covertes per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	138.5	314.5	21.35	56	111	1	4	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51.60	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	26.9	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	369.0	624.0	68	70	138	5	8	7	12	18	29	9	27	40	27.6	26.6	26.9	7.3	8.6	5.8	9.3	7.6	8.3
" 1871.....	247.0	365.0	622.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	24	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	8.0	10.1	9.3	9.8
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	634.0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	16	19	34	16.4	13.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8	6.1	8.8	7.6
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.7	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.3
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	13	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	13.3	7.7	5.6	6.6
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4	3.8	6.9	5.5
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.7	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	23	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	55	112	1	4	5	27	45	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.9
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	33.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	186	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	20.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.3
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	23.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8
" 1888.....	443.5	428.5	872.0	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	18	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	13.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
" 1891.....	439.0	439.0	878.0	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	4.8	4.4
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	7.3	6.1
" 1893.....	433.5	440.5	874.0	69	123	2	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-six Years 1858-93.

NAME OF ASYLUM.		AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																												Cause unknown.						
		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		Suicides and Accidents.												
Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on which Average is taken.		Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurysm, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17-6	14-2	36	8-0	5-5	41-2	39-0	8-8	9-6	9-5	3-5	23-7	7-5	3-6	7-8	5-4	3-9	6-3	11-8	13-3	14-3	6-8	9-2	4-7	3-1	3-1	2-4	1-6	2-4	4-3	9-8	7-3	12-7	1-6	1-6	0-4	
9-2	8-4	30	6-6	6-2	45-1	36-0	6-9	5-9	4-0	3-9	12-7	1-6	3-6	9-9	6-5	3-2	18-2	14-2	20-0	17-0	8-0	10-3	1-1	3-2	2-9	3-9	1-5	2-0	3-3	7-9	8-7	14-2	2-5	2-4	0-4	
11-6	13-4	23	9-3	8-6	51-3	45-8	11-2	8-8	9-4	3-9	15-4	0-3	3-7	9-1	2-2	1-9	12-7	15-9	11-2	10-4	8-6	12-0	4-9	2-9	3-0	1-3	0-7	2-3	2-2	10-1	12-7	19-5	1-9	1-6	.	
2-9	4-1	28	5-5	7-2	30-5	31-3	14-6	11-3	6-1	4-3	15-9	5-2	2-4	3-5	7-3	2-6	15-9	18-3	8-5	9-6	6-1	10-4	2-4	8-7	3-7	7-0	1-2	1-7	6-1	6-1	11-3	3-7	.	.	.	
29-1	16-3	36	7-8	7-2	34-0	38-5	9-1	8-2	7-1	4-4	17-7	4-3	2-6	4-8	6-8	7-2	9-3	14-2	14-6	13-8	7-3	7-8	2-9	4-6	4-1	2-6	1-8	2-9	2-9	6-5	11-3	17-6	2-4	1-5	.	
12-4	9-8	36	11-0	6-0	44-3	44-5	14-5	16-7	6-0	4-8	26-6	8-2	1-3	1-1	8-3	6-8	8-3	12-2	11-2	10-5	6-3	8-5	1-8	2-8	1-1	2-8	1-3	2-3	2-9	4-5	7-6	17-3	2-7	1-4	.	
40-7	33-0	36	10-9	8-6	45-9	46-3	4-0	4-5	5-2	4-1	27-3	7-7	3-1	7-8	12-8	16-7	14-3	17-0	8-2	6-8	6-5	8-2	2-5	3-8	2-4	3-0	0-7	2-3	4-4	5-4	7-0	11-5	1-6	1-0	.	
3-2	3-4	36	7-2	7-4	26-5	33-9	25-2	8-1	6-1	8-9	8-7	2-4	0-9	4-0	2-6	6-5	16-5	19-4	6-1	4-8	15-7	9-7	1-7	4-0	2-6	2-4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0-8
10-4	11-6	27	7-1	7-0	42-6	39-1	4-3	2-6	8-1	4-8	19-1	4-5	3-2	6-7	11-0	14-7	13-1	17-0	12-1	13-8	8-1	9-6	2-5	2-6	4-6	3-9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26-6	20-3	36	9-5	8-8	43-6	43-3	4-9	5-1	5-7	3-1	19-8	4-4	3-8	8-6	21-9	19-1	11-7	23-6	11-2	8-7	6-0	4-5	1-7	3-6	1-7	3-4	0-6	2-0	3-1	3-8	6-0	8-6	1-8	1-2	0-1	
4-0	4-6	26	9-0	8-6	39-4	30-3	6-7	10-1	7-7	5-0	13-5	4-2	1-9	0-8	5-8	3-4	10-6	21-0	10-6	16-8	4-8	4-2	3-8	2-5	2-9	5-0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14-4	15-1	29	7-7	8-3	28-6	28-8	11-0	7-1	5-7	5-2	5-5	0-7	2-1	2-5	1-9	1-8	31-5	24-4	11-9	10-0	3-6	6-2	1-7	2-1	2-4	0-9	3-1	4-8	4-8	6-2	12-9	27-2	1-7	0-9	0-2	
10-7	8-2	12	8-9	8-9	54-7	61-2	6-2	4-1	5-5	6-1	21-9	10-2	0-8	1-0	22-7	21-4	7-0	11-2	7-0	4-1	18-7	22-4	3-9	5-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10-1	9-7	19	9-6	8-6	41-4	40-0	10-5	5-4	9-9	7-0	17-8	4-9	4-7	2-7	5-2	4-9	8-9	17-3	18-8	16-2	7-9	15-1	4-2	5-4	0-5	2-2	1-6	0-5	3-1	1-1	3-7	16-8	3-1	0-5	.	
18-2	20-2	36	9-0	8-0	35-4	32-2	8-1	8-1	6-3	2-7	13-7	3-2	2-0	4-1	9-5	7-6	21-2	29-2	14-7	8-7	7-2	6-1	3-0	2-9	1-7	3-4	1-4	4-0	2-7	5-0	7-0	13-9	1-5	1-1	.	
3-2	2-6	36	6-3	5-2	37-9	50-0	12-1	12-0	4-3	4-3	11-2	1-1	7-8	12-0	4-3	5-4	3-4	4-3	9-5	12-0	12-1	9-8	7-7	4-3	5-2	4-3	2-6	1-1	4-3	10-9	15-5	16-3	.	2-2	.	.
8-6	9-8	29	7-3	7-1	42-4	35-1	6-4	7-4	6-0	2-4	14-4	4-6	2-8	2-4	17-2	17-2	8-0	10-9	13-6	20-3	11-2	13-7	4-8	3-5	1-2	2-1	0-4	1-7	2-4	4-9	9-2	7-4	2-4	1-4	.	
7-3	6-7	26	9-9	6-8	37-4	27-6	8-4	9-2	7-4	7-5	6-8	3-4	4-2	5-2	11-6	6-3	11-1	13-2	9-5	8-6	11-1	9-8	4-7	6-3	3-1	2-3	1-6	1-7	5-2	6-9	11-6	17-8	3-7	1-7	.	
15-3	17-7	23	9-4	10-0	53-1	47-9	7-1	5-9	6-0	6-1	17-3	4-7	3-1	3-7	11-4	8-1	12-8	19-9	13-8	11-3	7-4	9-8	3-1	4-7	2-8	3-4	0-6	0-7	4-0	4-7	9-1	15-5	2-0	1-5	.	
13-0	12-1	.	8-7	7-6	41-7	40-0	7-8	7-3	6-5	4-3	19-0	4-8	3-0	5-7	10-5	9-8	13-3	18-1	11-9	10-9	7-3	8-5	2-9	3-7	2-5	2-9	1-1	2-3	3-6	5-8	8-4	14-4	2-1	1-4	0-0	0-1

General Averages

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-five Years, 1859-93.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						DIED.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.					
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Transferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.																				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	57	53	55
During 1859	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	57	53	55	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	55	62	59	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	57	59	58	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874	55	83	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	23	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
During 1875	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	47	82	576	841	1417	1	6	4	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1876	30	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	40	54	35	46	81	554	831	1385	11	9	5	63	55	58	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1877	53	58	26	31	79	89	168	4	5	9	9	11	20	22	28	50	36	40	76	562	826	1398	5	6	5	64	48	54	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1878	45	48	30	48	75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	52	36	34	70	567	848	1415	8	13	11	63	40	49	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1879	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	62	52	56	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
Average of 5 Years	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	16	31	47	54	104	64	64	104	604	912	1516	8	5	6	40	44	42	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
During 1880	48	85	34	61	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	937	1568	1	10	7	65	51	57	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1881	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	54	56	56	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1882	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	41	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	56	56	56	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1883	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	40	44	42	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1884	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	51	53	52	58	62	59	58	62	59	58	
Average of 5 Years	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	50	53	43	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
During 1885	50	57	90	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	53	108	46	76	122	897	1303	2140	7	4	5	50	53	43	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1886	60	59	69	164	129	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	50	53	43	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1887	48	67	76	88	124	155	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	50	53	43	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1888	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	50	53	43	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1889	55	70	92	139	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	46	47	46	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
Average of 5 Years	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	19	31	14	12	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	933	1496	2489	9	11	10	43	44	44	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
During 1890	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	7	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	57	105	162	973	1462	2435	6	8	7	50	53	43	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1891	44	85	108	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	13	25	66	64	130	44	64	108	996	1523	2519	5	6	5	44	44	44	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1892	63	63	83	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	15	31	53	57	110	49	71	120	1013	1592	2569	8	9	8	44	44	44	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	
" 1893	63	63	83	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	15	31	53	57	110	49	71	120	1013	1592	2569	8	9	8	44	44	44	60	62	59	58	62	59	58	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1893.

13

Populations (Mean of 1881-91)	SCOTLAND. 3,883,610	Aberdeen. 274,848	Argyll. 75,800	Ayr. 221,966	Banff. 62,761	Berwick. 33,839	Bute. 18,019	Cathness. 38,618	Clack- mannan. 28,676	Dumfries. 85,838	Dumfries. 75,100	Edinburgh. 411,681	Elgin. 43,886	Fife. 179,738	Forfar. 271,866	Haddington. 87,997	Inverness. 89,831	Kilcudbright. 35,566	Kilcudbright. 6,171	Kilcudbright. 41,056	Lanark. 994,123	Leith. 48,415	Linlithgow. 4,433	Nairn. 31,245	Orkney. 14,297	Peebles. 127,641	Perth. 258,204	Renfrew. 78,638	Roxburgh. 56,766	Selkirk. 23,055	Shetland. 29,308	Strirling. 116,546	Sutherland. 22,186	Wigtown. 87,386																																				
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.																																		
1860	1015	125	82	9	10	9	43	8	11	3	0	2	10	...	6	14	3	1	17	2	19	3	179	4	17	3	40	2	73	6	11	3	17	6	17	...	3	...	19	1	239	7	13	...	1	...	8	2	4	1	40	8	72	2	13	19	13	2	4	...	1	...	24	2	5	2	8	3		
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years 1860-1864	989.0	110.4	80.8	6.8	18.2	7.2	43.0	5.2	11.0	2.2	0.6	1.4	5.8	0.6	7.4	6.2	4.0	1.8	14.8	0.8	23.2	2.0	146.6	4.2	14.0	2.0	38.0	3.8	74.8	3.6	10.4	1.2	12.2	6.4	12.4	0.6	1.0	...	14.2	1.8	244.0	11.4	10.8	1.0	1.8	...	4.0	2.8	5.0	0.2	42.2	8.0	70.0	1.4	9.8	9.6	15.0	6.0	2.8	0.8	3.4	2.6	25.2	3.4	4.6	1.6	9.0	3.2		
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861)	32	4	36	3	23	9	22	3	19	4	24	4	36	4	18	15	17	8	27	1	31	3	53	2	32	5	25	2	37	2	28	3	14	7	36	2	14	...	33	4	38	2	28	3	22	...	12	9	44	2	32	6	41	1	12	12	28	11	29	0.8	11	8	28	4	19	7	21	8		
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years 1865-1869	1210.9	108.6	92.0	8.0	29.4	8.0	56.8	3.2	16.2	4.2	0.6	1.6	4.0	0.8	8.8	4.6	5.0	0.8	17.2	0.8	23.6	3.0	175.6	5.6	13.2	2.2	44.8	3.4	87.0	5.8	15.2	2.4	26.2	6.8	11.0	1.8	3.6	0.2	11.8	2.0	321.0	6.8	11.6	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.4	1.4	2.6	0.8	43.6	6.6	89.8	2.2	17.0	6.4	14.0	1.4	3.2	0.4	3.0	3.8	28.4	0.4	4.6	2.2	9.4	3.8		
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	38	3	39	3	38	10	28	5	27	7	24	4	24	5	21	11	21	3	30	1	39	4	58	2	30	5	28	2	44	3	40	6	30	8	32	5	50	3	28	5	46	1	2	2	26	9	8	4	22	7	33	5	42	1	21	8	26	3	27	3	9	12	30	...	19	9	23	9		
1870	1345	69	106	7	34	8	71	3	22	2	8	1	8	...	13	8	9	...	17	1	35	1	189	4	16	...	47	3	83	1	16	...	28	...	9	...	2	9	4	360	2	11	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	44	6	104	3	25	8	21	1	8	...	2	2	32	3	4	1	9	2			
1871	1341	74	101	10	38	3	64	3	18	2	8	1	8	...	10	23	1	17	...	37	1	179	4	16	1	81	4	96	1	12	...	37	8	18	1	...	1	8	2	360	4	11	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	44	6	104	3	25	8	21	1	8	...	2	2	32	3	4	1	9	2			
1872	1455	68	87	39	8	69	4	20	1	10	3	6	...	9	...	11	2	18	...	35	1	187	4	16	...	59	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	16	2	14	4	392	3	13	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	42	1	184	2	28	6	28	...	2	...	4	1	37	4	1	13	2				
1873	1465	68	87	39	8	69	4	20	1	10	3	6	...	9	...	11	2	18	...	35	1	187	4	16	...	59	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	16	2	14	4	392	3	13	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	42	1	184	2	28	6	28	...	2	...	4	1	37	4	1	13	2				
1874	1469	67	91	8	46	4	98	6	4	1	6	1	16	...	11	1	11	1	34	...	30	1	181	4	16	...	59	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	16	2	14	4	392	3	13	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	42	1	184	2	28	6	28	...	2	...	4	1	37	4	1	13	2			
1875	1479	60	116	6	40	9	83	1	27	1	12	9	...	11	1	11	1	34	...	30	1	181	4	16	...	59	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	16	2	14	4	392	3	13	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	42	1	184	2	28	6	28	...	2	...	4	1	37	4	1	13	2				
Absolute Annual Average	1465.8	65.6	100.0	7.8	37.4	4.0	77.0	3.0	18.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	9.0	0.2	7.6	3.4	9.0	0.6	23.6	0.4	23.6	3.0	189.0	4.6	16.8	1.6	54.4	2.0	104.0	2.2	14.6	0.2	33.2	11.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	11.4	2.2	456.8	3.4	13.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	3.4	2.2	4.8	0.2	51.0	3.2	113.6	1.8	27.8	5.6	21.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	5.4	2.4	49.4	2.2	4.2	1.0	10.8	1.6			
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	44	2	41	3	49	5	38	1	30	2	24	4	53	1	19	8	34	2	33	1	40	1	58	1	39	4	34	1	44	1	39	1	38	4	34	3	19	12	27	5	52	...	32	...	19	2	11	7	39	2	40	3	58	1	34	7	39	...	45	...	17	8	43	2	18	4	28	4		
1876	1668	138	108	6	46	4	91	4	26	6	9	5	7	...	3	16	4	14	...	94	...	205	11	29	11	58	4	123	6	16	...	37	12	16	1	17	...	450	5	16	1	2	...	6	6	4	...	71	15	116	2	40	9	31	1	6	...	9	5	47	3	11	4	15	4			
1877	1807	123	109	8	86	10	98	4	19	6	8	...	9	...	16	4	6	2	27	1	38	4	265	6	29	11	68	8	126	8	18	1	26	12	7	2	13	1	588	2	24	2	5	...	2	11	2	...	59	9	126	...	34	13	16	...	4	1	8	4	49	3	7	4	16	1		
1878	1894	90	127	8	45	6	96	2	22	4	16	4	6	...	11	10	13	1	27	1	35	1	281	5	34	8	74	9	137	5	14	...	25	9	14	1	13	...	678	8	16	...	5	...	12	4	7	...	74	8	194	...	38	7	19	...	8	...	7	1	60	1	7	4	10	1		
1879	1861	111	118	8	40	1	103	7	17	4	16	2	18	9	6	...	35	8	37	...	87	4	265	8	30	6	60	4	160	9	12	...	29	10	11	...	1	...	8	1	671	13	16	...	4	1	10	3	7	...	74	8	116	...	38	7	19	...	8	...	7	1	60	1	7	4	10	1		
1880	1800	98	123	8	40	1	103	7	17	4	16	2	18	9	6	...	35	8	37	...	87	4	265	8	30	6	60	4	160	9	12	...	29	10	11	...	1	...	8	1	671	13	16	...	4	1	10	3	7	...	74	8	116	...	38	7	19	...	8	...	7	1	60	1	7	4	10	1		
Absolute Annual Average	1811.0	112.8	117.2	8.5	47.4	4.4	97.4	4.6	19.6	4.8	12.8	2.4	9.4	1.6	12.6	7.4	10.8	0.8	28.6	1.0	33.0	4.4	235.2	6.2	21.2	5.4	58.8	3.8	133.2	3.4	16.4	0.8	31.2	11.0	1.0	1.0	22	...	12.6	0.6	531.0	8.0	16.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	7.8	4.8	5.2	...	68.6	8.0	120.8	1.0	34.2	9.4	20.2	0.4	5.8	0.2	9.4	4.4	54.4	2.4	7.6	3.2	13.2	1.8		
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	51	3	46	2	62	6	47	2	32	8	36	7	54	9	31	18	39	3	41	...	44	5	66	2	48	12	35	2	53	1	43	2	35	12	31	3	35	...	30	1	61	1	43	1	44	2	25	15	40	...	54	6	57	...	42	12	35	1	36	1	31	14	54	2	33	14	34	5		
1880	1970	144	122	16	50	6	102	6	81	5	8	3	...	17	7	12	...	86	...	24	...	269	12	36	8	73	2	128	7	11	9	69	16	19	1	16	1	631	20	24	1	8	...	13	4	4	...	1	65	8	131	...	46	10	29	1	5	...	7	6	33	1	10	8	13	1		
1881	2089	138	189	9	62	6	97	1	80	4	16	2	13	1	10	7	10	...	83	1	41	...	263	7	16	4	78	4	178	4	80	1	81	18	17	...	6	...	22	2	666	13	27	...	10	...	14	5	...	72	12	148	2	80	13	37	1	9	...	9	6	54	1	6	6	17	2			
1882	1932	134	140	8	62	4	103	2	19	2	6	2	10	...	12	6	15	1	85	...	28	...	231	6	22	9	79	8	141	6	28	1	46	20	13	2	1	...	1	1	55	...	639	18	24	1	5	...	11	5	5	...	87	9	181	2	28	3	24	...	9	...	6	7	51	2	12	2	11	4
1883	2089	142	123	8	61	9	111	3	22	9	16	1	8	...	1	19	8	10	1	96	2</																																																	

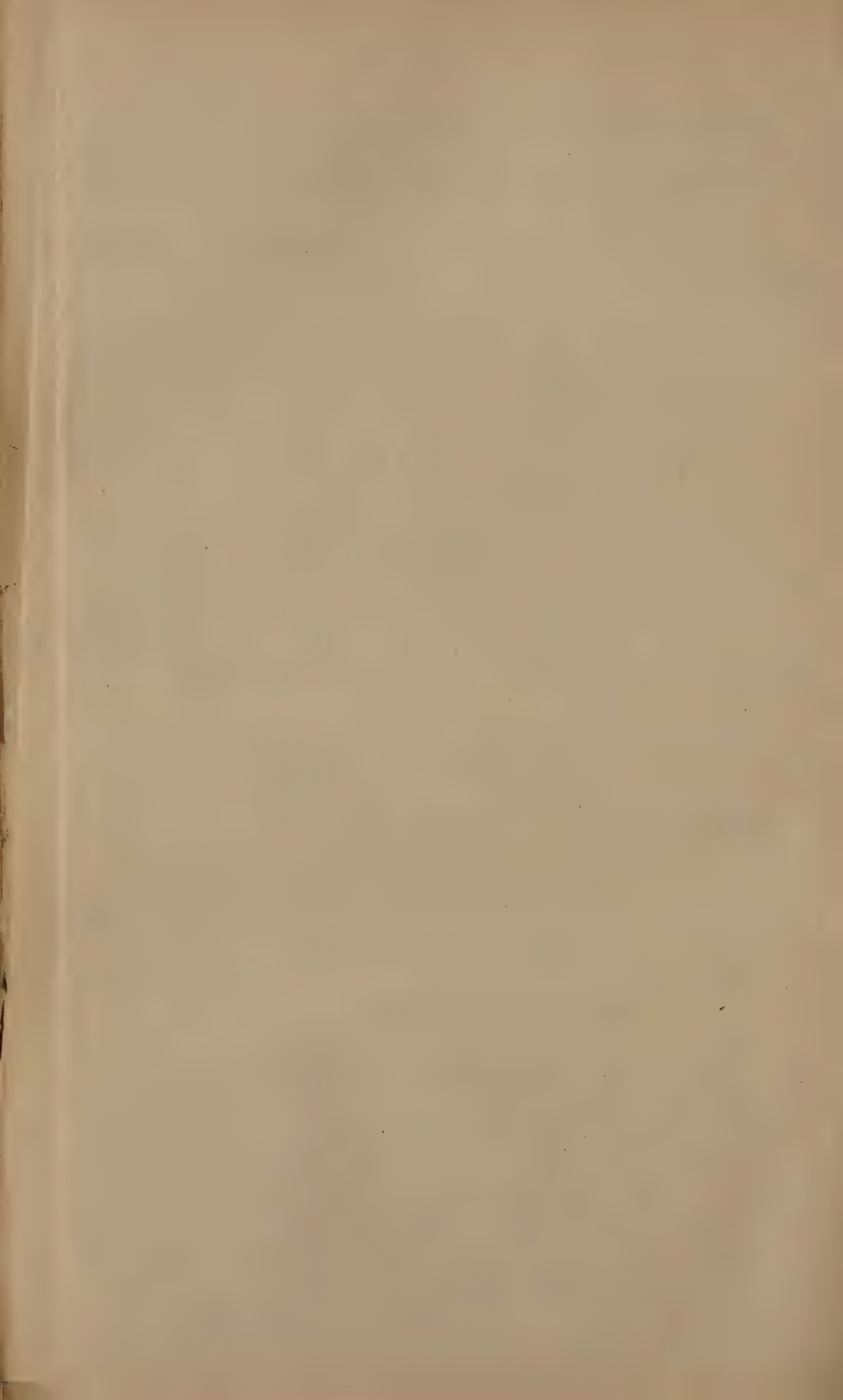
APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1894.

17

	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Cuthness.	Clackmannan.	Dumfries.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Gloucester.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcubright.	Lanark.	Linlithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																					
Population Mean of 1861-91	8,880,410	274,848	75,808	231,866	62,761	20,889	18,016	88,818	26,676	80,888	75,194	411,681	42,886	179,798	271,868	87,997	89,991	85,556	6,171	41,068	894,128	48,415	0,433	31,248	14,287	127,641	258,204	78,688	26,786	23,055	29,208	116,846	22,196	37,336																																			
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.																																			
1861	8470	1787	390	116	90	132	133	122	84	88	29	39	20	30	29	70	21	12	62	17	99	68	229	78	64	34	109	76	329	64	68	37	87	84	180	68	29	12	6	37	27	680	102	87	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	150	183	32	24	120	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	85	41	47
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	8617.6	1699.6	301.2	112.0	87.2	120.0	138.0	106.0	44.0	45.2	31.0	23.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	64.6	22.6	9.6	51.8	19.0	98.8	46.4	389.2	79.0	54.0	32.8	189.6	71.0	322.4	64.0	69.0	34.4	81.6	121.2	59.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	29.0	531.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	21.2	34.4	13.2	5.8	218.8	143.8	152.8	29.4	66.0	117.4	46.2	49.6	7.6	7.8	19.0	29.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Population of 1861)	118	55	135	50	122	151	63	53	76	78	85	79	114	10.4	87	153	96	41	36	35	130	61	197	29	125	76	122	46	172	31	157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	68	99	17	36	29	163	101	65	108	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	91	78	30	60	92	96	45	77	134	103	105	
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870	4282.8	1521.2	337.6	108.8	136.4	109.2	180.0	89.6	71.0	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	36.2	55.2	28.0	9.0	62.8	18.4	127.4	35.0	322.2	77.8	60.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6	65.2	27.6	121.4	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	786.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	15.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.0	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	95.2	51.8	49.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	105.8	20.8	20.0	29.8	50.8	47.2		
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	133	47	145	47	176	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	88	134	118	34	111	33	169	46	193	26	138	76	132	39	186	27	173	73	137	115	168	67	198	100	144	85	114	15	114	25	164	54	70	94	185	19	179	99	31	12	116	117	96	84	82	66	65	89	113	31	84	112	126	117	
1871	4628	1468	382	114	257	102	238	87	96	48	47	17	23	15	46	52	33	10	76	16	149	26	640	73	68	38	229	61	465	68	76	32	188	98	62	18	18	8	63	29	889	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	24	6	280	139	187	33	115	82	68	28	10	6	16	24	127	21	22	25	48	48	
1872	4676	1492	384	116	248	110	236	88	98	48	45	19	25	16	46	51	33	10	77	17	137	25	622	86	65	33	217	64	487	64	65	31	184	95	64	17	17	8	65	28	890	108	45	8	15	6	20	27	28	7	270	184	203	33	116	83	69	82	15	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45	
1873	4984	1488	398	109	240	118	251	81	98	47	46	19	21	17	48	51	34	18	74	17	138	24	686	83	65	33	208	70	483	64	60	19	189	96	64	18	16	9	68	28	863	102	47	9	14	6	19	28	24	5	274	115	220	29	124	84	78	83	11	4	20	30	118	49	21	22	61	43	
1874	5088	1441	398	116	249	104	270	79	83	45	46	18	23	17	46	51	34	18	77	18	130	23	618	87	69	38	205	94	501	67	68	17	147	89	63	18	16	10	68	28	1010	99	60	10	18	5	24	27	24	5	256	111	232	32	131	81	88	97	14	3	23	28	183	39	21	21	68	40	
1875	5374	1827	424	105	260	95	279	70	91	41	54	17	29	16	51	47	36	18	92	17	138	27	612	88	67	34	201	91	528	68	79	16	161	88	60	18	17	10	67	29	1030	106	62	9	13	6	26	28	28	6	252	99	241	33	188	79	88	37	10	4	23	28	149	39	26	17	70	38	
Absolute Annual Average	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	111.6	181.0	105.8	250.6	89.0	90.8	45.8	47.6	18.0	28.6	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.6	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.8	31.8	634.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	65.8	69.4	19.0	141.4	92.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	32.9	865.0	103.8	48.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	126.2	76.2	31.4	13.0	4.6	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Population of 1875)	149	43	163	45	180	120	125	40	150	75	131	49	162	94	116	125	42	126	28	179	42	190	25	145	76	142	50	210	24	184	50	140	184	51	257	139	178	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	192	100	141	58	37	34	67	88	137	39	96	92	155	110				
1876	5881	1381	441	94	364	96	279	75	94	36	55	30	40	17	89	49	39	11	89	14	131	29	825	91	63	40	225	80	553	66	77	18	168	88	64	19	20	9	72	29	1104	92	49	8	12	6	37	30	24	6	266	109	258	80	160	84	99	28	14	2	26	84	154	92	24	71	72	38	
1877	6773	1418	462	94	337	98	208	76	101	42	66	17	41	18	62	58	40	10	98	14	134	26	846	90	67	39	280	81	546	68	76	17	161	101	60	13	21	9	69	28	1189	87	62	10	15	6	29	39	22	8	274	109	286	27	158	100	98	25	15	3	26	36	156	36	31	24	76	36	
1878	6940	1386	478	91	338	97	322	71	102	46	69	30	46	14	61	68	40	101	18	147	29	869	90	77	39	254	76	565	63	79	17	160	101	69	13	20	7	71	29	1243	91	50	10	12	3	28	38	26	4	288	103	304	32	167	102	99	22	19	2	27	35	173	37	39	23	72	32		
1879	6922	1398	492	95	303	83	351	68	107	42	67	34	48	17	61	63	40	107	14	158	27	899	83	80	39	274	75	686	49	76	16	163	108	60	11	21	7	70	29	1274	96	56	10	16	3	35	34	26	5	306	107	306	31	168	108	98	30	16	2	36	39	172	38	44	74	77	36		
1880	6474	1415	519	90	322	76	364	68	126	44	71	30	51	18	61	63	43	8	113	14	162	29	769	81	88	34	291	82	694	46	82	14	169	116	59	13	25	4	68	29	1204	191	60	10	16	2	38	31	24	5	265.5	113	222	38	155	108	97	18	21	2	37	44	176	36	41	23	80	32	
Absolute Annual Average	6022.0	1399.4	477.4	92.8	318.4	86.8	324.8	70.8	102.4	42.0	61.6	20.2	45.2	16.8	60.8	58.2	40.4	9.4	101.2	13.8	146.4	28.4	667.6	87.0	74.6	37.8	254.8	78.6	568.8	51.8	76.6	16.2	161.2	102.6	61.0	12.2	21.4	7.2	63.6	22.4	1222.8	98.0	53.4	10.2	14.2	3.8	32.2	33.4	24.4	5.0	287.1	108.0	295.2	30.6	157.0	100.7	97.8	22.6	17.4	2.2	30.4	37.6	166.2	35.8	37.8	23.0	79.6	33.6	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	170	39	186	36	235	114	155	34	168	69	172	56	261	97	150	144	146	34	145	20	194	38	186	24	170	86	153	47	226	21	231	42	180	115	173	35	342	115	166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	188	39	224	84	140	15	194	125	172	40	108	14	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	87	
1881	6792	1616	542	99	333	79	389	68	114	47	72	21	54	15	70	63	44	8	117	18	168	29	719	89	99	37	324	86	619	83	83	16	180	126	67	12	19	4	62	28	1387	187	62	11	18	9	41	38	28	6	291	126	353	80	178	116	168	18	29	2	33	43	189	39	45	26	78	32	
1882	7207	1668	568	98	358	77	356	65	126	49	76	20	58	14	70	62	41	9	123	16	166	27	732	106	94	41	308	90	662	58	102	17	180	138	62	12	21	4	63	28	1431	156	76	11	23	9	41	35	28	6	298	130	371	87															

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1894; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.



COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
		In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.								
		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.				In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.		With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.						
Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1894.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	284,036	344	463	807	178	264	442	109	110	219	28	44	72	29	45	74
2. Argyll,	74,998	195	394	158	187	136	294	48	52	100	21	34	55	20	25	45
3. Argyll,	226,386	266	339	605	187	228	415	48	52	100	14	26	40	17	23	40
4. Barr,	61,684	88	110	198	68	67	135	...	...	...	12	14	26	8	29	37
5. Berwick,	32,290	45	62	107	33	41	74	...	...	...	7	8	15	5	13	18
6. Bute,	18,404	37	42	79	28	30	58	...	...	...	2	3	5	7	9	16
7. Caithness,	37,177	78	89	167	46	45	91	...	...	...	26	33	59	6	11	17
8. Clackmannan,	33,140	31	29	60	25	23	48	4	2	6	...	2	2	2	2	4
9. Dunbarton,	98,014	64	100	164	38	60	98	23	29	52	...	2	2	3	9	12
10. Dumfriess,	74,245	85	83	168	69	72	141	...	...	...	7	3	10	9	8	17
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist., Mid-Lothian Dist., Elgin (or Moray),	433,994	388	478	866	222	246	468	39	40	79	18	18	36	109	174	283
12. Fife,	43,471	96	97	193	81	74	155	6	3	9	6	6	12	3	14	17
13. Forfar,	190,365	91	113	204	73	88	161	...	...	...	9	10	18	10	15	25
14. Forfar,	271,735	379	540	919	236	324	560	84	95	179	15	24	39	25	46	71
15. Haddington,	37,877	67	82	149	53	61	114	6	10	16	5	8	13	3	8	16
16. Inverness,	89,847	199	217	416	111	95	206	6	13	19	62	70	132	26	52	78
17. Kincardine,	35,492	43	50	93	35	33	68	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	3
18. Kinross,	6,673	10	14	24	8	11	19	...	...	...	5	7	12	2	2	4
19. Kirkcubright,	39,955	52	54	106	45	45	90	...	...	...	36	50	86	122	222	344
20. Lanark,	1,091,644	1,257	1,443	2,443	981	940	1,921	47	45	92	2	7	9	4	2	6
21. Linlithgow,	53,532	53	58	111	37	40	77	...	...	...	2	7	9	2	3	5
22. Nairn,	8,516	10	15	25	7	12	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	4
23. Orkney,	30,453	40	66	106	25	44	69	...	...	...	8	15	23	7	14	21
24. Peebles,	14,750	11	22	33	11	18	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
25. Perth,	122,185	233	228	461	157	160	317	17	16	33	19	17	36	40	35	75
26. Renfrew,	245,067	228	297	525	192	240	432	...	...	...	2	5	7	34	52	86
27. Ross and Cromarty,	78,727	155	174	329	72	90	162	...	...	...	64	62	126	19	22	41
28. Roxburgh,	53,500	68	69	137	63	57	120	...	...	...	3	7	10	2	5	7
29. Selkirk,	27,270	14	23	37	11	17	28	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	1	1
30. Shetland,	28,711	54	63	117	30	31	61	1	1	...	15	23	38	8	9	17
31. Stirling,	118,021	135	142	277	121	103	224	4	6	10	1	8	9	9	25	34
32. Sutherland,	21,896	43	44	87	25	23	48	1	...	...	15	15	30	2	6	12
33. Wigton,	36,062	51	60	111	21	31	52	12	10	22	14	11	25	4	8	18
Total,	4,025,647	5,075	5,966	11,041	3,645	3,974	7,619	417	440	857	430	561	991	533	991	1,574

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1884 to 1893, also of those at 1st January 1894 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1884-93.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1894.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1894.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1894	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1893.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	44	3	47	284	156	77	233	51	1492
2. Argyll, . .	72	6	78	525	392	...	392	133	2325
3. Ayr, . .	51	2	53	267	183	44	227	40	1455
4. Banff, . .	47	4	51	321	219	...	219	102	1975
5. Berwick, . .	35	7	42	331	229	...	229	102	1483
6. Bute, . .	57	3	60	429	315	...	315	114	1424
7. Caithness, . .	38	21	59	449	245	...	245	204	3228
8. Clackmannan, .	34	1	35	181	145	18	163	18	688
9. Dumbarton, . .	37	...	37	167	100	53	153	14	997
10. Dumfries, . .	42	2	44	226	190	...	190	36	1445
11. Edinburgh, . .	62	2	64	244	144	20	164	80	1207
12. Elgin, . .	60	6	66	469	370	...	370	99	2484
13. Fife, . .	42	2	44	275	222	...	222	53	1196
14. Forfar, . .	56	2	58	331	202	64	266	65	1378
15. Haddington, . .	66	3	69	399	305	43	348	51	1720
16. Inverness, . .	61	18	79	463	229	...	229	234	2896
17. Kincardine, . .	41	1	42	262	192	53	245	17	1226
18. Kinross, . .	55	6	61	360	285	...	285	75	1529
19. Kirkcudbright, .	43	2	45	265	225	...	225	40	1888
20. Lanark, . .	56	1	57	224	176	8	184	39	1296
21. Linlithgow, . .	45	2	47	207	144	35	179	28	1132
22. Nairn, . .	80	3	83	294	223	...	223	70	2337
23. Orkney, . .	39	8	47	348	227	...	227	121	2098
24. Peebles, . .	35	1	36	224	197	...	197	27	963
25. Perth, . .	54	4	58	377	259	27	286	91	1562
26. Renfrew, . .	59	1	60	214	176	...	176	38	1292
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	48	17	65	418	206	...	206	212	3375
28. Roxburgh, . .	49	2	51	256	224	...	224	32	1129
29. Selkirk, . .	29	3	32	136	103	...	103	33	792
30. Shetland, . .	47	15	62	408	212	4	216	192	3163
31. Stirling, . .	48	2	50	235	190	8	198	36	1233
32. Sutherland, . .	53	12	65	397	219	5	224	174	3466
33. Wigtown, . .	41	7	48	308	144	61	205	103	2130
SCOTLAND, . .	53	3	56	274	189	22	211	64	1486

*Calculated on Populations of 1891.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1893.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	190	193
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Montrose	2	
2. Argyll	District Asylum, Argyll	59	59
3. Ayr	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	2	
	District Asylum, Ayr	123	125
4. Banff	District Asylum, Banff	42	
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	9	9
6. Bute	District Asylum, Argyll	16	
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	12	13
	District Asylum, Inverness	1	
8. Clackmannan	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	17
	District Asylum, Stirling	16	
9. Dumbarton	District Asylum, Stirling	28	29
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	
10. Dumfries	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	257	258
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
11. Edinburgh	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	467
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	387	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	44	
	Do. Roxburgh	2	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	18	
	Do. Saughton Hall	14	
	Do. Westernmains	1	46
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Elgin	46	
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	89
	Do. Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Perth	3	
	District Asylum, Fife	83	
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	175	265
	Do. Montrose	90	
15. Haddington	District Asylum, Haddington	30	30
	<i>Carry forward</i>		
			1658

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,658
16. Inverness . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness	85	
17. Kincardine . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose	7	87
18. Kinross	District Asylum, Fife	3	7
19. Kirkcudbright . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	11	3
20. Lanark	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	39	11
	Royal Asylum, Dundee	5	
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	115	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Do. Ayr	4	
	Do. Inverness	2	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	82	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Westermains	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	208	
	Glasgow Do.	40	
	Govan Do.	88	
	Greenock Do.	4	
	Paisley Do.	17	
21. Linlithgow . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	609
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Stirling	16	
22. Nairn	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	18
	District Asylum, Inverness	6	
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	8	7
	Do. Montrose	4	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Do. Banff	1	
24. Peebles	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	6	14
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	6
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	27	
	District Asylum, Perth	81	
26. Renfrew	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	110
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	7	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	45	
	Greenock Do.	107	
	Paisley Do.	90	
27. Ross	District Asylum, Inverness	30	251
28. Roxburgh	District Asylum, Roxburgh	49	30
			49
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,860

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		2,860
29. Selkirk	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	3
	Do. Roxburgh	2	
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	21	21
31. Stirling	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	3	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall	1	108
	District Asylum, Stirling	104	
32. Sutherland	District Asylum, Inverness	4	4
33. Wigtown	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	18	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	19
	TOTAL,		
			3,015

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1893.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	21	...	...	21
TOTAL	28	...	...	28

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1893.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.		{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,		94.5	125.0	28	46	7	19	6	9	2	6	25.0	41.3	2.1	4.8
2. Argyll District Asylum,		191.5	264.0	53	70	26	26	15	23	24	17	33.1	37.1	12.5	6.4
3. Argyll District Asylum,		286.0	389.0	86	116	33	45	21	32	26	23	44.8	38.8	9.1	5.9
4. Banff District Asylum,		195.0	184.5	59	32	24	12	12	3	15	12	40.7	37.5	7.7	6.5
5. Banff District Asylum,		171.0	219.0	70	71	23	24	13	8	8	19	30.3	33.8	4.7	8.7
6. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,		165.0	165.5	27	21	9	8	3	4	7	6	33.3	38.1	10.8	9.0
7. Dundee Royal Asylum,		172.0	172.0	39	44	16	22	9	13	17	8	41.0	50.0	10.4	4.7
8. Dundee Royal Asylum,		238.0	471.0	117	143	47	73	31	39	30	29	40.2	51.0	10.1	9.7
9. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,		461.0	515.5	156	187	63	95	40	43	47	37	40.4	50.8	10.2	7.9
10. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,		119.5	137.0	14	12	4	7	6	8	3	4	28.6	58.3	9.5	10.3
11. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,		151.0	236.0	81	86	19	30	21	23	18	18	23.5	34.9	15.1	9.1
12. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,		187.0	157.0	54	45	19	24	11	9	21	22	24.2	37.8	13.9	9.3
13. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,		250.0	265.5	157	161	51	58	51	65	44	44	32.5	54.7	19.1	12.1
14. Elgin District Asylum,		417.0	422.5	211	206	70	112	62	74	65	45	33.2	54.4	15.6	10.7
15. Fife District Asylum,		69.5	88.0	24	25	3	7	6	5	4	5	12.5	28.0	5.8	5.7
16. Glasgow Royal Asylum,		204.0	239.0	49	42	24	16	8	17	17	13	49.0	38.1	8.3	5.4
17. Glasgow Royal Asylum,		165.5	184.0	68	55	17	23	9	19	17	14	25.0	41.8	10.3	7.6
18. Glasgow Royal Asylum,		35.5	41.0	1	1	2	...	3	3	9	5	200.0	...	9.4	12.2
19. Haddington District Asylum,		225.0	225.0	69	46	19	23	30	22	26	19	27.5	41.1	10.0	8.4
20. Inverness District Asylum,		58.0	69.0	12	22	7	12	1	3	4	7	58.3	54.5	6.9	10.1
21. Kilmacdonald Asylum at Bothwell,		238.5	229.5	60	83	61	74	21	23	25	23	101.7	89.2	10.5	10.0
22. Kilmacdonald Asylum at Bothwell,		134.0	98.5	48	45	22	22	15	13	9	9	45.8	48.9	6.7	9.1
23. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,		110.5	125.5	33	40	9	18	17	10	6	15	27.3	45.0	6.4	12.0
24. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,		37.0	41.5	18	10	7	5	2	...	4	3	38.9	50.0	10.8	7.2
25. Montrose Royal Asylum,		222.5	260.0	51	65	16	25	3	4	16	23	31.4	38.5	7.2	8.8
26. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,		259.5	301.5	69	75	23	30	5	4	20	26	33.3	48.0	7.7	8.6
27. Perth District Asylum,		50.0	148.0	20	14	12	7	7	4	3	3	60.0	50.0	6.0	6.3
28. Roxburgh District Asylum,		154.0	155.5	42	46	11	20	12	10	11	5	26.2	43.5	7.1	3.2
29. Roxburgh District Asylum,		113.5	122.0	32	36	12	14	3	15	8	3	37.5	38.9	7.0	2.5
30. Stirling District Asylum,		242.0	237.5	93	93	31	29	23	15	23	26	33.3	31.2	9.5	10.9
GENERAL RESULTS,		3640.5	3927.5	1261	1308	479	605	326	336	345	318	38.0	46.3	9.5	8.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1893

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	20.0	27.5	9	13	1	3	1	3	1	2	11.1	23.1	5.0	7.3
2. Mollendo House,.....	2.5	11.0	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Saughton Hall,.....	28.0	36.5	7	9	2	9	3	2	2	3	28.6	100.0	7.1	8.2
4. Westermains,.....	1.5	14.5	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whitehouse,.....	4.0	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8.3
GENERAL RESULTS,...	56.0	101.5	17	23	3	1	5	10	3	6	17.6	52.2	5.4	5.9

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	45.0	60.5	24	26	9	13	6	7	3	9	37.5	50.0	6.7	14.9
2. Barony, Woodilee,	297.5	306.0	107	127	43	59	31	30	32	16	40.2	46.5	10.8	5.2
3. City, Glasgow, ....	...	125.0	...	71	...	22	...	31	...	16	...	31.0	...	12.8
4. Govan, Glasgow,...	132.0	127.0	69	31	22	15	15	7	20	13	31.9	48.4	15.2	10.2
5. Greenock,.....	154.0	131.5	70	44	46	23	13	10	18	6	65.7	52.3	11.7	4.6
6. Paisley (Burgh),...	112.5	101.0	74	41	32	20	15	16	20	3	43.2	48.8	17.8	3.0
GENERAL RESULTS,	741.0	851.0	344	340	152	152	86	101	93	63	44.2	44.7	12.6	7.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1893.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	45·0	48·5	1	6	...	...	1	3	2	4	...	...	4·4	8·2
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	25·5	2	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	7·7	7·8
3. Cuninghame (Irvine), .	47·0	49·5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4·3	...
4. Dumbarton,.....	27·5	31·5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50·0	...	...
5. Dundee East,.....	43·5	54·0	8	14	...	...	7	8	2	2	...	...	4·6	3·7
6. Dundee West,	38·5	38·5	8	5	...	1	7	4	...	1	...	20·0	...	2·6
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	37·5	38·0	6	12	...	...	7	13	...	1	...	...	...	2·6
8. Hamilton,.....	14·0	16·5	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),	14·0	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6·5
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·5	20·0	3	4	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	25·0	9·8	15·0
11. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	29·0	30·5	7	11	...	1	6	4	3	5	...	9·1	10·3	16·4
13. Old Monkland,	25·5	25·0	5	4	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	3·9	...
14. Perth,.....	20·0	19·0	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	5·0	10·5
15. St Cuthberts,.....	15·5	...	5	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	6·5	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),.....	14·0	12·5	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	33·3	...	7·1	8·0
GENERAL RESULTS, ..	433·5	440·5	54	69	2	4	53	46	17	22	3·7	5·8	3·9	5·0

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	44·0	20·5	13	7	...	...	5	1	...	1
Larbert,.....	143·0	79·5	29	18	...	...	21	9	8	4
TOTAL ...	187·0	100·0	42	25	...	...	26	10	8	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1893.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

[illegible]

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1893.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																											
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.								Disease of the Heart, Aneurysm, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mavisbank	20.0	27.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mollendo House	2.5	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	28.0	36.5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westernhills	1.5	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	4.0	12.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	56.0	101.5	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Parochial Asylums.																											
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																											
Abbey	45.0	60.5	3	9	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony	297.5	306.0	32	16	14	8	6	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow . . . . .	...	125.0	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan	132.0	127.0	20	13	7	9	2	2	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock	154.0	131.5	18	6	8	5	4	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Brough	112.5	101.0	20	3	10	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	741.0	851.0	93	63	41	30	8	5	6	23	1	7	6	12	10	13	5	8	12	7	6	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1893.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.		Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.		Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.						Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.
	M.	F.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.		Total.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Private Dwellings.						
			In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Private Dwellings.							In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Private Dwellings.				
1 Aberdeen	407	517	158,651	79,778	52,093	290,522	54.6	17.9	11,802	3,838	2,113	18,257	19	609	8	8,170
2 Argyll	222	211	109,022	...	3,656	145,478	74.9	25.1	6,908	8	10	8	8	182	7	4,263
3 Ayr	312	374	132,517	...	35,795	204,907	64.7	17.4	7,554	10	9	10	10	995	12	8,710
4 Banff	104	118	46,631	271	23,499	70,401	66.2	0.4	2,779	10	11	11	11	3	3	1,992
5 Berwick	59	46	25,010	...	11,217	36,227	69.0	31.0	1,724	2	3	3	3	135	9	1,083
6 Berwick	39	46	18,533	...	7,835	26,368	70.3	...	1,183	8	3	3	3	56	4	754
7 Caithness	82	302	31,294	1,736	28,718	60,252	52.3	47.7	2,458	3	3	3	3	113	1	3,548
8 Clackmannan	86	105	35,617	1,762	3,355	19,311	73.6	9.0	1,094	17	6	6	6	118	2	1,715
9 Dumfriesshire	86	105	35,617	1,762	6,165	59,544	59.8	10.4	2,505	19	5	5	5	164	10	1,435
10 Dunbarton	101	101	52,063	...	9,217	61,280	85.0	15.0	3,565	3	8	8	8	123	6	3,877
11 Edinburgh	618	734	241,488	33,155	111,553	392,198	61.6	10.0	19,056	6	7	7	7	780	12	28,376
12 Elgin	93	119	52,271	...	17,302	69,573	75.1	24.9	3,034	6	9	9	9	722	8	1,967
13 Fife	273	325	153,157	...	66,784	186,897	59.1	18.1	9,055	2	4	4	4	132	1	3,888
14 Forfar	458	591	190,048	65,247	66,284	231,579	59.1	20.3	15,148	15	1	1	1	390	13	8,761
15 Dundee	779	95	41,220	5,726	6,618	53,654	73.9	10.7	2,488	17	5	5	5	443	10	9,678
16 Inverness	247	273	86,050	6,483	75,581	161,631	53.2	12.4	4,135	6	2	2	2	66	8	3,122
17 Kincardine	49	56	23,987	6,483	2,190	32,660	73.4	19.9	1,899	2	6	6	6	54	13	8,299
18 Kinross	49	56	23,987	6,483	2,925	9,532	75.6	...	1,899	2	4	4	4	92	5	1,813
19 Kirkcudbright	56	63	31,383	...	6,671	38,064	82.5	24.4	440	15	3	3	3	112	7	575
20 Lanark	1543	1537	706,983	32,593	147,891	887,471	79.6	17.5	2,151	14	10	10	10	252	15	2,492
21 Linlithgow	59	68	26,252	7,062	6,018	39,322	66.8	16.7	4,816	3	0	0	0	1,337	6	59,405
22 Nairn	17	21	9,928	...	2,183	12,111	82.0	15.3	1,836	19	6	6	6	122	4	2,642
23 Orkney	42	23	9,747	...	13,051	37,322	65.0	35.0	1,951	13	0	0	0	31	8	711
24 Peebles	46	69	24,271	...	1,460	11,207	87.0	...	593	7	8	8	8	43	0	2,502
25 Perth	268	255	116,970	12,634	43,617	173,221	67.5	13.0	8,520	5	6	6	6	78	2	680
26 Perth	275	365	146,569	127	33,198	179,894	81.5	0.1	10,357	18	2	2	2	359	1	11,734
27 Ross	193	224	63,032	...	59,185	224,217	52.4	47.6	3,945	3	3	3	3	424	2	12,451
28 Roxburgh	74	86	43,132	...	6,283	49,415	87.3	...	2,891	12	7	7	7	316	0	6,163
29 Selkirk	15	28	9,236	...	11,293	41,243	81.8	18.2	624	9	2	2	2	102	13	2,52
30 Shetland	59	76	22,223	...	19,557	42,443	52.3	49.8	1,790	5	1	1	1	591	16	7,51
31 Shetland	166	172	75,613	3,650	16,620	96,883	79.1	17.1	5,378	9	8	8	8	210	3	10,22
32 Sutherland	57	54	20,817	385	14,805	35,987	57.9	10	1,248	18	2	2	2	300	7	6,795
33 Wigtown	56	69	13,171	8,833	13,337	40,841	44.5	33.9	1,384	7	0	0	0	152	16	1,904
Totals & Averages	6172	6956	2,746,563	318,412	916,538	3,981,613	69.0	23.0	189,102	5	8	40,780	13	11,391	0	115,717

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics
for each Year from 1858 to 1892-93.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£ 17 0 6
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863 ..	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866	91,338	15,236	4230	110,805	20 2 4
1867	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 15 2
1868	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871	113,569	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872	115,414	17,013	4788	137,165	21 11 2
1873	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-75	136,421	17,098	4288	157,807	23 16 7
1875-76	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876-77	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877-78	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878-79	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-80	168,433	19,366	5787	193,586	24 6 6
1880-81	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881-82	182,406	21,830	6314	210,551	24 10 1
1882-83	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883-84	181,085	26,419	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-5	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-6	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-7	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-8	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-9	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
Average of 5 Years	185,554	32,575	6654	224,783	23 12 5
1889-90	190,633	33,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
1890-91	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9
1891-92	203,946	39,435	8247	251,628	23 8 6
1892-93	205,578	40,781	8663	255,021	23 7 7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings
in each of the Ten Years 1883-84 to 1892-93.

ASYLUMS.	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1890-91	1891-2	1892-3
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles,	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 4¾	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	s. d. 1 1¼	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 0½
In Private Dwellings,	s. d. 0 9¾	s. d. 0 9¾	s. d. 0 9¾	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 10½	s. d. 10½	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10½
GENERAL AVERAGES,	s. d. 1 3¾	s. d. 1 3¾	s. d. 1 3¾	s. d. 1 3¾	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	30 0 0	32 0 0	...	30 0 0
Crichton " " . . .	24 0 0	32 0 0	125 0 0	32 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	28 12 0	32 10 0	325 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	30 11 0	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0
Glasgow " " . . .	30 6 8	...	...	540 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	30 15 4	...	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " " . . .	28 12 0	...	52 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	21 9 0	...	21 9 0	...
Ayr " " . . .	20 16 0	...	...	...
Banff " " . . .	21 5 10	...	...	...
Elgin " " . . .	21 10 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " " . . .	21 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " " . . .	21 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Inverness " " . . .	22 0 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 10 8	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0
Perth " " . . .	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " . . .	27 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " . . .	25 0 0	32 10 0	...	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licenses.)	7 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	7 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	22 11 9	32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	26 3 3	...
Barony " "	27 10 10	31 4 0	Greenock " "	23 8 0	32 10 0
Glasgow " "	20 10 7	32 10 0	Paisley " "	24 15 1	35 2 0
		...			32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	7 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. (Continued.)	7 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen, . . .	17 12 3	22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	17 18 7	...
Buchan, . . .	16 9 4	...	Kincaidine, . . .	17 17 6	20 0 0
Cuninghame, . . .	16 10 10	...	Linlithgow, . . .	19 16 6	21 4 8
Dumbarton, . . .	24 5 4	23 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	19 15 5	20 0 0
Dundee, East, . . .	21 11 2	...	Old Monkland, . . .	21 12 3	24 14 0
Dundee, West, . . .	20 11 8	...	Perth, . . .	22 12 10	...
Edinburgh, . . .	24 4 3	...	Wigtown, . . .	23 15 7	...
Hamilton, . . .	20 1 11	...			...

¹ Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

² £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

³ For Forfarshire and Fifeshire Cases.

⁴ The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City Parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

⁵ The rate is much less in special cases.

⁶ Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.

⁷ The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

⁸ £31, 4s. for City and Govan Parishes, and £32, 10s. for other Lanarkshire Parishes.

⁹ £32, 10s. for Renfrewshire Parishes and Glasgow City Parish, and £35, 2s. for other Parishes.

Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1892-93, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed, and Assessed for, by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1892, to 15th May 1893.													
ASYLUMS.	1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9	Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1893.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs in each District in the year ending 15th May 1893.
	Land.						Loans.						
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Grounds.	Rent or Fee-duty of Asylums Grounds.					Instalments.	Interests.						Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. {Argyll, (4)	.	165	1,580	.	13	244	1,241	910	2,151	99	4,054	21,467	3,200
2. Bute, (4)	39	451	216	667	99	706	4,833	900
3. Ayr.	.	153	295	.	103	47	704	132	836	100	498	2,234	1,000
4. Banff.	.	25	264	.	5	49	174	300	474	46	1,174	7,533	750
5. Elgin.	.	132	105	.	85	170	2,024	686(5)	2,710	167	10,453	24,261	3,000
6. Fife.	.	5	7,655	.	5	930	300	1,883	22,911	497	22,414	74,065(7)	2,800
7. Glasgow, City (6)	.	5	19,793	6,165	250	552	552	1,581	17,614	104	17,564	51,190	3,750
8. Govan, (6)	.	4	9,062	.	260	68	497	250	747	50	867	5,887	800
9. Haddington.	.	2	164	.	108	237	715	449	1,164	123	2,513	10,099	2,750
10. Inverness.	.	362	765	.	115	297	11,850(8)	13,927(8)	44,301	698	43,603	78,696	7,500
11. Lanark, (6)	.	331	29,776	.	53	598	1,925	1,098	3,023	463	5,031	29,588	5,600
12. Midlothian.	.	331	1,843	.	53	244	1,925	1,098	3,023	463	5,031	29,588	5,600
13. Perth.	.	1	139	.	56	56	858	288	1,146	60	1,282	5,944	2,200
14. Roxburgh.	.	1	168	.	123	132	2,074	1,105	3,179	145	3,457	23,208	3,750
15. Stirling.	.	120	16,131	.	1,000	286	1,052	1,228	2,280	699	19,118	33,410	4,000
Totals.	.	1,300	87,740	6,165	1,740	3,689	23,865	12,203	36,068	3,350	133,352	372,415	43,054

1 Rents or fee-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXX., showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

2 Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

3 The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and maintenance accounts.

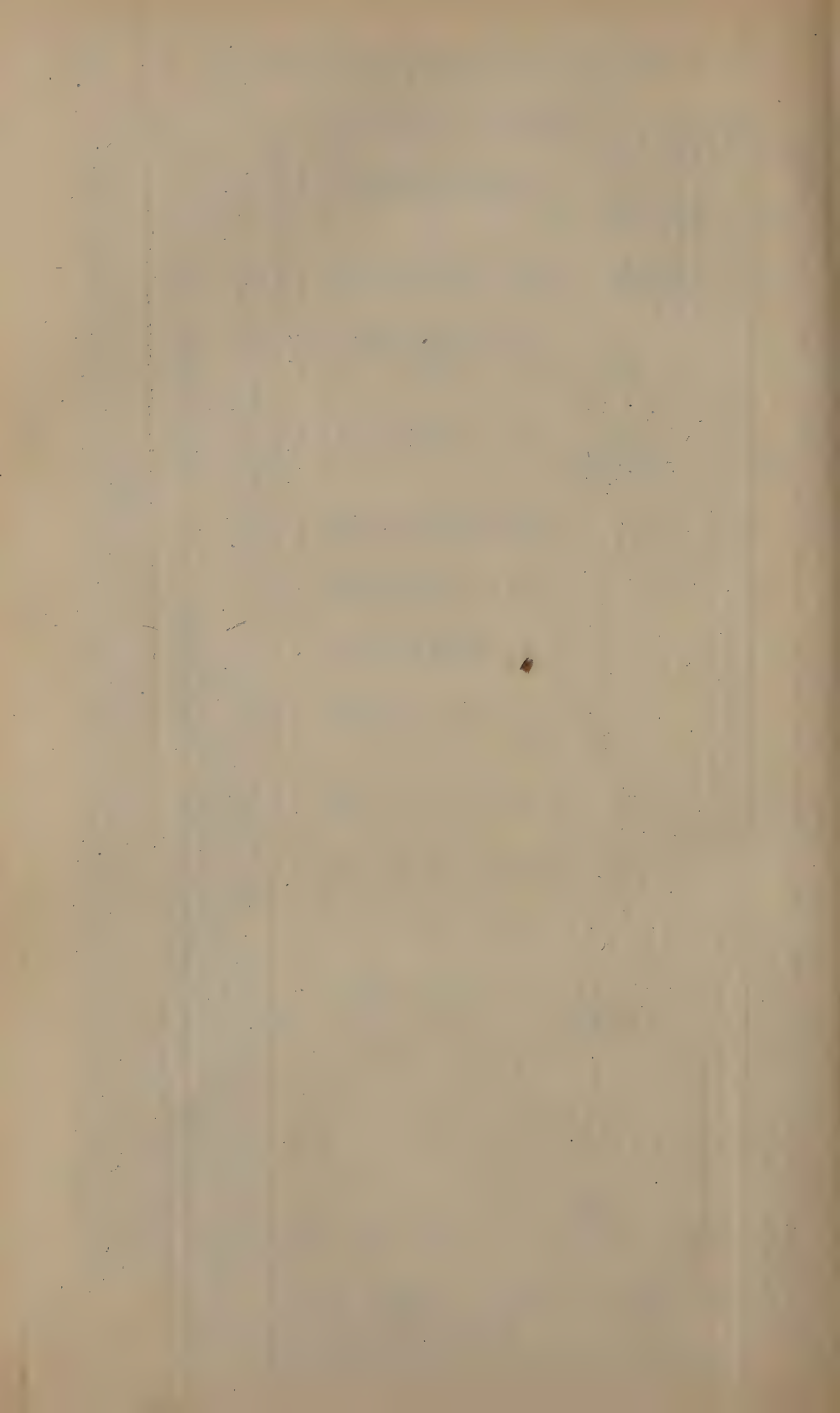
4 The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure by each Board on Miscellaneous Expenses and Loans is, however, shown separately, as is also the amount of monies borrowed remaining due and the Amount Assessed for.

5 Includes interest paid on Temporary Loans.

6 The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards which were constituted in 1888, had apportioned among them the amount of monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,948; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

7 Under this head is included a sum of £1,000 received from tradesmen as security for fulfilment of contracts, and on which interest at 31 per cent. is allowed.

8 Under these heads are included transactions in connection with Temporary Loans contracted by the Lanark District Lunacy Board amounting to £49,446. Of these Loans which were repayable on demand, and for which no assignments were given, there was paid off during the year a principal sum of £11,850, while £771, 12s. was paid for interest, and there remained due at 15th May 1893 a principal sum of £27,596.



APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

		MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM																											
ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.			
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh, and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.			
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		
1. Argyll, . . .	373	998	2 13 3	178	0 9 7	607	1 12 7	522	1 8 0	816	2 3 9	294	0 15 9	122	0 6 6	4	0 0 3	191	0 10 3	31	0 1 8	64	0 3 5	75	0 7 10	49	0 2 8		
2. Ayr, . . .	359	788	2 3 11	107	0 6 0	492	1 7 5	617	1 14 4	876	2 8 10	376	1 0 11	82	0 4 7	9	0 0 6	143	0 8 0	58	0 3 3	62	0 3 5	96	0 12 2	27	0 1 6		
3. Banff, . . .	130	384	2 19 1	23	0 3 6	223	1 14 4	104	0 16 0	461	3 10 11	99	0 15 3	38	0 5 10	3	0 0 6	61	0 9 5	43	0 6 7	26	0 4 0	33	0 10 8	15	0 2 4		
4. Elgin, . . .	148	483	3 5 3	88	0 11 11	193	1 6 1	179	1 4 2	444	3 0 0	148	1 0 0	34	0 4 7	3	0 0 5	55	0 7 5	84	0 11 4	54	0 7 4	47	0 14 8	59	0 8 0		
5. Fife, . . .	442	1197	2 14 2	99	0 4 6	696	1 11 6	613	1 7 9	1039	2 7 0	335	0 15 2	100	0 4 6	1	0 0 1	246	0 11 2	92	0 4 2	147	0 6 8	82	0 8 0	238	0 10 9		
6. Haddington, . .	125	302	2 8 4	18	0 2 11	195	1 11 2	124	0 19 10	383	3 1 3	83	0 13 3	36	0 5 9	3	0 0 6	47	0 7 6	42	0 6 9	40	0 6 5	24	0 8 7	23	0 3 8		
7. Inverness, . .	484	1270	2 12 6	106	0 4 5	912	1 17 8	528	1 1 10	1170	2 8 4	439	0 18 2	86	0 3 7	.	.	148	0 6 1	190	0 7 10	42	0 1 9	88	0 7 1	127	0 5 3		
8. Kirklands, . .	232	486	2 1 11	103	0 8 11	390	1 13 7	287	1 4 9	562	2 8 5	180	0 11 2	100	0 8 7	.	.	112	0 9 8	27	0 2 4	40	0 3 5	42	0 6 3	42	0 3 7		
9. Midlothian, . .	233	625	2 13 8	75	0 6 5	302	1 5 11	362	1 11 1	742	3 3 8	168	0 14 5	93	0 8 0	.	.	121	0 10 5	112	0 9 7	72	0 6 2	85	0 15 9	118	0 10 2		
10. Perth, . . .	310	1115	3 11 11	127	0 8 2	715	2 6 2	333	1 1 6	923	2 19 7	333	1 1 6	47	0 3 0	2	0 0 2	99	0 6 5	78	0 5 0	55	0 3 7	69	0 8 9	59	0 3 10		
11. Roxburgh, . .	227	488	2 3 0	89	0 7 10	521	2 5 11	271	1 3 11	740	3 5 2	151	0 13 4	46	0 4 1	.	.	73	0 6 5	37	0 3 3	56	0 4 11	51	0 9 5	63	0 5 7		
12. Stirling, . . .	459	1094	2 7 8	182	0 7 11	864	1 17 8	480	1 0 11	1057	2 6 1	421	0 18 4	137	0 6 0	4	0 0 2	242	0 10 7	147	0 6 5	180	0 7 10	137	0 11 9	216	0 9 5		
Totals and Averages,	3522	9225	2 12 5	1195	0 6 9	6110	1 14 8	4420	1 5 1	9213	2 12 4	2977	0 16 11	921	0 5 3	29	0 0 2	1538	0 8 9	941	0 5 4	838	0 4 9	829	0 9 7	1036	0 5 11		

¹ GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

² The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out

TABLE XXVII.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1892-93.¹

38, 39

15TH MAY 1892 TO 15TH MAY 1893.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18. Salaries and Wages.								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Gas, and Water.								Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings. ²		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.				
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.			
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			
76	0 4 1	623	1 13 5	83	0 4 5	836	2 4 10	949	2 10 11	1229	3 5 11	249	0 13 4	2427	6 10 2	421	1 2 7	360	0 19 4	8772	23 10 4	— 434	8338	22 7 1	1. Argyll.	
93	0 5 2	718	2 0 0	116	0 6 6	752	2 1 11	1107	3 1 8	843	2 7 0	237	0 13 2	2187	6 1 10	348	0 19 5	632	1 15 3	8579	23 17 11	— 165	8414	23 8 9	2. Ayr.	
40	0 6 2	226	1 14 9	34	0 5 3	327	2 10 4	370	2 16 11	292	2 4 11	.	.	662	5 1 10	108	0 16 7	112	0 17 3	3022	23 4 11	— 384	2638	20 5 10	3. Banff.	
23	0 3 1	217	1 9 4	23	0 3 1	392	2 13 0	327	2 4 2	412	2 15 8	24	0 3 3	763	5 3 1	143	0 19 4	184	1 4 10	3616	24 8 8	— 363	3253	21 19 7	4. Elgin.	
181	0 8 2	951	2 3 0	93	0 4 2	927	2 1 11	1064	2 8 2	975	2 4 1	228	0 10 4	2267	5 2 7	590	1 6 8	635	1 8 9	10529	23 16 5	— 353	10176	23 0 5	5. Fife.	
28	0 4 6	197	1 11 6	20	0 3 2	229	1 16 8	440	3 10 5	370	2 19 2	.	.	810	6 9 7	130	1 0 10	323	2 11 8	3057	24 9 1	— 113	2944	23 11 0	6. Haddington.	
100	0 4 2	775	1 12 0	88	0 3 8	1462	3 0 5	1092	2 5 1	1166	2 8 2	189	0 7 10	2447	5 1 1	423	0 17 8	589	1 4 4	10995	22 14 4	— 425	10570	21 16 9	7. Inverness.	
50	0 4 4	345	1 9 9	63	0 5 5	312	1 6 11	868	3 14 10	759	3 5 5	180	0 15 6	1807	7 15 9	348	1 10 0	245	1 1 1	5491	23 13 4	— 102	5389	23 4 7	8. Kirklands.	
70	0 6 0	315	1 7 0	51	0 4 5	400	1 14 4	998	4 5 8	642	2 15 1	76	0 6 6	1716	7 7 3	504	2 3 3	291	1 5 0	6222	26 14 1	— 464	5758	24 14 3	9. Midlothian.	
126	0 8 2	566	1 16 6	51	0 3 3	630	2 0 8	1127	3 12 9	807	2 12 1	153	0 9 10	2087	6 14 8	721	2 6 6	460	1 9 8	8536	27 14 7	— 92	8504	27 8 8	10. Perth.	
66	0 5 10	370	1 12 7	40	0 3 6	743	3 5 6	1003	4 8 4	637	2 16 1	131	0 11 7	1771	7 16 0	212	0 18 8	241	1 1 3	6029	26 11 2	— 332	5697	25 1 11	11. Roxburgh.	
108	0 4 8	977	2 2 7	155	0 6 9	1245	2 14 3	1163	2 11 7	1369	2 19 8	356	0 15 6	2908	6 6 9	959	2 1 9	968	2 2 2	12481	27 3 10	— 667	11814	25 14 9	12. Stirling.	
961	0 5 5	6280	1 15 8	817	0 4 8	8255	2 6 11	10528	2 19 9	9501	2 13 11	1823	0 10 4	21852	6 4 0	4912	1 7 11	5040	1 8 7	87389	24 16 3	—3894	83495	23 14 2	Totals and Averages.	

connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

have been reckoned as 1d.

or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
				Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
1. Argyll, .	373	52	425	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
2. Ayr, .	359	41	400	65	2 8 9 (2).	.	.	30	2 1 4 (2).	.	.	18	1 1 9	8	1 8 0	38	0 0 8	.	.	13	5 19 8	4	1 12 11	3	5 4 5	15	2 17 9	22	0 18 9	213	0 11 10
3. Banff, .	130	16	146	91	3 2 10 (2).	.	.	.	.	3	2 13 11	6	0 17 9	11	1 2 7	37	0 0 10	.	.	11	5 6 1	.	.	4	2 13 5	10	1 6 8	429	0 11 1	10	0 12 7
4. Elgin, .	148	25	173	84	2 19 5	4	4 17 10	9	4 3 7	2	2 12 3	53	0 17 2	9	1 4 0	21	0 1 0	3	0 8 6	12	6 9 5	2	1 17 4	2	5 0 5	11	2 10 5	372	0 10 8	14	1 2 0
5. Elfe, .	442	59	501	93	2 11 9 (2).	.	.	15	1 15 5 (2).	.	.	16	0 14 11	11	0 19 8	32	0 0 10	.	.	16	5 3 2	3	1 8 7	5	4 9 4	17	1 16 1	280	0 9 3	21	0 11 3
6. Haddington, .	125	16	141	64	3 3 8	2	5 0 7	7	2 17 3	2	3 8 6	17	0 17 2 (2).	.	.	33	0 0 10	.	.	9	6 10 8	4	3 4 4	6	3 4 2	4	2 17 2	313	0 10 2	18	0 13 2
7. Inverness, .	484	52	536	103	2 6 6	6	1 11 8	6	1 14 3 (2).	.	(4).	21	0 19 10	37	0 0 11	.	.	.	.	14	4 15 10	.	.	5	3 18 9	13	2 0 6 (2).	.	.	219	0 10 11
8. Kirklands, .	232	33	265	79	2 9 1 (2).	.	.	4	1 15 4 (2).	.	.	30	1 2 1	14	0 14 9	40	0 0 9	.	.	18	4 7 8	6	1 12 5	1	4 5 5	8	3 2 7	281	0 10 8	28	0 11 1
9. Midlothian, .	233	32	265	98	2 5 10 (2).	.	.	17	2 2 0 (2).	.	.	25	1 1 3	3	1 7 0	25	0 0 11	.	.	16	6 2 8	3	2 6 8	4	4 11 3	10	2 10 8	476	0 10 4	17	0 11 3
10. Perth, .	310	37	347	133	2 6 0	26	2 1 3	.	.	(2).	.	33	1 4 8 (2).	.	.	47	0 0 11	.	.	8	5 16 2	4	2 3 0	4	3 3 7	16	2 6 10	252	0 11 1	24	0 11 10
11. Roxburgh, .	227	26	253	85	2 8 2	.	.	6	1 19 2 (2).	.	.	30	1 2 5	6	1 0 8	52	0 0 9	.	.	19	5 11 11	2	1 13 9	5	3 15 5	12	2 13 6	325	0 12 0	13	0 10 10
12. Stirling, .	459	72	531	67	2 15 4 (2).	.	.	16	2 4 1 (2).	.	.	35	0 19 9	2	1 13 11	39	0 0 10	.	.	13	5 3 3	4	1 12 7	5	4 8 10	3	2 9 4 (2).	.	.	304	0 9 3
Totals & Averages,	3522	461	3983	89	2 12 1	10	3 7 10	12	2 5 10	2	2 18 3	27	0 19 2	12	1 2 11	37	0 0 10	3	0 0 6	14	5 11 10	4	1 18 8	4	4 0 6	11	2 7 7	(1)341 13	0 11 7	(1)256 18	0 12 3

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the

(3) The quantity of malt liquors consumed in Ayr Asylum is not

(4) The quantity of fresh fish consumed in Inverness Asylum is

TABLE XXVIII.

to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1892-93, and the Price of each article supplied.

15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal.		Barley.		Pease, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea.		Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.			
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
60	0 12 5	9	0 10 0	5	0 10 11	14	0 12 7	290	0 3 1	83	0 7 10	2	0 17 8	1	1 15 3	33	0 19 8	3	0 7 7	6	8 10 10	3	0 17 6	.	.	34	20 3 11	54	0 11 6	1. Argyll.
92	0 13 0	12	0 9 2	43	0 9 4	24	0 11 4	337	0 3 3	135	0 7 5	3	1 9 7	2	1 15 8	24	0 18 10	2	1 1 4	5	7 12 2	6	0 13 9	(3).	.	60	18 2 5	45	0 8 5	2. Ayr.
138	0 12 3	17	0 11 4	17	0 12 4	8	0 12 6	249	0 3 8	82	0 7 6	7	0 16 5	3	1 11 3	30	0 19 5	4	0 13 0	5	8 17 4	3	0 18 4	42	0 0 9	50	19 11 8	30	0 18 11	3. Banff.
87	0 12 9	27	0 6 0	24	0 6 10	4	0 10 4	174	0 5 2	110	0 9 2	3	0 19 6	(2).	.	40	0 11 0	5	0 9 4	6	5 12 0	8	0 18 5	55	0 0 9	71	18 11 4	36	0 17 10	4. Elgin.
96	0 13 0	19	0 9 11	17	0 11 5	15	0 12 1	322	0 2 8	140	0 4 7	4	1 2 4	4	1 10 9	26	0 17 1	(2).	.	6	9 6 8	7	0 13 9	3	0 2 0	40	18 2 11	55	0 8 10	5. Fife.
150	0 14 10	24	0 10 8	16	0 10 3	2	0 19 2	220	0 3 1	124	0 5 1	12	1 5 4	2	2 8 5	29	0 19 4	7	0 7 1	3	10 5 4	4	0 15 5	47	0 0 9	78	20 10 8	36	0 10 9	6. Haddington.
140	0 13 1	11	0 10 1	29	0 11 10	17	0 11 0	230	0 3 8	98	0 10 3	(2).	.	(2).	.	20	0 18 0	.	.	4	8 4 4	2	0 17 5	50	0 1 0	33	19 3 7	49	0 16 10	7. Inverness.
63	0 14 4	9	0 10 0	14	0 10 8	19	0 14 11	190	0 3 5	107	0 4 2	8	0 18 1	3	1 11 1	48	0 17 10	.	.	6	7 7 4	2	0 18 1	5	0 1 11	27	20 9 7	44	0 8 3	8. Kirklands.
51	0 13 4	10	0 9 8	27	0 9 9	11	0 12 6	201	0 3 1	162	0 4 11	12	1 3 1	2	2 4 10	42	0 18 7	.	.	4	7 9 4	19	0 12 3	9	0 1 2	68	20 10 10	63	0 6 6	9. Midlothian.
174	0 12 10	16	0 10 0	29	0 10 10	12	0 14 3	337	0 3 0	115	0 9 9	2	1 3 10	3	2 7 5	18	0 17 4	1	0 13 7	3	9 10 4	8	0 9 11	23	0 0 9	42	18 17 10	46	0 11 6	10. Perth.
133	0 14 5	18	0 9 10	20	0 10 1	18	0 13 3	212	0 3 5	180	0 4 8	9	1 2 10	2	1 12 4	22	0 18 9	.	.	4	8 6 4	.	.	12	0 1 10	39	21 15 8	68	0 13 0	11. Roxburgh.
89	0 11 7	15	0 9 11	25	0 11 4	5	1 13 1	380	0 2 10	165	0 4 2	2	1 4 3	5	2 2 5	29	0 19 9	(2).	.	5	7 12 6	7	0 18 4	6	0 2 0	53	19 17 8	68	0 7 5	12. Stirling.
106	0 13 2	15	0 9 9	22	0 10 6	12	0 14 9	262	0 3 4	121	0 6 7	6	1 2 1	3	1 17 11	30	0 18 0	4	0 12 0	5	8 4 7	6	0 15 9	25	0 1 4	46	19 13 2	50	0 11 8	Totals & Averages.

flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.
asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.
stated.
not stated.



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIX.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1892-93; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Bunsdries.	Estimated Total Value.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.		Milk.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

Acree of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1892-93; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.		Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit + or Loss -		
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1893.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1892.	2. Rent.	3. Interest on Unre- paid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harnesses.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.	10. Miscellaneous.		11. Total.	
1. Argyll,	20	19	39	510	326	.	644	.	2	72	112	2	1	109	17	522(1)	2317	837	.	26	340	27	25	529	8	144	39	1975	+342	
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	100	.	.	.	.	.	25	172	2	6	276	6	44	631	137	100	.	105	7	41	.	13	61	2	466	+165
3. Banff,	192	10	202	1338	209	12	223	10	12	52	39	7	179	497	13	54	2645	1355	191	.	268	60	37	94	127	96	33	2261	+384	
4. Elgin,	77	.	77	727	22	7	193	32	14	70	84	1	53	153	2	22	1380	823	160	.	52	2	36	57	19	40	77	1266	+114	
5. Fife,	72	.	72	570	67	.	393	.	.	192	129	11	66	207	.	150	1785	527	167	.	195	26	49	79	14	205	210	1472	+313	
6. Haddington,	116	6	122	845	74	9	195	.	24	137	39	17	203	113	.	223(2)	1879	885	432	.	47	104	71	35	50	189	57	1820	+59	
7. Inverness,	106	60	166	508	181	6	31	.	22	185	241	1	.	255	.	83	1513	628	89	6	95	41	34	36	52	82	32	1095	+418	
8. *Kirkcaldy,	6	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	14	14	46	10	.	138	.	1	224	.	.	.	4	3	30	27	12	56	2	134	+90	
9. Midlothian,	86	4	90	748	8	4	315	.	29	74	113	29	.	287	.	81	1688	759	90	.	211	55	68	204	4	202	68	1661	+27	
10. *Perth,	32	41	73	.	10	.	.	.	.	131	174	4	.	54	1	3	377	.	26	.	14	7	27	95	38	76	8	291	+86
11. *Roxburgh,	23	12	35	136	115	.	.	.	.	20	67	18	19	91	8	15	489	121	.	.	94	7	22	1	30	58	5	338	+151
12. Stirling,	210	10	220	2619	51	2	235	26	9	270	159	.	.	239	521	.	698(3)	4829	2686	390	.	170	103	105	118	75	477	186	4310	+519(3)

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes a sum of over £360 received from sale of Asylum Farm Stock.

(2) Includes proceeds of sale of stones from Quarry, and House Rent.

(2) Includes a sum of £358 credited to the Farm Account by the Providing Account for carting in connection with formation of new roads in Asylum grounds.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1894, distinguishing those placed in Private Dwellings at the time they came on the Register from those placed in Private Dwellings on removal from Establishments; number of Pauper Lunatics discharged unrecovered from Establishments (excluding transfers) during ten years, 1884–93, distinguishing those who became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings from those who ceased to be Paupers; and number of Registered Paupers on 14th May 1893.

COUNTIES.		Pauper Lunatics.				Registered Paupers, 14th May 1893.
		In Private Dwellings, 1st January 1894.		Discharged from Estab- lishments during ten years, 1884-93.		
				Became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
Highland and Insular.	Argyll,	50	50	57	57	1,744
	Bute,	9	12	11	12	262
	Caithness,	68	8	16	10	1,200
	Elgin,	29	14	19	28	1,058
	Inverness,	146	64	84	59	2,602
	Nairn,	3	3	5	4	199
	Orkney,	31	6	8	8	639
	Ross and Cromarty,	130	37	45	41	2,657
	Shetland,	51	4	8	9	908
	Sutherland,	32	6	11	8	759
	549	204	264	236	12,028	
Central.	Ayr,	44	46	83	74	3,295
	Clackmannan,	2	4	7	13	228
	Dumbarton,	6	8	17	33	977
	Edinburgh,	69	279	425	336	5,238
	Lanark,	130	300	407	672	14,148
	Linlithgow,	9	6	11	31	606
	Peebles,	2	2	5	4	142
	Renfrew,	13	80	106	173	3,166
	Selkirk,	6	3	5	12	216
	Stirling,	9	34	61	42	1,455
	290	762	1217	1390	29,471	
Unselected.	Aberdeen,	84	62	119	103	4,239
	Banff,	40	23	39	35	1,218
	Berwick,	20	13	32	17	479
	Dumfries,	15	12	20	16	1,073
	Fife,	34	66	51	107	2,277
	Forfar,	49	131	285	154	3,826
	Haddington,	13	6	11	17	643
	Kincardine,	5	1	3	13	435
	Kinross,	3	2	2	5	102
	Kirkcudbright,	12	4	12	11	755
	Perth,	54	57	54	57	1,908
	Roxburgh,	5	12	35	34	604
	Wigtown,	29	8	17	7	768
	363	397	680	576	18,327	
Scotland,	1202	1363	2161	2202	59,826	

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Appendix B.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
15th and 16th March 1893.Commissioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Royal Asylum.

There are 679 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 225—96 men and 129 women—are private patients, and 454—189 men and 265 women—are paupers. They are all resident, except 7 private patients and 1 pauper who are absent on probation. There are no voluntary inmates.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	14	31	42	45	132
Discharged recovered, .	3	8	14	23	48
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	16	20	42
Dead,	—	4	17	8	29

The deaths include 1 from scarlet fever and 1 from erysipelas. When diseases of this kind appear in the asylum, its structural arrangements and crowded condition make a satisfactory isolation difficult, but this difficulty will be removed when the contemplated changes are completed. Of the other deaths 4 are registered as due to general paralysis, 4 as due to brain disease, 3 as due to heart disease, 6 as due to phthisis, and 3 as due to influenza. In the cases of 21 of the 29 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. One of the patients, who died of influenza at the age of 81, was admitted into the asylum in 1828, and had thus been 64 years resident. He was a pauper, and laboured under congenital mental defect.

There are 16 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 7 persons, chiefly epileptics, for periods varying from one to two hours. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. Only 2 accidents are recorded, and they were not serious in their nature. Nineteen attendants and servants resigned, and 2 were dismissed.

It is recorded with much satisfaction that the way of the Directors has now been made clear to carry out the important additions and changes which they have for sometime recognised as necessary. The plans for the separate hospital have been prepared and approved, and considerable progress has already been made with the preparations for laying the foundations. Much thought has been given to the arrangements of the hospital, and the plan finally adopted is highly satisfactory. When the hospital is finished and occupied, the other changes, which are extensive and important, are to be carried out with as little delay as possible.

The Directors have now possession of the farm at Daviot, and it is understood

that it is fulfilling all their expectations. There are 43 men and 36 women now residing at Daviot. Appendix B.

The asylum is managed with great ability and conscientious pains-taking, and much skill and kindness are shown in the treatment of the inmates. All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and among the patients there was a remarkable absence of excitement and complaint. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy. Royal and District Asylums.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
20th, 26th and 27th June 1893.

Aberdeen
Royal Asylum.

There are 693 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 99 males and 129 females are private patients, and 197 males and 268 females are paupers. All are resident, and were seen, except 2 male and 6 female private patients who are absent on statutory probation.

Since 15th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	9	21	19	56
Discharged recovered,	3	4	8	9	24
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	1	3	9
Dead,	—	1	3	5	9

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 5 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, to kidney disease in 1 case, and to senile decay in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. Two accidents involving fracture of bones are recorded. There has been no case of escape.

Seven attendants and servants have been engaged, and 5 have resigned.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. The necessity for an addition to the asylum accommodation is, however, very apparent. The main building of the old asylum is as full as it was before the acquisition of the property at Daviot, the total number of patients on the registers being now 100 more than the number when the Daviot branch was opened. It is hoped, therefore, that the erection of the new buildings will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The visit to the Daviot Branch Asylum left a very pleasing impression. The absence, in the arrangements of the buildings, of the ordinary asylum characteristics is a distinct advantage; and the variety of interesting and healthy kinds of occupation, especially for the men, permits of the patients having a greater degree of liberty, and removes some of the least agreeable features of ordinary asylum life. At the time of the visit 17 male patients were working on parole, that is, without constant supervision. Ten of them were doing work of different kinds in the garden, 1 was attending to the vineries, 2 to the pigs, 2 to the cattle, 1 to the stable, and 1 was assisting at the store. The rest of the men, 34 in number, were working under regular supervision. Ten of them were hoeing potatoes, 10 picking potatoes at the pits, 5 engaged in the boring operations carried on in the search for water, 5 working with the mason, 2 working with the joiner, and 2 were busy thinning turnips. The food and the clothing of the patients are well cared for, and the position of the patients could not easily be more favourable for the promotion of health, both of body and mind.

Dr Reid continues to conduct the management of the institution, and the treatment of the patients, with great care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd and 4th January 1893.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum.

There are 373 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 men and 12 women are private patients, and 183 men and 170 women are pauper patients. Four male and 1 female patient being absent on statutory probation, the number of patients actually resident is 368.

The following changes have taken place since 27th October, the date of last visit :—

Appendix B.	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	— 2	6	2	10
	Discharged recovered, .	— —	4	4	8
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered, .	— —	2	3	5
	Dead,	1 —	2	1	4

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy, to heart disease and softening of the brain, to phthisis, and to pneumonia. *Post-mortem* examinations continue to be regularly made, and the results carefully recorded.

There has been no instance since last visit of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no accident to any patient. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Two attendants resigned, and 5 have entered the service.

The general health of the patients has been good. Only 7 patients are at present confined to bed.

Every section of the asylum was found in excellent order, and there was evidence that the treatment of the patients is conducted with great care and ability. The medical work is carried on in a very efficient manner, and the case records are very complete. Dr Cameron is doing his best to provide substitutes for the occupations of which the male patients have been deprived by the loss of the farm; but with the small extent of land now at his disposal it is impossible in many cases to find work for men, of the kind most likely to benefit them.

The re-arrangements in the disposal of the patients in the several sections of the asylum, which are referred to in the preceding entry, have been further developed; and the overcrowding which existed in some of the sections has been still further relieved. Some sections, however, remain more crowded than is desirable, while others contain a good deal of vacant accommodation. It seems doubtful whether a completely satisfactory arrangement will be made until the proposed alterations intended to provide more ample hospital accommodation on the male side have been carried out. Excellent plans for these alterations have now been prepared, and it is hoped that they will be carried into effect at an early date. The want of suitable hospital accommodation on the male side has for a long time been a source of serious difficulty in the management of the institution, and the plans which have been prepared are calculated to supply the want in an efficient manner and at small cost. The female hospital continues to prove satisfactory, and only requires the addition of a bath-room, as already recommended, to make it complete. The new lavatory and water-closets, for the Lorn day-room, which are referred to in the preceding entry, have been begun; but the work is at present interrupted by the snowstorm, which has arrested all building operations.

The new heating apparatus appears to be giving satisfaction.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 2nd August 1893.

There are 391 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 9 men and 13 women are private patients, and 192 men and 177 women are paupers. Of the 369 paupers, 311 are chargeable to parishes in Argyllshire, 53 to parishes in Buteshire, and 5 to parishes in counties which are not in the district.

Three men and 4 women, all paupers, are absent on probation, so that the number of patients actually resident is 384.

Since last visit 1 female pauper was transferred to the list of private patients and thereafter discharged as recovered, and 1 male private patient has become a pauper.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	4	1	31	20	56
Discharged recovered, .	2	1	11	2	16
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	—	8	3	11
Dead,	—	—	4	7	11

Of the 11 patients discharged as unrecovered—all paupers—2 were transferred to other institutions, 3 went to their homes and have ceased to be paupers, and 6 were placed under care in private dwellings, and are understood to be doing well.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are recorded with care and fulness. The Case Books were found written up to date, and they give evidence that the history and condition of every patient have been carefully studied, and that the medical treatment of the patients is highly satisfactory.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four accidents are recorded, all of them of a trifling character. Since last visit 1 patient has escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back. Ten attendants have resigned, and 1 has been dismissed for disobedience. Attendants and servants appear to be carefully chosen, and the changes in the staff are not numerous. The uniform of the female attendants is very satisfactory, and gives them the look of hospital nurses. Hitherto a uniform for male attendants has not been devised which is not suggestive of the dress of policemen or prison warders, and therefore it is perhaps better that the male attendants should not wear a uniform. The proposed hospital arrangements on the male side are about to be carried out, and an additional dayroom-dormitory of one storey is to be built. Nearly all the work connected with these changes is to be done by the patients and artisan attendants.

The covering of the coal cellars is in progress, and advantage is being taken of this change to provide a large store room and a sleeping room for the male night attendants. These rooms may prove useful, as detached hospital accommodation, in the event of any infectious disease appearing in the asylum, and this possible use of them is being kept in view in the structural and other arrangements.

Great progress has been made in constructing the road round the asylum grounds. The work is entirely done by the patients and attendants, and it appears to be of very good quality. The making of this road has given active out-door work to a large number of men, and has proved a useful substitute for the work which the farm afforded, but it is not sufficiently varied to yield suitable employment for some patients.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The inmates are comfortably bedded, and they are suitably and tidily clothed. A well cooked dinner of broth, beef, and potatoes was served in a most orderly manner during the visit. There was a complete absence of excitement, and no patient had any complaint to make. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th January 1893.

Ayr District
Asylum.

There are on the register of the asylum 361 patients—153 men and 208 women.

Four men and 4 women are absent on statutory probation, and the numbers actually resident are thus 149 men and 204 women.

Since 13th May, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	49	56	105
Discharged recovered,	32	19	51
Discharged unrecovered,	8	9	17
Dead,	24	16	40

Nine of the deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain, 7 to diseases of the heart, 14 to diseases of the lungs, and 10 to other causes; 5 were the result, either directly or indirectly, of influenza. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases. The mortality has been exceptionally high, being at the rate of over 17 per cent. of the average number on the register for the past twelve months. In view of this high mortality it is of urgent importance that there should be no delay in carrying out the plans which have now been prepared for providing the additional accommodation necessary to relieve the dangerous over-

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Appendix B, crowding which has for some time been pressed upon the attention of the District Board.

Commissioners' Entries. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 23 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients, and to the use of restraint in

Royal and District Asylums. 1 case to prevent attempts at suicide. The Register of Accidents records a severe burn to a female patient whose clothes caught fire while she was working in the kitchen. She is making progress, it is believed, towards recovery. Three

Ayr District Asylum. patients who escaped were absent at least one night before being brought back. Ten attendants and servants have resigned, and 14 have entered the service. Attention is again drawn to the smallness of the number of attendants, in proportion to the number of patients. On the male side there are 10 ordinary attendants to 149 patients, and on the female side 11 ordinary attendants to 204 patients.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which at present exist, the patients are treated with much kindly consideration, and no complaint was made. Evils arising from overcrowding continue, however, to be very apparent.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th May 1893.

There are 167 men and 221 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 5 women are absent on probation. The total number of patients resident in the asylum at this date is thus 380.

Since the asylum was visited on the 12th of January, the following changes have taken place:—28 men and 26 women have been admitted, 9 men and 8 women have been discharged as recovered, 5 men and 1 woman have been discharged as unrecovered, and 4 women have died.

The deaths were caused by heart disease, phthisis, and pneumonia; and in the cases of 3 of the 4 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 5 persons. One accident is recorded—fracture of the femur—in the case of a patient who was pushed over by a fellow patient, and who died of pneumonia a month after the fall. Three attendants have resigned, and 4 have been dismissed—3 in consequence of intemperance, and 1 in consequence of immoral conduct.

The figures which have been given show that there has been an increase of 27 in the number of patients resident in the asylum since the 12th of January.

There are 380 patients now resident; and when there were only 333 resident, on the 16th of October 1891, it was said to be impressively apparent that the asylum was dangerously overcrowded, and that this was true, both of the day-rooms and the dormitories. The dangerous extent of the overcrowding was still more apparent at this visit, and it is thought right to call the attention of the District Board earnestly to this matter. In view of the facts that the population of the asylum is steadily increasing, that at the present rate of progress the new buildings will not be ready for occupation for two or three years, and that the erection of these buildings, at a certain stage of its progress, will almost certainly increase the dangerousness of the overcrowding. In view of these facts, it is thought that the District Board may soon have to consider the propriety of looking out for some large unoccupied house, which could, at small cost, be made suitable for the reception of some of the more easily managed patients. It would not be necessary that such a house should be close to, or even near the asylum. Indeed, the overcrowding has already reached such a point that it is a question whether the District Board should not at once endeavour to get the overcrowding of the asylum relieved, either in the way suggested or in some other way.

If an infectious disease, like small-pox or scarlet fever, were appearing in this asylum, it is not seen how the patient or patients labouring under it could be isolated. There is no part of the asylum which could be cut off. Every part of it is more than fully occupied. In such a crowded house the disease might spread to a very alarming extent. There would be no way, so far as is seen, of preventing its spread. Reference to the entry of 6th February 1892 will show how extensively influenza spread when it appeared in the asylum. No fewer than 12 attendants and 68 patients were in bed on

one day labouring under the disease. These remarks are made in support of a recommendation that the District Board should consider the propriety of erecting a small separate building for the reception of patients labouring under infectious disease, but capable of being used for patients in ordinary condition, when no infectious disease was present in the asylum. Many asylums have erected such separate buildings, or have made arrangements for detaching portions of the ordinary buildings.

It is understood that the supply of vegetables from the garden has, for a considerable time, been greatly below what it should be, having the well-being of the patients in view.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
30th March 1893. Banff District
Asylum.

There are 135 patients at present on the register of the asylum. These include 64 men and 71 women. All of them are paupers, except one woman. One man, who was a private patient when the asylum was last visited, has become a pauper.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the 12th July of last year :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	1	10	10	21
Discharged recovered,	—	—	5	2	7
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	1	2	3
Dead,	—	—	3	2	5

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, heart disease, pneumonia, and phthisis. In the cases of 3 of the 5 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded, neither of them of a serious character. No escape has taken place. There has only been 1 change among the attendants and servants, caused by the death of a male attendant from typhoid fever. He was removed to the Hospital at Banff, and died there after being about three weeks ill.

The drainage and whole sanitary arrangements of the asylum are being thoroughly overhauled, and considerable progress has already been made with the work.

It is to be regretted that in the inside of the house the pipes are not fully exposed, which experience has shown to be very desirable.

In the course of the work serious defects in the drainage have been disclosed.

The asylum was found in excellent order notwithstanding the large employment of workmen, both inside and round about the buildings. The condition of the patients was in all respects very satisfactory. The management is characterised by much good sense, and the patients appear to be treated with a kindly consideration. No complaint was made by any patient, and there was a complete absence of excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28th June 1893.

There are 143 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 71 are men and 72 are women. All are paupers, except 1 female patient. One man and 1 woman are absent on pass, preparatory to being discharged recovered.

Since 30th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	6	14
Discharged recovered,	—	3	3
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	1
Dead,	—	2	2

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis and to gangrene of the lung. A *post-mortem* examination was made in one of the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of seclusion for a period of four hours in the treatment of a male patient. There has been no serious accident. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Four attendants and servants have been engaged, and 2 have resigned.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the patients are well and liberally provided for. They bear evidence of being adequately fed, and of having abundant exercise in the open air. They are suitably clothed, the condition of the clothing of the women being specially satisfactory.

The reconstruction of the drainage of the asylum is still going on. The refitting of the lavatories and water-closets has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and the pipes have been left, as recommended in the preceding entry, fully exposed.

All parts of the establishment were found in good order, and the asylum is managed in a very careful and successful manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
17th and 18th January 1893.

There are 922 patients on the registers of the institution. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
(1) Private,	161	168	329
(2) Pauper,	291	285	576
II. Voluntary Inmates,	10	7	17
	462	460	922

All the 922 patients are at this date resident in the institution, except 2 female paupers who are absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	32	34	102	107	275
Discharged recovered,	16	22	41	53	132
Discharged unrecovered,	8	6	28	21	63
Dead,	9	4	26	18	57

Besides these changes 7 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates ; 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies who were voluntary inmates have left ; and 1 gentleman has died.

The deaths are registered in 24 cases as due to diseases of the brain, in 6 cases to diseases of the heart, and in 15 cases to diseases of the lungs. Of the rest the only one which calls for notice is a death from choking. A male pauper patient had obtained a piece of meat which he ate while working in the grounds, and a morsel getting impacted at the opening of the larynx, caused suffocation before medical relief was got.

Increasing attention is being directed to the making and recording of *post-mortem* examinations.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of the camisole in 3 instances for a period of 2 hours in each case. In 2 cases the restraint was used with a view to control excitement, and in 1 case to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. There have been 11 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There have been 3 accidents to patients, not, however, of a serious character, in addition to the death from choking already mentioned.

The patients in every section of the institution were found well provided for. The great benefit which is conferred on the patients by the great variety in the kinds of accommodation which the institution affords was never more apparent than it was to-day ; and this is true in regard to both the richer and the

poorer patients. The comforts and the homely feeling which characterise the outlying residences for private patients attracted special attention. No complaint was made during the visit by any of the patients in regard to the treatment that they receive. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Improvements in furnishing and decoration continue to be made in the First House, and this part of the institution now presents such an appearance of handsomeness and comfort that those who knew it a few years ago would scarcely recognise it to be the same place. Royal and District Asylums.

The administration continues to be remarkably able, and the establishment is in the highest state of efficiency. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November 1893.

There are 967 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, 1 male private patient and 2 female pauper patients being absent on probation. Of the 967 persons on the registers, 355 are private patients and 612 are paupers. Twenty-seven of the private patients are voluntary inmates of the asylum. Since the date of the last visit—17th January 1893—there has been an increase of 45 in the population, of whom 10 were private and 35 pauper patients.

Since the institution was last visited, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	34	38	105	129	306
Discharged recovered,	14	14	42	61	131
Discharged unrecovered,	10	13	26	27	76
Dead,	16	6	22	20	64
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	11	11	—	—	22
Left,	7	5	—	—	12

Over the whole period the death-rate has been low, and during the later months of the period it has been very low. There is nothing in the character of the causes of death to call for observation. Of the whole number of deaths, 14 are registered as due to general paralysis, 10 as due to brain disease, 10 as due to phthisis, 7 as due to senile decay, 4 as due to heart disease, 4 as due to pneumonia, 5 as due to disease of the bladder or kidneys, 3 as due to epilepsy, 2 as due to cancer, and 1 as due to enteritis. In the cases of 34 of the 64 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No patient was found at the time of the visit in seclusion or under restraint, or wearing any special kind of dress; and since the 17th of January there are only 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint for short periods in the cases of an epileptic patient and a dangerously violent patient.

Five accidents are recorded—4 fractures of a bone of the arm or leg, and a burn. None of them proved serious.

Eight patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The number of attendants who have resigned is 27, and the number who have been dismissed is 8, 1 being dismissed for striking a patient. The changes in the staff, which is very large, do not thus appear to be numerous.

The night nursing seems to be very efficient. Last night gave only 7 wet beds.

The number of patients actively employed in useful work is 542. Many of the male private patients are regularly engaged in garden work. Indeed, a large part of the out-door work in the Crichton grounds proper, consisting of about 40 acres, is done by private patients and paid servants—the male paupers working beyond the grounds on the farm, which is now very large.

During the visit, which extended over four days, only one patient showed any excitement, and that lasted for a very short time, and was due to the appearance of a stranger in the ward.

The movement in the population of the asylum is very active—about 400 patients being admitted annually, and about 350 being discharged or dying.

The facts which have been recorded, taken together, disclose a highly successful management, which must not only be gratifying to the Medical Superinten-

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Crichton
Royal
Institution,
Dumfries.

dent and the Officers serving under him, but to the Directors, who less immediately guide the management.

It is of interest to record that 179 patients are provided for in 6 excellent houses at a greater or less distance from what are called the First and Second Houses which constitute the asylum proper; and that other 2 small mansion-houses, Netherwood and Rosebank, are at present being prepared for the reception of patients. This variety of accommodation is a strong and valuable feature of the institution, and it confers benefits and advantages on pauper as well as on private patients.

A further addition of 60 acres has been made to the amount of land in possession of the asylum by the purchase of Lochbank, and the farm buildings have been put into good order for occupation by officials.

The water-supply from the artesian well continues to be ample, and it is of excellent quality.

All visits to this asylum are full of interest and suggestiveness. There is evidence in all directions of great ability and energy in the management, which, as already stated, are attended with a very gratifying success.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be kept with much care and accuracy.

Dundee
Royal Asylum.DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th March 1893.

There are 379 patients, all certificated, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 33 men and 42 women are private patients, and 117 men and 187 women are paupers.

One private female patient is absent on pass, and 2 pauper male patients are absent by escape.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	15	12	45	61	133
Discharged recovered,	4	8	13	21	46
Discharged unrecovered,	4	4	13	23	44
Dead,	1	1	13	11	26

In the cases of 19 of the 26 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Four of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 12 as due to organic brain disease, and 4 as due to heart disease. Phthisis and lung affections have not appeared frequently among the causes of death. One of the deaths was due to suffocation from the impaction of food in the pharynx in the case of a general paralytic.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Indeed, there has been no entry in this register since October 1889.

Two of the attendants and servants have been dismissed, and 29 have resigned. The dismissals did not follow grave faults.

Five escapes are registered. Two of these have been already referred to.

Five accidents are recorded. Four of them were of a trifling character, but one ended fatally, being the case of suffocation which has already been mentioned.

The farm of Whitelawston is now fully in the possession of the asylum. It has been taken on a 19 years' lease at £2 per acre, and consists of 150 acres.

The asylum will thus have about 200 acres under cultivation. The acquisition of this additional land will prove a great benefit to the patients, and also, it is hoped, an advantage financially to the asylum.

There are 18 boarders—10 men and 8 women—at present in the asylum at the charge of parishes in Lanarkshire. It is understood that the establishment could give accommodation to a few more men.

There was lately a very successful theatrical performance, which was much enjoyed by a large number of the patients.

A greater attention to tidiness and smartness in the clothing of the women would be an advantage to them. Attention was drawn to this matter in the last entry.

Important and very satisfactory changes have been made on some of the **Appendix B.**
urinals on the male side, and also on some of the water-closets.

The day-rooms and dormitories were everywhere clean, fresh, and in good **Commissioners' Entries.**
order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and **Royal and District Asylums.**
correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
7th June 1893.

Dundee Royal
Asylum.

There are 379 patients at present in the asylum. Besides those resident there are 1 male and 3 female pauper patients on the register. The patients on the register consist of 37 male and 40 female private patients, and 115 male and 191 female pauper patients.

The following changes have taken place since the visit made on 9th March:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	3	20	24	52
Discharged recovered, . .	—	1	6	10	17
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	2	8	7	17
Dead,	1	2	8	3	14

The deaths are registered as due in 8 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 2 cases to cancer, in 1 case to pyæmia, and in 1 case to suffocation during an epileptic fit. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 cases. The average age at death was 50 years.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used for several years in the treatment of the patients in this asylum, and the register as usual contains no entry. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry. It refers to fracture of the femur in the case of a female patient, who threw herself over a stair railing.

Fourteen attendants and servants have resigned, and 12 have been engaged.

The exceptional fineness of the weather during the present year has been beneficial to the patients in permitting them to have the advantage of abundant occupation and exercise in the open air. The additional sources of occupation furnished by the farm of Whitlawston have also been of great use in the treatment of the male patients. Everything which introduces interesting occupation into the routine of asylum life is beneficial to the patients, and it is noted with satisfaction that recreation in the shape of in-door and out-door games receives much attention.

The improvement of the attendants and nurses by systematic instruction, in the form of lectures by Dr Rorie and in other ways, has been carried on during the past winter. Seven of the attendants have successfully passed the examination for the certificates of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is also recorded with approval that the asylum is being taken advantage of as a place for medical education, several gentlemen having been resident for short periods as clinical assistants. This is attended with benefit, both to the public and to the patients in the asylum.

The wards were everywhere found clean and in good order. A great improvement is being made by the removal of old waterclosets, which were of an unsatisfactory kind, and replacing them by good wash-out apparatus. New sinks are also being introduced, and the floors in these parts of the house are being laid with tiles. It is understood that these improvements are to be made throughout the establishment.

The supply of water is reported to be better, and further improvement is expected when the operations at present in progress for cleaning the pipes which were obstructed by deposit have been completed.

It is understood, with much pleasure, that the financial position of the institution is rapidly improving, and it is hoped that the Directors may soon be able to make the asylum complete in those directions in which it is recognised as still deficient. Improved hospital accommodation and a chapel may be mentioned as two additions which should be made when opportunity offers.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
2nd, 3rd, and 4th March 1893.

There are 860 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, being 36 more than when the asylum was last visited. The following statement shows the different positions occupied by the persons now on the registers:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients,	187	159	225	280	851
Voluntary Inmates,	6	3	—	—	9

Except 5 private patients, 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies, who are absent on probation, and 1 private patient, a gentleman, who is absent by escape, all persons on the registers are resident in the asylum buildings.

The following changes in the population have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	42	31	123	134	330
Discharged recovered,	16	13	46	49	124
Discharged unrecovered,	7	2	51	43	103
Dead,	9	6	28	28	71
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	8	2	—	—	10
Left,	5	1	—	—	6

In the cases of 58 of the 71 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The position of Pathologist in the asylum is at present vacant but it is soon to be filled. General paralysis and other forms of organic brain disease caused a large proportion of the deaths. Only 5 deaths were due to phthisis, and few were caused by other diseases of the respiratory organs.

There are 102 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 6 persons and the seclusion of 15. More than half of the entries refer to 3 persons who were in seclusion for periods varying from one to eight hours.

Six accidents are recorded. Five of them involved fracture of a bone either of the arm or of the leg—none of them being of a serious nature. The sixth accident was a suicide, which occurred while the patient was out of the asylum, and in the house of her relatives.

The number of attendants or servants who have been dismissed is 5, and the number who have resigned is 37. There have been scarcely any changes among the subordinate officers and attendants of the higher grade.

The new buildings at Craig House have made great progress. They promise, when completed, to be in a very high degree satisfactory.

The visit, as usual, left a most pleasing impression regarding the ability, earnestness, and efficiency of the management. This has reference both to the general government of the institution and to the medical treatment and care of the inmates. The patients are treated with great kindness, as well as with great professional skill, and they feel that their condition has been minutely inquired into, and that earnest efforts are made to improve their condition, and to carry the improvement on to recovery when that is possible.

The books and registers were examined, and as usual they were found to be kept with great care and accuracy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, and 19th July 1893.

There are 865 persons on the registers of the asylum at present. Their position is shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Resident,	183	158	240	262	843
Absent on probation,	3	7	—	—	10
Absent on pass,	1	—	—	—	1
Absent by escape,	1	—	—	—	1
Voluntary Inmates,	6	4	—	—	10
	194	169	240	262	865

Since 2nd March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted,	20	22	59	58	159	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered,	8	10	22	39	79	
Discharged unrecovered,	4	5	15	21	45	
Dead,	6	4	8	13	31	Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted,	2	3	—	—	5	
Left,	1	1	—	—	2	

The deaths are registered as due in 15 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 3 cases to diseases of the heart, in 10 cases to diseases of the lungs; and to diarrhoea, exhaustion from mania, and senile decay, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 132 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 12. The restraint was used in one case for surgical reasons, and in the other case to prevent suicidal attempts. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. Six accidents to patients are recorded, the most serious being due to a leap from a window by a gentleman with suicidal impulses. He sustained some wounds of the face, and fracture both of the nasal bones and of the olecranon. Immediately after the accident great improvement began in his mental condition, and it is probable that he will soon be discharged recovered.

The number of attendants and servants engaged since last visit is 21. Twenty have resigned and 1 was dismissed.

The office of Pathologist, which was vacant at the time of last visit, has been filled up.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the management of the asylum continues to be conducted with great ability, and that the institution admirably fulfils its purpose. The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order; and the requirements of the patients are well provided for, each case receiving careful individual attention. It is very pleasing to observe the interest taken by every official in the welfare of the patients. Dr Clouston's alertness and vigour of character is reflected in the spirit which pervades the staff, and which shows itself in their earnest efforts to make their several departments as efficient as possible.

Steady progress is being made with the buildings of New Craig House. A considerable time must elapse before the main building will be ready for occupation, but one of the detached villas, in addition to South Craig which was opened last year, is expected to be completed during the present year.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, Elgin District Asylum.
29th March 1893.

There are 149 patients at present on the register of the asylum. These include 66 men, all of whom are paupers, and 83 women, of whom 7 are private patients.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	2	9	12	24
Discharged recovered,	—	—	—	9	9
Discharged unrecovered,	2	—	3	4	9
Dead,	—	—	3	4	7

Three of the deaths are registered as due to disease of the heart, and 4 as due to disease of the nervous centres. In none of the cases of death was a *post-mortem* examination made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint or Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. One attendant and 2 house servants have left—all voluntarily.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

On the female side the asylum is much overcrowded. This is recognised by the District Board, who have come to a resolution to make an extension of the buildings on that side, and plans are already being prepared for consideration of the District Board and thereafter of the General Board. It is hoped that these plans will be thorough and sufficient in their character, so that changes or further extension may be unnecessary for many years to come.

Of the 9 patients discharged as unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, and 4 were transferred to the care of relatives, and ceased to be in receipt of parochial relief.

All parts of the asylum were found very clean and in excellent order, and the condition and management of the patients were quite satisfactory. There are 15 patients at Bilbohall, where their comforts are well secured.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
1st July 1893.

There are 155 patients at present in the asylum. Of these, 67 men and 81 women are paupers, and 7 women are private patients.

Since 29th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	1	3	7	11
Discharged recovered,	—	—	—	2	2
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	1	—	1
Dead,	—	1	1	—	2

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to epilepsy and in the other to apoplexy.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and there has been no accident and no escape.

Except for the overcrowding, both patients and asylum were found in a satisfactory condition. The evils of overcrowding are, however, steadily increasing. The increase in the number of patients during recent years has been, at the rate of about 5 per annum, the total increase during the last 5 years having been 26. Plans for an extension of the asylum are, however, at present before the General Board of Lunacy. It is desirable that they should provide not only for the relief of the present overcrowding but also make prudent provision for future requirements.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the wants of the patients are judiciously and liberally provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
14th February 1893.

There are 450 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 204 are men and 246 are women.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	35	46	81
Discharged recovered,	18	16	34
Discharged unrecovered,	9	7	16
Dead,	12	8	20

These figures show a considerable growth of the population since June of last year. Five of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 4 as due to epilepsy, and 2 as due to organic brain disease—more than one-half of the deaths being thus due to brain disease. In the cases of 18 of the 20 persons who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 54 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 6. Twenty-nine of the entries refer to the seclusion of 1 person, a general paralytic, for periods ranging from 2½ to 6 hours. The restraint was found necessary to prevent the disturbance or removal of surgical appliances or dressings.

Four accidents are recorded—fracture of the neck of the femur, fracture of the tibia and fibula, fracture of the ulna, and a severe burn of the foot. Appendix B.

The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9. Commissioners' Entries.

Eighteen attendants have resigned, and 2 were dismissed—1 in consequence of rough conduct to a patient. Royal and District Asylums.

Considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new buildings, and it is understood that there is a great desire to push the work forward, so as to increase the accommodation of the asylum, and relieve the overcrowding of the old buildings. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the earliest opportunity that offers for acquiring more land, either on lease or by purchase. The population of the asylum is steadily increasing, and it is very desirable that the supply of out-door occupation should be ample. It is also desirable that there should be no falling off in the other advantages which come to the patients and to the institution through the possession of land, through the supply of such things as milk and vegetables.

In view of the difficulties under which it is conducted, the management is very satisfactory and successful, and discloses much ability and conscientiousness on the part of Dr Turnbull. This refers as much to the medical treatment of the patients as to the general management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th June 1893.

There are 448 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Two hundred and seven are men and 241 are women, and all of them are resident at this date in the institution.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of patients in the asylum is no greater than it was on 14th February 1893, the date of last visit. The numbers had been increasing rapidly, having increased by no less than 80 during the preceding five years; and it is not expected that any of the new accommodation which is being provided in the hospital block will be ready for occupation for a considerable time. The overcrowding which has for some time existed makes it desirable, however, that no effort should be spared to get the new building ready for occupation as soon as possible. The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	15	31
Discharged recovered,	7	7	14
Discharged unrecovered,	2	8	10
Dead,	4	5	9

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 3 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 2 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, and to disease of the lower jaw, septicæmia, and carbuncle, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4. The restraint was used in one case for surgical reasons, and in the other case to enable the patient to be kept under observation during the night. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 2. There has been no accident to any patient.

The changes among the attendants and servants consist of 5 resignations, 1 dismissal, and 6 engagements. The whole staff of the asylum consists of 61 persons—33 male and 28 female. Of these, 14 men and 19 women are attendants and nurses. Attention continues to be given to the systematic training of the attendants and nurses by lectures and otherwise.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order. The treatment of the patients is careful and judicious.

The work of erecting the new hospital building has proceeded much more rapidly during the present year than it had previously done; and it is hoped that it will now be pushed forward in a satisfactory manner.

Appendix B.

It is understood that the desirability of acquiring additional land in connection with the asylum is not being lost sight of by the District Board.

Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
25th and 26th January 1893.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There are 497 patients at present on the register as certificated patients, and 7 as voluntary inmates. Of those under certificates, 167 males and 190 females are private patients, and 99 males and 41 females are paupers.

The voluntary inmates are 1 male and 6 females. These figures represent, as compared with the figures of 29th September, the date of last visit, an increase of 12 in the number of certificated private patients, and a decrease of 3 in the number of pauper patients. There is a decrease of 2 in the number of voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	24	21	2	—	47
Discharged recovered,	6	7	—	—	13
Discharged unrecovered,	6	4	—	1	11
Dead,	9	2	3	—	14
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	1	—	—	—	1
Left,	2	1	—	—	3

The death-rate continues low. Five of the deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain, and 5 to diseases of the lungs; the others were due to iliac abscess, peritonitis, exhaustion from melancholia, and senile decay.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 4 cases.

There has been no instance of the use of either restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no escape. The only accident of a serious character occurred in the case of a patient who, during a period of great maniacal excitement, sustained fracture of one of the ribs.

Ten attendants and servants have resigned, and 17 have entered the service of the asylum.

Three cases of scarlatina have occurred, in 1 case a medical officer, and in 2 cases patients being the sufferers. All have recovered, or are on the way to recovery. The separate cottage hospital has been of great use in affording an efficient means of isolation.

The patients were found everywhere comfortably and efficiently provided for, and no complaint was made.

The reconstruction of part of the female wing of the East House, and the addition made to it after the fire which took place the year before last, have now been completed, and the result is a very valuable addition to the resources of the institution, a greatly improved sick ward having been provided for that section of the asylum. The new arrangements are excellent in every respect; and alterations and additions of a similar character for the male wing of the building are now under consideration.

The fuller development of the hospital character of the asylum which is thus taking place is in harmony with the spirit of progress and improvement which has distinguished the management.

The asylum continues to render important service to the public by the extent to which it provides excellent accommodation and treatment, not only for the richer class of patients, but also for those of small or restricted means.

Out of the 364 private patients now on the registers, 174 are provided for at rates varying from £12 per annum to £40 per annum, and it is understood that the Directors are always willing to deal in a liberal spirit with necessitous cases.

Dr Yellowlees shows great energy and ability in his administration, and the asylum was found as usual in a high state of efficiency.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, Appendix B.
23rd May 1893.

There are 487 certificated patients and 10 voluntary inmates at present on the registers of the asylum. Of the certificated patients, 163 men and 186 women are private patients, and 96 men and 42 women are paupers.

The 10 voluntary inmates consist of 3 men and 7 women. One man and 1 woman, both private certificated patients, are absent on pass, so that the total resident population is 495.

One man and 4 women, who were private patients when the asylum was last visited, are now paupers.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	17	23	—	—	40
Discharged recovered, . .	3	9	1	—	13
Discharged unrecovered, .	10	7	—	—	17
Dead,	7	7	3	3	20
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	3	2	—	—	5
Left,	—	1	—	—	1
Dead,	1	—	—	—	1

The number of pauper patients in the asylum is falling steadily, and it is contemplated that ere long there shall be no paupers in the establishment. The asylum will then be devoted entirely to the care and treatment of private patients. Making provision not only for those in affluent circumstances, and those belonging to the middle class, but also for those who are in straitened circumstances, and who can only pay a low rate of board. Already there are 172 private patients in the asylum who pay £40 or less per annum, and of these a considerable number pay from £20 to £30. The institution is thus rendering an important service to the public, and it is understood to be the intention of the Directors that the extent of this service shall go on increasing.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death among the certificated patients which calls for observation. The death of the voluntary inmate was due to peritonitis, following rupture of the bladder. In the cases of 13 of the 21 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient, and to the use of the wet pack for periods varying from one and two hours in the cases of 2 patients. Only 1 accident is recorded, and that not of a serious character.

No escape has taken place. Seventeen attendants and servants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed in consequence of drunkenness.

From 10 to 15 men, paying the higher rates of board, work regularly in the garden. All the men so employed have derived benefit from the work, and some of them great benefit.

Twelve ladies are at present residing in the house at Stirling which has been taken for summer quarters.

The asylum continues to be managed with great ability. All parts of it were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be kept with care and accuracy.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, Haddington
District
Asylum.
10th February 1893.

There are 125 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 9 women are private patients, and 52 men and 59 women are paupers.

Since the date of last visit 7 men and 12 women have been admitted—1 man and 2 women being private patients; 2 men and 6 women have been discharged as recovered—1 woman being a private patient; 1 man and 4 women, all paupers, have been discharged as unrecovered; 1 man, a pauper,

Appendix B. has been discharged as not insane ; and 4 men and 4 women have died—1 man being a private patient.

Commissioners' Entries. Three of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, which in one instance followed influenza ; 1 death is registered as due to pleurisy ; 1 as due to pneumonia ; 1 as due to epilepsy ; and 1 as due to cerebral hæmorrhage. The patient who died of pneumonia laboured under the disease at the time of admission, and was only 8 days resident in the asylum. In the cases of 3 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was held.

Haddington District Asylums. There are 16 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons for periods varying from two to eight hours in consequence of dangerous excitement. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night. One of them returned to the asylum of his own accord. It is worthy of record that many discharged patients pay occasional visits to this asylum. Two attendants resigned, both of them with a view to marriage.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit with much neatness and comfort.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
22nd June 1893.

There are 132 patients on the register of the asylum. Five men and 9 women are private patients, and 53 men and 65 women are paupers. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen except 1 man who was absent on pass, and 1 woman who was absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 5 men and 8 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to paralysis, phthisis, abscess, and senile decay. A *post-mortem* examination was made in one case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. There has been no accident. One attendant has resigned, and 2 have been engaged.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the wants of the patients are well supplied. An abundant and well cooked dinner was served during the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28th and 29th March 1893.

It is recorded with regret that, since the asylum was last visited, Dr Aitken, the Medical Superintendent, while travelling on the Continent, died after a short illness on the 11th of September 1892. He had superintended the asylum since it was opened, and for the long period of 30 years had done his work most faithfully and zealously. He was identified with the whole history of the institution, which had been greatly changed and enlarged while under his care. At the time of his death a further extension of the buildings was under consideration, and he was then devoting his earnest attention to the character which this extension should take. Of late years he has not been in robust health, but in spite of this he was constant and unfailing in the performance of his work. He was held in much esteem and respect, and is greatly missed by a large circle of warm friends.

Dr John Cumming Mackenzie, Assistant Medical Officer in the County Asylum, Morpeth, has been appointed Dr Aitken's successor, and for some months has been in full charge of the asylum.

There are 241 men and 233 women, or 474 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. With the exception of 1 man, they are all paupers. Thirteen men and 10 women are absent on probation, and 1 man is absent by escape ; so that there are 227 men and 223 women, or 450 patients in all, actually resident.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the asylum was last visited on the 14th of July 1892 :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	54	52	106
Discharged recovered,	44	46	90
Discharged unrecovered,	15	17	32
Dead,	19	13	32

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Inverness
District
Asylum.

These figures reveal the important fact that a great reduction of the number of patients in the asylum has taken place—the number of patients removed from the asylum as recovered, unrecovered, or dead, being 48 in excess of the number admitted.

The death-rate has not been high. Four of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, 5 as due to heart disease, 3 as due to pneumonia, 2 as due to general paralysis, and 6 as due to brain disease. In the cases of 19 of the 32 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made—14 of the 19 *post-mortem* examinations having been made in the cases of the last 17 patients who died.

There are 330 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 and the seclusion of 5 persons. Twenty-nine of the entries are of later date than the 26th of November, when Dr Mackenzie took charge of the asylum.

Only 1 accident is recorded, and it was not of a serious character.

The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been somewhat numerous, 28 having left voluntarily, and 10 having been dismissed for roughness to patients, drunkenness, and other faults.

An excellent and well cooked dinner was served to the patients during the visit in a most orderly manner. The number of patients dining together in the hall was 411—214 men and 197 women—leaving 13 men and 26 women dining separately, either in the sick rooms or in the wards for the helpless. The dinner consisted of broth, Irish stew, and bread. Certain patients, however, had a dinner of rice and milk; and for those who could not be depended on to chew their food a shepherd's pie was provided, with the meat in it minced. The tables were furnished with drinking water and tumblers. During the dinner there was a complete absence of noise and excitement.

There has been a large introduction of the open-door system. Indeed, during the whole visit, it was only once or twice necessary to open a door with a key.

The female attendants now wear a uniform, which is suitable and in good taste, and it is in contemplation to give more brightness to the clothing of the female patients.

Thermometers have been placed in the wards, and the attendants have been taught to consult them, and keep a steady temperature in the rooms.

The number of men working out of doors has been largely increased, and it is said that this has improved the general health, and added to the contentment.

The wide corridor to the dining-hall has been tastefully papered and varnished.

Mess-rooms have been provided for the male and female attendants. The ground in front of the asylum is being laid out as a garden, and many flowering and other shrubs have been planted in it. The vegetable garden has been increased in order to have a larger supply of cabbages. The drainage at the back of the asylum is to some extent being overhauled. Various other changes, either completed or in progress, and all of a useful character, were observed.

The District Board, their Medical Superintendent, and their Architect, are at present carefully considering in what way the extension of the asylum buildings can best be made; and it is understood that, as soon as a conclusion can be reached, plans will be prepared. There is every reason to believe that plans of a satisfactory character will eventually be submitted to the General Board, and it is hoped that they will include a change in the position of the entrance to the asylum, which will allow the grounds to the front to be given up entirely to the use of the patients.

A structural change of the sick room for women, which will constitute a great improvement, is likely to be at once carried out.

Appendix B.Commissioners,
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Inverness
District
Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy. The Case Books were found written up to date. A book has been started in which the results of the *post-mortem* examinations are recorded.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd and 4th July 1893.

There are 447 patients at present on the register of the asylum—225 men and 222 women. All of them are resident, and were seen except 8 men and 10 women who are absent on statutory probation. The number actually in the asylum is thus 429.

Since 27th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	31	47
Discharged recovered,	21	29	50
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	8	6	14
Dead,	3	7	10

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 5 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis in 3 cases, and to senile decay in 1 case. One of the deaths occurred in the case of a patient who, though on the asylum books, was at the time absent from the asylum on probation. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 106 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 12 patients. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 10. There has been no accident to any patient.

The number of attendants and servants who have been engaged is 16. Eight have been dismissed and 10 have resigned.

The asylum was found during the visit in excellent order, and there was frequent occasion to note the careful attention which Dr Mackenzie devotes to the details of management. The changes recently made, which are referred to in the preceding entry, were observed with approval.

The improved arrangements at meals, the large disuse of locked doors, the regular attention to the temperature of the wards, the provision of mess-rooms for the attendants, the decoration of the central corridor, and the laying out of the ground in front of the buildings, are all changes to be commended. The great increase in the number of patients engaged in useful work, also referred to in the preceding entry, is, however, worthy of special note. Out of the 217 male patients, 197 are regularly employed; and of the 20 who are unemployed, 4 are incapacitated by their mental condition, and 10 by their bodily condition. Of the 212 female patients, 188 are employed, leaving 24 unemployed, 16 of whom are incapacitated by their mental condition, and 4 by their bodily condition.

Nothing tends more than healthy occupation to induce improvement, and to promote recovery among asylum patients, and nothing is better calculated to cause contentment.

The arrangements for recreation, which, as supplementary to useful work, are also important elements in asylum treatment, are understood to have been increased and developed.

The present arrangements for divine worship are defective. The room originally intended for a chapel is too small for the present number of inmates, and is now used as a dormitory. It is strongly recommended that a separate chapel, which need not however be of a costly character, should be erected within the asylum grounds. It is an advantage that an asylum chapel should be an independent building completely detached from the asylum proper, as the patients then go to it with more of the feeling that they are going to church in the way they were accustomed to do from their own homes. Chapels of this kind are now commonly provided, and they have been found to add greatly to the comfort and contentment of the patients.

The consideration of the plans for a new hospital has been postponed by the District Board until it can be ascertained more definitely than seems possible at present how many patients will have to be provided for. During the past

eleven months a much larger number of patients than usual has been discharged from the asylum either as recovered or as having ceased to require asylum treatment. The reduction in the population of the asylum has indeed been very considerable, and it is a remarkable change from the process of continual accumulation that had previously gone on. The number of patients had gradually risen during twenty years from 278 in the year 1872 to 519, as it was on the 9th of August 1892,—an average addition of 60 patients every five years. During the five years from 1887 to 1892, the addition was greater than during any previous five years, the number having risen from 429 to 519—an increase of no less than 90. The effect of the changes during the last eleven months has, however, been to reduce the number by 90, thus bringing the number in the asylum back to 429, and placing the population of the asylum in the position which it held in the year 1887.

It is understood with approval that a proposal to divert the road which runs through the asylum grounds and passes close to the buildings is under consideration. It will be greatly to the advantage of the asylum if this change is made.

The impression produced by the visit was very satisfactory. Dr Mackenzie is showing much energy and ability in his work.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
30th January 1893.

Commissioners
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.
Inverness
District.
Asylum.

There are 232 patients—136 men and 96 women—on the register of the asylum at present. Thirty of the men and 6 of the women are provided for at the Hartwood establishment, and the rest are resident at Kirklands.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	14	12	26
Discharged recovered,	3	4	7
Discharged unrecovered,	2	6	8
Dead,	6	3	9

There is nothing in the registered causes of death which calls for special remark. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

Since last visit there has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients, no accident to any patient, and no case of escape.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the Kirklands Institution, the small extent of land attached to it, and the distance between it and the branch establishment at Hartwood, the work of the asylum continues to be very efficiently performed; and great credit is due to Dr Campbell Clark for the successful way in which, though he has no medical assistant, he overcomes the difficulties of his position.

The patients are well provided for, and they are treated in an able and painstaking manner. There was very little excitement among them during the visit, and no complaint was made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
11th May 1893.

There are 135 men and 97 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 32 men and 5 women reside at the Hartwood establishment.

Since the date of last visit 14 men and 14 women have been admitted, 10 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died. Two of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 1 to heart disease, and 1 to accident, in the case of a patient who escaped and was run over by a goods train. The occurrence was fully inquired into at the time, and the conclusion was reached that the patient had no suicidal intent.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident is recorded, namely, that to which reference has just been made. Two

Appendix B. attendants have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed, but not for faults which were serious.

Commissioners' Entries. Dr Clark was absent at the time of the visit, but the whole establishment was found in a most satisfactory condition. The wards were scrupulously clean, and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects good. No patient made any complaint, and there was a complete absence of excitement. Great ability and great painstaking continue to be shown in the management of the asylum, and this refers equally to the medical and to the general management.

Royal and District Asylums. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
2nd February 1893.

There are 237 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 16 men and 31 women are private patients, and 92 men and 98 women are paupers. Three female patients—1 private and 2 pauper—are absent on probation, so that the number of patients resident is 234.

Since the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	7	11	7	26
Discharged recovered, .	—	1	5	4	10
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	5	6	13
Dead,	1	—	4	3	8

Two men who were private patients at the date of last visit are now paupers.

In the cases of 5 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of such examinations are recorded with care, and the Case Books were found written up to date and well kept. Three of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 2 to heart disease, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to cancer of the stomach, and 1 to phthisis.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, no accident is recorded, and there have been few changes among the attendants and servants.

All parts of the asylum were found clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. Both the general and the medical management continue to deserve much commendation.

The changes which are being made in the water-closets promise to be entirely satisfactory in their character ; that is, they appear to be not only good in plan, but the workmanship appears to be good. In order to give some relief to the overcrowded condition of the hospital wards for women, it is recommended that the Gate Lodge should be occupied by 12 or 15 women under some arrangement for their care which may seem satisfactory to Dr Mitchell, and which it is believed he will be able to make.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
19th June 1893.

There are 237 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Seventeen males and 28 females are private patients, and 91 males and 101 females are paupers. Two female private patients and 1 female pauper patient are absent on probation, but with these exceptions all the patients are resident in the asylum and were seen.

The following changes have taken place since 2nd February, the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	4	6	9	14	33
Discharged recovered, .	1	5	2	3	11
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	6	3	10
Dead,	1	4	2	5	12

Of the 10 patients discharged unrecovered, 3 were taken home, 2 were boarded out with strangers, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 3 were removed to

Ireland. The death-rate is rather higher than usual. The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to cardiac disease, in 5 cases to pulmonary disease, in 1 case to enteritis, and in 1 case to cancer of the stomach. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry. It refers to the dislocation of the left shoulder-joint sustained in the case of a patient who was struggling with another patient. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There have been 3 changes among the attendants and servants. Royal and District Asylums.
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The condition of the patients and the state of the house is indicative of careful and efficient management. There is still, however, overcrowding in the female hospital ward; and it is again recommended that steps should be taken to relieve this.

The refitting of the water-closets has now been completed, and the new apparatus is of a very satisfactory character.

It is believed that the water-supply of the asylum is now satisfactorily provided for. A reservoir, estimated to hold a six months' supply of water, has been formed on the burn to the west of the asylum feu; and the gravitation tank, which holds 30,000 gallons of water, has been connected with 4 constant pressure hydrants within the asylum, each capable of delivering 100 gallons per minute in any part of the main building. Some leakage has been discovered in the reservoir, but steps are being taken to remedy this.

The damp in the walls of the main building still gives some trouble, but every care seems to be taken to remedy it as far as possible. The main entrance vestibule and corridor have been improved by a neat tiled dado.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
23rd and 24th March 1893.

Montrose
Royal
Asylum.

There are 560 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, and they are all resident. In this total number are included 81 private patients—38 men and 43 women; 478 paupers—218 men and 260 women; and 1 voluntary inmate—a man.

One man and 2 women, who were paupers at the date of last visit, are now private patients, and 1 woman, who was then a private patient, is now a pauper.

Of the 478 paupers now in the asylum, 228 are chargeable to parishes in Forfarshire, 10 of them being chargeable to the Dundee Combination Parish, 49 are chargeable to parishes in Kincardineshire, 51 are chargeable to parishes in Orkney, 60 are chargeable to parishes in Shetland, 89 are chargeable to parishes in Caithness-shire, and 1 is chargeable to a parish in Aberdeenshire.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	11	8	34	33	86
Discharged recovered, . .	3	4	11	13	31
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	4	3	8	16
Dead,	4	3	14	16	37
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	3	—	—	—	3
Left,	2	—	—	—	2

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death to call for special observation. Six of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 11 to other forms of brain disease, 5 to heart disease, and 5 to phthisis. In the cases of 29 of the 37 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. This book and the Case Books were found written up to date, and the records they contain appear to be fully and carefully made. There are 44 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 6 persons

Appendix B. and the seclusion of 1 person. Thirty-six of the 44 entries refer to the use of restraint in bed of 1 patient.

Commissioners' Entries. One accident is recorded—fracture of the clavicle, resulting from a fall in the case of an epileptic.

Royal and District Asylums. There have been few changes among the attendants and servants, and almost all of them were voluntary resignations.

Montrose Royal Asylum. Dr Howden was absent on holiday, and his place is filled by Dr Havelock, who is assisted by Dr Hunter.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. During the visit there was a remarkable absence of excitement. The inmates are not subjected to any irksome discipline, and many of them have a large amount of liberty. Forty-eight are on parole beyond the grounds, and 76 on parole within the grounds.

The Villa, the Gate Cottage, and the Hospital were found in every respect satisfactory. They constitute important parts of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th and 10th June 1893.

There are 559 patients on the registers of the asylum. Thirty-nine males and 40 females are private patients under certificates, and 216 males and 263 females are pauper patients. One male private patient is absent on statutory probation, and 1 male private patient is absent on pass. There is 1 gentleman resident as a voluntary inmate.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since 23rd March, the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	—	8	15	29
Discharged recovered,	2	2	5	2	11
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	—	2	3
Dead,	2	2	5	7	16

One gentleman, admitted as a voluntary inmate, has since been certified, and is included among the 6 private patients given above as admitted.

The deaths are registered as due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 5 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case each to exhaustion from caries, gangrene of the feet, tubercular peritonitis, and cancer of the stomach, and in 2 cases to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the isolation of the same patient on 2 occasions for periods of 8 hours. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. They were suitably and neatly clad, clean in person, and remarkably free from signs of irritability or excitement. No complaint was made.

All parts of the establishment were in excellent order. In the Villa of Ravenswood the ladies who are resident there have all the comforts of a private mansion of the best class; and the mode of life has nothing of the special features of institutional routine. The hospital fulfils its purpose admirably, and attracts attention by the beauty of its structure and fittings; and the main building has been greatly improved by the enlargements and alterations which have been recently carried out.

The improvement of the attendants by systematic instruction has received due attention during the past winter under the superintendence and teaching of Dr Havelock, aided by Miss Chappell the matron and her assistant Miss Harper, both of whom are certified nurses, trained in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Three male and 6 female attendants passed the examination, and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
10th February 1893.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

There are 103 patients on the registers of the asylum at present. Fifty gentlemen and 46 ladies are under certificates, and 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. All are resident in the institution at this date except 1 lady who is absent on pass.

Since 4th May, the date of last visit, 13 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged recovered, 5 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to abdominal aneurism in 1 case, and to senile gangrene in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, there has been no escape, and there has been no accident of a serious character.

The asylum continues to be managed with great care and ability. Both in the main asylum and in the mansion of Kincarrathie the patients are kept in great comfort; they are treated in a way which shows that the special needs of each case are carefully studied and provided for, and there is evidence of a constant effort to render their lives interesting, and to promote their recovery.

At every visit made to the asylum some improvement is observed in the details either of the administration or of the structural arrangements. Among the recent improvements the most important are in the laundry which is now very complete and efficient. One of the improvements is the introduction of a fan in the drying closet to produce a forced current of hot air. This has the effect not only of drying the clothes more rapidly but also of removing from them every trace of disagreeable odour. Several useful additions to the furniture of the wards were also observed, and various improvements have been made to the amenity of the grounds. The work involved in the improvement of the grounds is done chiefly by the male patients, and it forms an element in their treatment which is very beneficial.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. The medical records are full and good.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
2nd May 1893.

There are 98 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 45 gentlemen and 47 ladies are certificated patients, and 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Three gentlemen and 4 ladies reside at Kincarrathie, 2 gentlemen are at present in the new seaside residence which the Directors have acquired at Elie, and 1 gentleman is absent on pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—4 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 6 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged as recovered, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged as unrecovered, and 1 gentleman has died, the cause of death being influenza.

During the same period 1 gentleman has been admitted as a voluntary inmate and 2 gentlemen who were voluntary inmates have left.

There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the wet-pack for 6 hours. No accident is recorded.

There are 12 gentlemen and 9 ladies on parole beyond the grounds, and 14 gentlemen and 8 ladies on parole within the grounds.

Dr Urquhart was absent, and the asylum was under the care of Dr Hay, his assistant. Everything about the establishment was found in excellent order.

The changes in the laundry, and other structural changes, referred to in the last entry, were examined with much interest. As usual there was much evidence of a continued and always successful effort to make the surroundings of the inmates bright and cheerful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, Perth District
9th February 1893. Asylum.

The patients in the asylum at present are 310 in number—155 men and 155 women.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

Since last visit 27 men and 25 women have been admitted, 13 men and 12 women have been discharged recovered, 14 men and 7 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 men and 4 women have died.

The deaths were due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to senile decay and to exhaustion from melancholia each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every instance.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry.

The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries, the only serious one being fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall.

There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition, and the house was in excellent order.

Dr MacIver Campbell has resigned the post of medical superintendent owing to the state of his health, and Dr George M. Robertson, senior assistant physician in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, who has been appointed as his successor, is about to enter on his duties. Dr MacFarlane, who has been in charge of the asylum during Dr Campbell's absence from illness, has performed his duties in a most efficient manner.

Dr Campbell has been Medical Superintendent for 10 years, and he conducted the administration of the asylum with great energy and ability until he was disabled by failing health. He introduced many improvements during his term of office, which conferred benefit on the inmates. Among these improvements may be mentioned the bi-weekly evening school. This has been in operation now for more than 5 years, and its position as a useful adjunct to asylum management may be regarded as well established. It has introduced an element of healthy interest into the lives of many of the patients which has been useful in promoting recovery, and in increasing their happiness; and it constitutes a feature of management which might be beneficially adopted in other asylums.

Dr Campbell carries into his retirement the sympathy and affection of those with whom he has been associated.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
4th May 1893.

There are 157 men and 157 women, or 314 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. These figures include 1 woman who is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit 8 men and 9 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 3 women have died.

There is nothing about the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of all the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded, nor has any escape taken place.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been few, and they were all voluntary resignations.

Only 4 patients—2 men and 2 women—were found in bed. Last night there were only 8 wet beds.

It is understood that the kitchen and scullery accommodation are to be increased, and that this will involve the removal of the boilers to a new site. If the sleeping rooms are to be heated by hot water, or by steam from the boilers, either now or hereafter, the position of the boilers will greatly influence the efficiency of the heating, and the choice of a site is therefore important.

The number of patients in the main building is about 50 above the number which it is calculated to accommodate with comfort. It is therefore recommended that the District Board should begin to consider as soon as possible in what way an extension of the accommodation can best be obtained, having in view the cost as well as the proper care of the inmates.

Dr Robertson has for some time been in full charge of the asylum. All parts of it were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. There was a complete absence of excitement, and no patient made any complaint.

The school is still carried on with results which appear to be useful. On Wednesday evenings about 20 patients attend and receive instruction like that given in ordinary schools. On Saturday evenings about 150 attend, and the teacher then discourses on some subject of general interest. On Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy. Royal and District Asylums.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th February 1893.

There are 233 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 7 women are private patients, and 98 men and 117 women are paupers. At present 1 man and 5 women, all paupers, are absent on probation. One woman, who was a pauper at last visit, is now a private patient.

The following changes have occurred since the date of the last entry in the Patients' Book :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	2	23	18	44
Discharged recovered,	—	—	12	7	19
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	5	5	11
Dead,	—	—	2	5	7

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of all the patients who died, except one, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 5 persons, for periods varying from 5 minutes to 8 hours, in consequence of their being excited and violent. Five accidents are recorded—2 involving fracture of the neck of the femur, and the other 3 being of a slight character. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 3. Four attendants or servants have resigned, 3 have been dismissed, and 1 died.

It has been resolved to make important changes in the water-closets and lavatories throughout the house. It is hoped that the work will be well done, so that renewals or repairs may not be needed for many years.

There now seems a near prospect of having abundance of good water supplied by gravitation.

A great amount of out-door work has been done by the patients since the asylum was last visited with pleasing and satisfactory results as regards the aspect of the grounds.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. Both the medical and the general management of the establishment continue to be characterised by much ability, painstaking, and success.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
21st June 1893.

There are 235 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Twelve men and 7 women are private patients, and 97 men and 119 women are paupers. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen during the visit, except 1 male pauper who was absent on pass, and 3 female paupers who were absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place since February 7th, the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	1	9	16	27
Discharged recovered,	1	1	3	6	11
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	2	6	8
Dead,	—	—	4	2	6

Of the 8 patients discharged unrecovered, 7 were sent to their homes and 1 was boarded with a stranger.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, softening of the brain,

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

phthisis pulmonalis, ulceration of the stomach, ulceration of the intestines, and fracture of the skull. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry; it refers to the seclusion of a patient for a period of three-quarters of an hour. Two accidents to patients are recorded, one of injury to the scalp occasioned by a fall, and one of fracture of the skull and of the clavicle, also occasioned by a fall. The last mentioned terminated fatally. The patient was an old man who had been 30 years an inmate of the asylum, and was much liked and respected. He had contributed largely by his work to the decoration of the wards, and it was a fall from a ladder when engaged in his favourite work that occasioned his death. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Five attendants have resigned, 1 was dismissed, and 6 have been engaged.

The asylum was found in excellent order. Arrangements have been made for beginning the refitting of the water-closets and lavatories immediately.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They have benefited by the abundant opportunity for work and exercise in the open air, which the prolonged fine weather during recent months has afforded. The men were chiefly occupied to-day in the pleasant and healthy occupation of stacking hay.

The treatment of the patients, and the general management of the asylum, continue to be conducted with care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10th January 1893.

Stirling District Asylum.

There are 460 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Twenty-two are private patients—11 men and 11 women; and 438 are paupers—224 men and 214 women. One patient is absent on statutory probation, and 4 patients are absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since 14th September, the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	1	22	33	61
Discharged recovered,	—	—	14	12	26
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	1	10	17
Dead,	1	—	3	10	14

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 5 cases, and to enteritis, erysipelatous inflammation, acute mania, and senile decay, each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every instance.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been 1 accident, fracture of the femur from a fall; and there have been 2 escapes where the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

Seven attendants and servants have resigned, and 8 have entered the service.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order, except in so far as the arrangements are necessarily interfered with by the structural alterations which have not yet been completed, and by the overcrowding which cannot be wholly prevented until the new hospital is ready for occupation.

It seems probable that the alterations of the old buildings will be completed in the course of a few months, and the result of the changes promises to be exceedingly satisfactory. Progress is being made with the internal work of the new hospital, the details of which are receiving very careful consideration from Dr Macpherson and the District Board. There is good reason to believe that when it is completed this section of the institution will be regarded as a model of what an asylum hospital should be.

The treatment of the patients and the general management of the asylum continue to deserve the commendation which they have received in recent entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, Appendix B.
8th May 1893.

There 484 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 9 women are private patients, and 237 men and 227 women are paupers. Four patients—2 men and 2 women—are absent on probation, and 1 woman is absent on pass. All the 5 patients who are absent belong to the pauper class.

Since last visit 68 patients have been admitted—32 men, of whom 4 were private patients, and 36 women—all of whom were paupers. Since this day last year 196 patients have been admitted, showing that the activity of the movement of the population of this asylum is very great.

During the same period 18 patients have been discharged as recovered—6 men and 12 women, of whom 1 man and 1 woman were private patients; 8 patients have been discharged as unrecovered—4 men and 4 women—all paupers; and 18 patients have died—9 men and 9 women—all paupers.

Four of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane, 7 as due to other forms of brain disease, 2 as due to phthisis, 3 as due to senile decay, 1 as due to heart disease, and 1 as due to pneumonia. In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and full records of these examinations are preserved.

Since the 10th of January, when the asylum was last visited, the population has risen from 460 to 484.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 patient and the seclusion of another to prevent self-mutilation or in consequence of violence. No accident is recorded, and only 2 escapes have taken place. Ten attendants and servants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed, but not in consequence of any grave fault. No accident is recorded since January 1892, and this is very creditable to the management, in view of the overcrowded state of the asylum, and the confusion necessarily attending the extensive structural changes which have been made during that period.

The alterations of the main building are approaching completion, and they are most satisfactory in their character. It is understood that the covered roadway between the stores and the administration block is to be laid with granolith.

If this is correct, it is suggested that the District Board should consider whether special tracks in some other material should not be provided for the horses' feet and for the cart wheels. The District Board should also consider whether the position of the weighing machine could not be advantageously changed, and whether the hatches in connection with the stores should not be provided with stronger and better fastenings.

It is hoped that the hospital buildings will be ready for occupation in about four months. These buildings promise to be admirably suited for their purpose. In view of the considerable sum of money which they have cost, and of the care and thought bestowed on their design and construction by the District Board and their Architect and Medical Officer, it is satisfactory to feel that the results are so excellent. The alteration and enlargement of this asylum will certainly make it one of the best asylums in the kingdom.

The transfer of patients to the separate hospital buildings will relieve the overcrowding of the main buildings, which is now very great, and must seriously affect the comfort and well-being of the inmates. The new mortuary and research room are in the highest degree satisfactory. No asylum in Scotland is so well equipped in this respect, and it is certain that other asylums will copy what has been done here.

Great ability, energy, and conscientiousness are shown in the management of the asylum and the treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Private
Asylums or
Licensed
Houses.Mavisbank
Asylum.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
31st January 1893.

There are 19 gentlemen and 25 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients. Of these, 1 gentleman and 1 lady are absent on probation.

There are also 8 voluntary inmates—5 gentlemen and 3 ladies.

The whole number of patients resident in the asylum is thus 52.

The changes which have occurred among the certificated patients since the date of last visit consist of the admission of 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies, the discharge of 1 gentleman and 3 ladies, and the death of 2 ladies. During the same period 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 6 gentlemen and 1 lady, who were in the asylum in that position, have left.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, and no accident is recorded.

Many of the gentlemen are engaged in useful and healthy work, and few of the ladies are unemployed.

The asylum is managed with great ability and success. This has reference equally to the general management and to the medical treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be very carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
5th October 1893.

There are 21 gentlemen and 27 ladies on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and there are 8 gentlemen and 2 ladies as voluntary inmates. All are resident in the asylum at this date, except 2 ladies who are absent on probation.

Since last visit 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted under certificate, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged recovered, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have died. Of voluntary inmates, 10 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 5 ladies have left, and 2 gentlemen have died.

The patients were found excellently provided for. The house was in very good order, and presented all the features of a comfortable residence. The treatment of the patients is conducted with considerate kindness and great ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
27th January 1893.

There are 3 men and 12 women at present in the house.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged cured, and 1 woman has died.

The house was found clean and in good order. No change has taken place in any of the arrangements. The patients were tranquil, and entirely free from complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
4th October 1893.

There are 13 patients in the establishment at present—2 males and 11 females. Since last visit 1 male and 1 female patient have been discharged unrecovered. The house was as usual clean and in good order. There was complete tranquillity among the patients, and none made any kind of complaint. The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

Mollendo
House
Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, Appendix B.

28th January 1893.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 30 gentlemen and 39 ladies at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 gentleman is a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 4 certificated patients—all gentlemen—have been admitted, and 3 certificated patients—2 gentlemen and 1 lady—have been discharged as recovered. No death has taken place.

During the same period 1 voluntary inmate—a gentleman—has been admitted, and 2 voluntary inmates—a gentleman and a lady—have left.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. For several years, indeed, it has not been found necessary to resort either to restraint or seclusion.

There have been few changes among the attendants. In addition to the matron there are 3 lady companions, one of them being a trained hospital nurse. Of the ordinary female attendants, there are also 3 who have had hospital training.

Everything that was seen indicated that the patients are treated with kindness and liberality. Their surroundings are very satisfactory, and there is no irksome discipline. No complaint of any kind was made by any inmate.

The condition and history of each patient are carefully studied. The medical treatment of the inmates continues to be characterised by thoroughness and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,

3rd October 1893.

There are 27 gentlemen and 35 ladies on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and 2 ladies as voluntary inmates. They are all resident at this date in the institution.

Since last visit 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have died. Besides these changes 3 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady who were voluntary inmates have left.

The patients, both those resident at Saughton Hall and those resident at Balgreen, were found admirably provided for. There was no restraint or seclusion, and there was an absence generally of special restrictive arrangements. No door was found locked. There was great tranquillity everywhere, and no patient made any complaint.

The asylum continues to be conducted on the sound and liberal principles which have long distinguished it.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,

2nd February 1893.

Westermains Asylum.

There are 18 ladies and 1 gentleman at present in the asylum. Of these, 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted. There has been no patient discharged and no death.

The asylum continues to be managed in a very satisfactory way. The patients are under the constant personal supervision of Mr and Mrs Lawrie, and the arrangements are in every way similar to those of a private residence.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,

15th May 1893.

There are 19 persons at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 1 man and 15 women are certificated patients, and 3 women are voluntary inmates.

No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

Everything about the establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
27th January 1893.

There are 4 gentlemen and 13 ladies under certificates at present in the asylum. In addition to these, 2 ladies are resident as voluntary inmates.

Since last visit there has been no admission, discharge, or death.

The establishment was found as usual in excellent order. The inmates are treated with much liberality and kindness. Those of them who are in feeble bodily health are most carefully nursed.

The rooms are very comfortably furnished, and fires were found in every occupied bedroom and parlour.

The books were found in good order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
4th October 1893.

There are 14 ladies and 4 gentlemen at present in the asylum. All of these are under certificates except 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

The only change in the numbers which has taken place since last visit is the death of 1 lady.

The patients were found receiving great care and kindly attention, and enjoying all the comforts of a good home.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
6th January 1893.

There are 42 men and 62 women at present on the register of patients, and they were all seen during the visit to-day.

Since 23rd September, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	2	7	9
Discharged recovered,	—	3	3
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	2
Dead,	—	2	2

The deaths are registered as due to maniacal exhaustion and to heart disease.

There has been no occasion in which mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no accident, and no escape.

One female attendant has resigned, and 1 has entered the services of the institution. There has been no other change in the staff.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, being clean, comfortably clothed, and free from complaint. The house was everywhere in excellent order, and the Christmas and New Year decorations, which have not yet been removed, give the accommodation a more than usually bright and cheerful appearance.

Through the kindness of Mrs Coats of Ferguslie, Mr Fulton of Glenfield, and Mr Dunn, M.P., the patients were provided in the asylum, as well as in the other sections of the poorhouse, with Christmas and New Year treats. They were greatly appreciated, and gave a great deal of pleasure to the patients; and there is no doubt that such things make many patients saner in mind for the time, and in some cases promote their recovery.

The management of the institution reflects great credit on the Governor and on the Committee of Management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
19th May 1893.

Appendix B

Commission
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 46 men and 58 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 9 men and 11 women have been admitted, 1 man and 4 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 6 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 5 women have died. There is nothing about the nature of the causes of death which calls for observation.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 patients—1 for eight and the other for twelve hours. No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape has taken place.

All the day-rooms have been tastefully repainted and repapered, and the sleeping-rooms are about to be repapered.

Mr Gardner, the Publisher, recently made a gift of 6 large pictures to the asylum. They are very decorative, and are much appreciated by the inmates. Mr Logan of Westerfield has recently sent a large collection of illustrated papers to the asylum. At the visit to-day a large number of patients were found reading or examining them.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory, and reflected credit on all concerned in their care and treatment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
1st and 2nd February 1893.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 596 patients—303 men and 293 women—on the register of the asylum. They are all resident in the establishment, except 2 women who are absent on pass.

Since the 30th of September, the date of last visit, 34 men and 27 women have been admitted, 13 men and 14 women have been discharged recovered, 11 men and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 6 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 to heart disease, in 2 to pulmonary diseases, in 4 to abdominal diseases, in 1 case to senile decay, and in 1 case to asphyxia during an epileptic fit. The asphyxia in the last-mentioned case was due to the patient turning on his face in bed. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. The only serious accident that has occurred is the case of asphyxia already mentioned.

The changes in the staff are the resignation of 2 attendants, the dismissal of 5, and the engaging of 9; most of the dismissals were directly or indirectly due to drinking.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for.

The new buildings connected with the female wing of the asylum are approaching completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation by the beginning of summer. The new building on the male side will not be completed during the present year.

It is understood that the water-supply of the asylum is sometimes inadequate during summer. Seeing that any deficiency which there may have been in the past will become much more serious after the enlargement of the institution, full inquiry should be made into the position of the water-supply, and, if necessary, steps should be taken at once to procure an adequate supply.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
15th and 16th May 1893.

There are 317 men and 303 women, or 620 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 5 women are absent on probation, so that the number of patients resident is 610.

Since last visit 34 men and 33 women have been admitted, 16 men and

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

18 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 3 women have died. These figures show that the number of patients admitted is greater than the number discharged and dead by 24.

The death-rate has been low, and there is nothing in the nature of the causes of death to call for observation. In the cases of all the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The result of all such examinations are recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 6 persons for periods varying from three to eight hours in consequence of maniacal excitement and violence. Only 1 accident is recorded, and it was not of a grave character. The number of escapes registered is one which is creditable to the management, in view of the fact that no restrictions on liberty have been enforced in consequence of the presence of the large number of workmen engaged on the new buildings. Few changes have taken place among the servants and attendants, none of them have been of the nature of dismissal.

The out-lying sections of the asylum were found in excellent order. There are 12 men and 2 women resident at Muckcroft, 8 women resident at Fauldhead, 33 men and 2 women resident at Farm Home, and 7 men and 2 women resident at Gate Lodge.

Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, but much remains to be done. The hospital wards for women are occupied, and parts of the separate block for the more easily managed women is furnished and ready for occupation. The doors of the single rooms in this block open outwards, and it is recommended that this mistake should be rectified. There are also some other doors in the block which it would be well to have opening outwards.

An excellent and well cooked dinner was served during the visit in an orderly manner. The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. There was a remarkable absence of noise and excitement, and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
28th January 1893.

There are 123 women at present resident as patients in the asylum.

Since last visit 23 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged recovered, 10 have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 have died.

The deaths were due to disease of the brain, epilepsy, consumption, and bronchitis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no escape, and no accident of a serious nature.

The condition of the patients, and the state of the wards, were in every way creditable to those in charge.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
22nd July 1893.

There are 127 women at present in the asylum.

Since the establishment was last visited there have been 39 admissions, 9 discharges as recovered, 20 discharges as unrecovered, and 6 deaths. In view of the active movement of the population which these figures disclose, and of the defects in the site and in the structural arrangements and amenities, the condition of the wards and the condition of the inmates must be regarded as very satisfactory.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents, both slight, are recorded. There have been very few changes among the attendants.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
14th February 1893.Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.

There are 127 men and 127 women at present in the asylum. This number is considerably in excess of the number that the asylum is calculated to contain, and it is therefore satisfactory to know that accommodation for patients is nearly ready at Hawkhead which will relieve the overcrowding of this institution.

Parochial
Asylums.

Since 25th September, the date of last visit, 13 men and 12 women have been admitted, 4 men and 5 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 men and 4 women have died.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 6 cases, to acute mania in 1 case, and to asphyxia during an epileptic fit in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry; there has been no escape, and the only accident is the asphyxia during an epileptic fit already mentioned.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients is satisfactory, though it would be more so if there were less crowding.

There was evidence during the visit that the needs of the patients are carefully considered and judiciously provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
25th May 1893.

There are 127 men and 126 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 woman is absent on probation and 1 man is absent on pass, and 13 men and 3 women are quartered in the farm buildings at Hawkhead. These last were visited, and the arrangements made for them appeared quite satisfactory.

Since the asylum was last visited, 12 men and 8 women have been admitted, 3 men and 6 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men have been discharged as unrecovered, and 7 men and 3 women have died.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death to call for observation. In the cases of 2 of the 10 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place, no attendants or servants have left, but 3 additional attendants, 2 men and 1 woman, have been engaged for service at Hawkhead.

Mr Baillie, the Governor of the Poorhouse, died in November 1892; and in March 1893 Mr John Thomson, the Superintendent of the Burgh Asylum, Paisley, was appointed in his stead, and is now in charge of the Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum.

An excellent dinner, consisting of broth, beefsteak pie, and potatoes was served during the visit in a very orderly manner.

Considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new asylum at Hawkhead, and the work there is being pushed forward. Some relief to the overcrowding at Merryflats will be experienced when the accommodation in the Hawkhead farm buildings is fully occupied. In the meantime the dayroom accommodation on the male side at Merryflats has been increased by the conversion of a dormitory on the ground-floor into a dayroom.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
24th January 1893.Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 159 men and 128 women on the register at the asylum, and they are all at this date resident in the institution, except 1 woman who is absent by escape. Of the total number on the register—287—there are 123 belonging to Greenock, 26 belonging to other parishes in Renfrewshire, and 138 belonging to parishes in Lanarkshire.

The following changes have taken place since 22nd September, the date of last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

Appendix B.

		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	37	17	54
	Discharged recovered,	17	9	26
Parochial Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	10	3	13
	Dead,	6	—	6

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to consumption in 1 case, and to enteric fever in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case except one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 cases, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. The restraint was used in one case to prevent the patient from taking off her clothes, and in the other case to prevent interference with surgical dressings. In 7 cases of escape the patients were absent at least one night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

Seven attendants and servants have resigned, and 6 have entered the service.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Though the day was wet, and they were consequently confined to the house, there was little excitement, and there were no complaints.

The house was clean, suitably warmed, well aired, and in good order.

Arrangements have been made for having the fence at the side of the railway strengthened and raised so as to prevent accidents, as recommended in the preceding entry.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
20th May 1893.

There are 160 men and 134 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 294 patients in all, and no patient is absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.

Since the date of last visit 22 men and 20 women have been admitted, 14 men and 9 women have been discharged as recovered, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 4 men and 2 women have died.

The death-rate has been low, and there is nothing in the character of the causes of death to call for observation. In the cases of 4 of the 6 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The medical treatment of the patients continues to be very conscientious and satisfactory.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons in consequence of excitement and violence. Only 1 accident is recorded, and that was quite slight in its character. Three escapes are registered. Two attendants have resigned, and 2 have been engaged.

Four men are on parole beyond the grounds, and 18 men are on parole within the grounds.

Much ability and painstaking are shown in the general management of the asylum with results which are pleasing and satisfactory. The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were found in excellent order, and very clean.

It is recommended that an effort be made to render the female refractory room brighter and more comfortable by repainting it, and by additions to the articles of furniture and objects of decoration. This would certainly tend to increase tranquillity and contentment, and it would not involve a large outlay of money. It is also recommended to bear in mind, in making fresh purchases of clothing for the female patients, that it is practically useful to introduce bright colours and variety into the clothing of the women.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

PAISLEY BURG PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
15th February 1893.

There are 108 men and 100 women on the register of the asylum at this date, and all of them were seen at the time of the visit.

Since 23rd September, the date of last visit, 26 men and 14 women have been admitted, 11 men and 10 women have been discharged recovered, 8 men

and 9 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 4 women have died. Appendix B.

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 4 cases, to chest diseases in 6 cases, and to kidney disease, peritonitis, and exhaustion from acute mania each in one case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases. Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, there has been no escape, and no accident. Parochial Asylums.

The condition of the patients is such as to show that they are adequately provided for and skilfully treated. Great pains are taken to keep those patients occupied in healthy work who are likely to derive benefit from it, and this can be said of three-fourths of the patients at present in the asylum. Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum

The alterations in the male sick-room, referred to in the preceding entry, have now been completed, and the result is very pleasing. Both the efficiency and the cheerfulness of the accommodation have been increased.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found everywhere in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 19th May 1893.

There are 108 men and 106 women at present on the register of the asylum. One man is absent on pass, and 1 man is absent by escape.

Since the date of last visit 13 men and 11 women have been admitted, 2 men and 4 women have been discharged as recovered, 1 man has been discharged as unrecovered, and 10 men and 1 woman have died.

The death-rate has been somewhat high. Three of the deaths are registered as due to chest disease, 2 as due to heart disease, 5 as due to brain disease, and 1 as due to cancer of the liver. In the cases of 3 of the 11 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three accidents are recorded, but none of them proved to be serious. The changes among the attendants consist of three resignations.

Mr John Thomson who, for a considerable number of years, conducted the management of the asylum with marked ability and success, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Govan Combination Poorhouse. He has been succeeded by Mr George Pirie who had 6 years' service in the lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse, in addition to lunacy work which he had done in other establishments for the insane. Mr Pirie took office on the 13th of April.

The general spring cleaning was in progress at the time of the visit, but everything that was seen indicated ability and painstaking in the management. The medical treatment of the patients continues to merit the favourable things which have been said regarding it in many previous entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, 13th March 1893.

There are 45 men and 48 women in the wards. Since the date of last visit 4 men and 4 women have been admitted, 3 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died. Six of the patients admitted came from the asylum, 1 came from his home, and 1 was returned from private care, for which he had been found unsuitable. Of the 4 patients discharged, 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, 2 went to their homes and ceased to be paupers, and 1 was placed under private care as a pauper.

Appendix B. The wards were found in excellent order. No complaint was made by any patient. The management continues to merit the favourable things which have been said regarding it in many previous entries.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Ward of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
12th June 1893.

There are 45 men and 50 women at present inmates of the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged. There has been no death. Two of the patients discharged were readmitted after only a short period of absence, as they were found unsuitable for life in a private dwelling.

There has been no accident to any patient, no escape, and no use of seclusion or restraint.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order.

The provision of improved bathing accommodation is still under the consideration of the Committee.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
14th March 1893.

There are 25 men and 26 women now in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, all of them having been transferred from the asylum. There have been 4 deaths—3 men and 1 woman. The causes of the deaths are of the ordinary character, and do not call for observation.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The changes in the water-closet, lavatory, and bathroom arrangements on both sides of the house are highly satisfactory. They are well planned, and the workmanship appears to be very good. The drainage of the whole establishment has been thoroughly overhauled.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated abundant exercise in the open air, and a suitable and sufficient dietary. They were entirely free from complaint and excitement. Everything that was seen during the visit reflects most creditably on the management, both as regards the ability and kindness with which it is conducted. Nearly all the patients are engaged in useful work in which they take an interest, and which tends to improve their health and increase their contentment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
27th June 1893.

There are 52 patients at present in the wards—26 men and 26 women.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. There has been no discharge and no death.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion as usual contains no entry. There has been no accident, no escape, and no change in the staff of attendants.

The impression produced by the visit was very pleasing. Everything that was seen went to show that the patients are well cared for, and that the management of the establishment is conducted in an able and conscientious way.

The wards were found in excellent order. They were clean, well aired, comfortable, and pleasant to look at.

The new sanitary arrangements are admirable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
13th January 1893.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 47 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been sent to live with his son, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The causes of death are registered as chronic peritonitis, mortification of the foot, phthisis, and senile debility. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to be the prominent feature of the administration, and the way in which it is carried out is much to be commended.

Cunninghame Poorhouse.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are suitably and adequately fed. No complaint was made.

The reflooring of the female dayrooms, recommended in the preceding entry, has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, pitch pine having been used. The appearance of the ward has been much improved. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
30th May 1893.

There are 48 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, and 1 man has died, the cause of death being heart disease.

One accident is recorded—fracture of the bone of the fore-arm caused by a fall.

The establishment continues to be exceedingly well managed, and the state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
16th February 1893.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 27 men and 31 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 women have been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, and 1 woman has died.

There has been no escape and no accident.

The condition of the patients bears evidence that they are adequately provided for, and judiciously treated. All except 1 man and 2 women, who are in feeble bodily condition, are engaged in useful work.

The wards were everywhere in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regular and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
26th May 1893.

There are 27 men and 31 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged as recovered after being two months in the establishment.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

Mr George Pirie, who was for more than 6 years an attendant in the wards, was in March last chosen as the Superintendent of the Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The patients enjoy a large amount of liberty: they are subjected to no irksome discipline, and nearly all of them are usefully employed. To-day 26 men and 30 women are registered as doing profitable work.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
23rd February 1893.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

There are 43 men and 55 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 8 men and 21 women have been admitted, 3 women have been discharged recovered, 9 men and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 women have died.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape has taken place. One accident is recorded, a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula in the case of an epileptic who fell while in a fit. Amputation was necessary, but the patient made a good recovery.

The wards were in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. A well cooked dinner was served during the visit, and was evidently enjoyed by the patients. Much ability and care continue to be shown in the management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

* LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
8th June 1893.

There are 44 men and 56 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died. The cause of death was cardiac disease.

One accident has occurred in which a female patient sustained a fracture of the humerus. There has been no case of escape.

No change has taken place in the condition or management of the wards. The patients continue to be well provided for, and they are treated with care and kindness.

The wards were in excellent order throughout.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately and neatly kept.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
23rd February 1893.

There are 39 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit there have been 10 men and 14 women admitted, and 8 men and 8 women discharged, and 1 woman has died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient has escaped, and has not been brought back, but no anxiety is felt regarding him. No accident is recorded.

The wards were found in very good order—scrupulously clean and fresh. The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. No complaint of any kind was made, and no patient showed any excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
9th June 1893.

There are 40 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 5 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were boarded out in private dwellings in the country, and 2 were returned to the Royal Asylum as being unsuitable for these wards.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found adequately provided for, and they appear to be both judiciously and kindly treated. No complaint was made during the visit.

The house was found clean and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
23rd January 1893.

There are 38 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 7 men and 11 women have been admitted, 8 men and 7 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

The admissions and discharges have been more numerous than usual in consequence of changes in the boundaries of the Edinburgh City and St Cuthbert's parishes.

There are 29 men and 30 women usefully employed. Most of the men are employed in out-doorwork, but 2 men work as joiners and 1 man works as a tailor, and much good and useful work is done by these 3 men. The women are chiefly employed in knitting, sewing, and house-work, but 6 of them work steadily in the laundry.

Three accidents are recorded, but they were all of a slight character.

Two of the boxed-off beds in the dormitories are now unoccupied by attendants, and it is suggested that they should be given as single rooms to patients as rewards for good behaviour and usefulness.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Appendix B.
—
Commissioners' Entries
—
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
—
Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
20th December 1893.

There are 37 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 6 men and 12 women have been admitted, 7 men and 13 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman died from cardiac failure at the age of 83.

The wards were found in good order. The patients were tranquil, and no complaint was made.

The clothing of the patients generally was in good order; but there is not a sufficient supply of coats to provide the men with a change of clothing in case of getting wet.

Some of the patients, such as some who are wet at night, are not quite suitable for the kind of accommodation and treatment furnished in an institution of this kind. P. O'C., who is frequently wet both night and day, is in other respects unsuitable, and should be transferred to the asylum.

A space is being partitioned off from one of the dormitories to provide a room which was much needed for the head male attendant.

No accident of a serious nature has occurred. One man has on 2 occasions made his escape, and was absent on each occasion for more than one night before being brought back.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE. Hamilton
27th January 1893. Poorhouse

There are 14 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man, referred to in the preceding entry as not suitable for these wards, has been removed to the Kirklands Asylum. No other change has taken place.

The patients continue to be well cared for and judiciously treated. The wards were found everywhere in excellent order.

Some great improvements have recently been made in the lavatory and sanitary arrangements. The new arrangements are of the simplest character, but they seem likely to prove quite satisfactory. They are both pleasanter to the eye, and less likely to get out of order than the previous arrangements.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
11th May 1893.

There are 14 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

The only change since the wards were last visited is the discharge of a woman who has been boarded out.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The establishment continues to be very well managed. The condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. Most of them at the time of the visit were engaged in useful work in which they appeared to be interested. No complaint of any kind was made, and all that was seen indicated that a kindly spirit pervades their treatment.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
26th January 1893.

There are 14 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted and 1 woman has been discharged. No death has taken place since August 1891.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects highly satisfactory. Much good sense, kindness, and conscientiousness continue to be seen in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
4th October 1893.

There are 14 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has died. There has been no patient either admitted or discharged.

The inmates are exceedingly well cared for. They are made comfortable when in doors, and are provided with abundant and suitable work out of doors. They are well clothed and well fed.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
13th March 1893.

There are 22 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have died. One of the patients admitted came from the asylum, another from the Baldovan Institution, and another from a private dwelling. The deaths are registered as due to old age, phthisis, and heart disease. The patients are, on the whole, suitable for the wards, but the proportion of feeble patients who need nursing is becoming larger.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

It would add much to the comfort of the patients if the dayrooms were enlarged, and this matter is brought under the consideration of the Committee.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition and treatment of the inmates in every respect satisfactory.

The books and registers are kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
12th June 1893.

There are 21 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths resulted from heart disease and phthisis pulmonalis. There continues to be a large proportion of the patients in feeble bodily condition. Three of the women are constantly confined to bed. They are all advanced in years, and have been several years inmates of the wards.

There has been no accident, no case of escape, and no use of restraint or seclusion.

The patients are very well provided for as regards food and clothing, and they are very kindly and judiciously treated.

The provision of enlarged dayroom accommodation is under the consideration of the Committee.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
18th February 1893.

The wards have their full complement of inmates—16 men and 16 women.

Since last visit 1 patient has been admitted and 1 has been transferred to an asylum.

The patients continue to be exceedingly well cared for, and the management of the wards is very satisfactory.

It is understood that effect is about to be given to the recommendation made in the preceding entry that the porch on the male side should be enlarged so

as to make it suitable for use as a shoe-room. Care should be taken that this is done in a way which will not obscure the light, or diminish the cheerfulness of the dayroom. It is to be feared that this would result from carrying out any plan which interferes with the windows of the dayroom, and it is recommended that any such interference should be avoided.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
1st May 1893.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit there has been no admission, discharge, or death. Indeed, there has been no death for upwards of a year.

The enlargement and improvement of the wards, both on the male and on the female side, are most satisfactory, and the additions to the furniture and to the decorative objects add to the comfort and contentment of the inmates and to their sense of well-being.

Good sense and kindness continue to be shown in the management; and the condition, both of the wards and of the patients, was in all respects satisfactory.

It is hoped that careful consideration will be given to the remarks in the last entry as to the desirability of not obscuring the light of the male dayroom by the erection of a shoe-room. It is believed that a shoe-room could be obtained by an enlargement of the porch in the way first suggested, which would be roomy and comfortable, and serve its purpose efficiently.

The books and registers were found in good order, and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
14th March 1893.

Old Machar
Poorhouse.

There are 31 men and 30 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 8 men and 5 women have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have died.

Ten of the 13 patients admitted were sent to the wards from the asylum. One came from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, 1 came from home, and 1 came from care in a private dwelling for which he had proved unsuitable.

Of the 3 patients discharged 2 were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for care and treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and 1 was placed under care in a private dwelling, continuing to be on the poor-roll.

There is nothing in the nature of the cases of death to call for observation.

The floor of the male dayroom is much worn, and requires renewal. When this is done, pitch-pine should be used, so as to avoid wet scrubbing. The linoleum in the female dayroom requires renewal.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates and their management were regarded as satisfactory.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
30th June 1893.

There are 32 men and 30 women in the wards.

Since 14th March, the date of last visit, 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

The causes of death are registered as debility and abscess, gastric catarrh, and phthisis.

The recommendations made in the preceding entry have been given effect to. A new floor of pitch-pine having been laid in the male dayroom, and the floor of the female dayroom having been covered with linoleum.

Attention is drawn to the propriety of removing to the asylum such patients as require special attention on account of wet or dirty habits. The condition of the patients generally is satisfactory, and no complaint was made.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
14th January 1893.

Old Monkland
Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since 15th September, the date of last visit, 2 women have been admitted and 1 woman has died. The death was due to epilepsy.

Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.
Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

Appendix B.

Commissioners
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Old Monkland
Poorhouse.

There has been no change in the staff, no accident to patients, and no escape. The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
12th May 1893.

There are 23 men and 23 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 3 men and 2 women have been discharged.

No death has taken place.

All the patients discharged were removed to asylums, 4 of them as unsuitable for treatment in the wards.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Two accidents are recorded, both of them slight.

Four attendants have been engaged and 4 have left.

The wards were found in very good order, and the condition of the inmates quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Perth
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
4th February 1893.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 1 man has been removed to the District Asylum, and 1 man has died of consumption.

One of the men recently admitted suffers from epileptic fits of a severe character and of frequent occurrence. Yesterday he had nine fits. He requires more care than can be given to him in a ward where there is only 1 attendant, and he should be sent to an asylum immediately.

The wards were found in admirable order.

The condition of the patients is very creditable to those in charge. Their clothing was found clean, tidy, and comfortable; and it was evident that the peculiarities of each individual patient are treated with intelligent and careful consideration.

The impression produced by the visit was of the most pleasing kind.

The books and registers were examined, and were found well kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
5th May 1893.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

The man who was discharged was sent back to the District Asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards of a poorhouse.

The whole establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory.

Much ability and kindness continue to be shown in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

The chairs in the dayrooms are getting old, and it is suggested that when they are past repair they should be replaced by arm-chairs. Many of the women are feeble, and to such patients the arm-chair will give much comfort.

St Cuthbert's
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
3rd January 1893.

There are 16 men in the wards, all the beds being occupied.

Since last visit there has been neither admission, discharge, nor death.

The wards were very clean and in good order, and all the inmates appeared to be in good bodily health. They were tidily and suitably clothed, and made no complaint of any kind. Before the visit they had had a long walk in the country.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
16th January 1893.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Wigtown
Poorhouse.

There are 14 men and 14 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 4 men have been transferred to the Dumfries Asylum, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

One of the deaths occurred in the case of a female patient who escaped and was found drowned. She is supposed to have been caught in the sea while trying to make her way to Kirkmaiden.

The wards were found in good order.

The strait-jacket has been used 4 times since the date of last visit. Two of the occasions on which it was used refer to the same patient. Patients who cannot be properly controlled without the use of mechanical restraint are unsuitable for wards having so restricted an equipment and so small a staff as these wards have. It is therefore recommended that E. P., M. M'C., and C. C. or M'C. should be sent back to the asylum.

Improved beds have been supplied to the female wards instead of the iron bedsteads and chaff mattresses, several of which were in use up till last year.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
24th July 1893.

At this date there are 15 men and 12 women in these wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been transferred to the Southern Counties Asylum, and 1 woman has died. The man who has been removed to the asylum has all along, on account of irritability and dangerous excitement, shown himself to be unsuitable for treatment in the wards. The only entry in the Register of Restraint applies to him, it having been found necessary to fasten his hands for an hour after he had assaulted his attendant.

The 2 women who have been removed to the asylum are E. P. and M. M'C., regarding whom action was called for when the wards were last visited. As C. C. or M'C. has been much quieter since their removal, it has not been found necessary to take any steps in her case.

The death was that of a woman. The cause was cerebral meningitis, following upon chronic epilepsy.

There have been 3 admissions—2 males and 1 female.

One of the males, J. W., is an idiot, who, previous to his admission, had been for more than 20 years a patient resident in a private dwelling. Steps are being taken to replace him under domestic care, and as there is nothing in his bodily or mental condition which disqualifies him for such treatment it is hoped that he may, without delay, be again provided for in this manner.

The patients, all of whom who are not unfit, on account of mental or bodily weakness, are regularly employed, presented every appearance of health, cheerfulness, and comfort. They were clean in person and tidily clad. The dayrooms and dormitories were in excellent condition.

Considerable improvements have been effected since last visit. The female dayroom has been re-floored: a handy reciprocal mode of communication between the wards and the central lobby has been provided: fireclay tubs have been placed in the wash-house: much effective papering and painting, giving useful occupation to one of the patients, has been accomplished, and a supplementary supply of water is about to be introduced by the laying of a large additional service pipe.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILES.

Institutions
for Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
23rd February 1893.

There are 55 children at present in the institution. Of these, 2 girls are private pupils, and 38 boys and 15 girls are paupers.

Appendix B. Since last visit 2 boys and 3 girls have been admitted, and 3 boys and 1 girl have been discharged, all paupers. During the same period there have been 6 deaths. Of those who died 2 boys and 1 girl were private pupils, and 3 girls were paupers. The death-rate has been high, but many of the children admitted are in a very feeble condition. In the cases of 2 of the children who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Commissioners
Entries.

Institutions
for Imbeciles.

Baldovan
Institution.

The governess was recently obliged to leave in consequence of the state of her health, and her place has not yet been filled.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the children were neatly and tidily clothed, and their beds and bedding were in a very satisfactory condition.

A well cooked and good dinner was served to them in a comfortable and orderly manner during the visit. Everything that was seen reflected creditably on the management.

The books and registers were correctly kept and written up to date.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
8th June 1893.

There are 63 children in the institution at present. Forty-one boys and 20 girls being maintained by parochial boards, and 2 girls being private pupils.

Since last visit 3 boys and 5 girls have been admitted. There has been no discharge and no death.

The position of governess, which was vacant when the preceding visit was made, has been filled up.

The children were found very clean, and their clothing was neat and in excellent order. The house is kept in admirable order. The food is abundant, and is suitable to the requirements of the children.

The general management of the establishment by Mr and Mrs Sedstrom is both able and conscientious, and their knowledge of every detail regarding the condition of the pupils attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

Larbert
Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
11th January 1893.

There are 220 children at present in the institution, and 1 boy who is temporarily absent on pass is also on the books as a pupil. Twenty boys and 11 girls are paid for by their friends, 70 boys and 25 girls are paid for by parochial boards, and 53 boys and 42 girls are maintained at the cost of the institution.

Since 13th September, the date of last visit, 6 boys and 5 girls have been admitted, 1 boy and 2 girls have left, and 2 boys have died. The deaths were due in 1 case to epilepsy and in the other case to cerebral convulsions.

The children were found as usual admirably cared for. They were scrupulously clean, and comfortably and tastefully dressed, and there was evidence that they are suitably and abundantly fed. Dinner was served during the visit. It was very gratifying to see how successfully most of the children have been trained to habits of order and cleanliness in the mode of taking their food; and the systematic care bestowed on those who are unable to feed themselves also attracted favourable notice.

The new school-rooms are found very suitable for the purposes of teaching. They are well furnished, well lighted, and easily supervised; and they permit of a much more satisfactory classification of the pupils than was formerly possible. They cannot fail to be of great value in increasing the efficiency of the institution.

The New Year entertainment took place yesterday evening, when a large number of friends of the institution from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and from the immediate neighbourhood, assembled to witness the children's performance of their exercises in the dining-hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Part of the programme of the evening was rehearsed during the visit to day. The exhibition was very satisfactory; the way in which exercises of practical educative value were blended with play attracting special attention. The labour of teaching which was involved in preparing the entertainment must have been very considerable, and the successful result reflects much credit on the teachers.

The Directors are now obtaining the additional furniture which was men-

tioned as necessary in the preceding entry. The recommendation as to a covered play-ground is again earnestly repeated. The suggestion is also repeated that the whole of the house in which the private pupils are at present should be given up to them, and that a separate residence should be provided for the superintendent. The day accommodation of the children could be made much more satisfactory on the ground floor than upstairs, and the rooms used as dayrooms at present are too small for the number of children. It has to be kept in view that there has been a large increase in the number of pupils during recent years, and that the amount of accommodation has not been proportionately increased. There are indeed nearly 100 more pupils now in the institution, including both private and pauper, than there were ten years ago.

It is suggested as desirable that the institution should be placed in connection with the telephone system.

The constant care and great ability which Mr. Skene devotes to the management of the institution continues to make itself felt in every detail.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
9th May 1893.

There are 219 children at present in the institution. Of these, 18 boys and 12 girls are private pupils, 53 boys and 42 girls are elected pupils, and 69 boys and 25 girls are pauper pupils.

Since the date of last visit 5 boys and 4 girls have been admitted, 3 boys and 2 girls have been discharged, and 3 boys and 3 girls have died.

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death which calls for observation. For a considerable period the death-rate in the institution has been low, and the state of health among the children to-day is very satisfactory.

The institution is now licensed for 230, and it is occupied by 219. It is estimated that there is dayroom and dormitory accommodation in it for other 20 children, but these could not be received without a further enlargement of the dining-hall, which will be more than full when the population rises to 230. The enlargement, however, can be easily and cheaply made.

It is understood that a committee has been appointed to consider the recommendations in late entries as to the erection of a covered play-ground, as to the erection of a separate residence for the superintendent, and as to the giving up to private pupils of the whole of the house in which they are at present accommodated. These important and extensive changes, if they are to be well carried out, will require, and will no doubt receive, very careful consideration by the committee and the directors.

For the year ending 31st January 1881, the amount received for the board of private pupils was £1660, and the amount received for the year ending 31st January 1893 was £4134. There is every reason to believe that this large increase would have been still larger if the accommodation for private pupils had been greater, and better; and the institution in conferring benefits would have derived benefits in regard to a class of persons whose imbecile children cannot properly appear among the elected or pauper pupils, and cannot receive the special education they need, unless they are received as private pupils into this or some other such institution. If the recommendation as to the giving up to private pupils of the whole of the house in which they are now accommodated is carried out, the result will be not only an increase but also a great improvement of the accommodation provided for this class of pupils.

The day was bright and sunny, and nearly all the children were seen at play in the two play-greens; and what was seen admirably proved and illustrated the great educational value of natural and enjoyable play in the training and upbringing of imbecile children. In our climate such weakly children cannot have play in the open air except during a few months of the year; and it has therefore been recorded with great satisfaction that a committee has been appointed to consider the propriety of erecting a large covered play-ground which will allow the children to have free, full, and natural play all the year round—under cover in cold or wet weather, and out of doors when the weather is good.

The erection of such a covered play-ground should be regarded by the directors as providing the institution with a very important educational appliance which

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Institutions for Imbeciles.
Larbert Institution.

Appendix B. will increase the efficiency of the work which the institution was designed and
 Commissioners' exists to accomplish.
 Entries. The visit left the most pleasant impressions as to the ability and earnestness
 Institutions shown in the management. It is a prosperous institution—prosperous in every
 for Imbeciles. sense; and in this sense, among others, that it is from year to year doing more to
 Larbert lessen the weak-mindedness of the weak-minded.
 Institution. The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

H.M. General
 Prison, Perth.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 11th February 1893.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

The number of persons confined in the department at present is 53—39 men and 14 women.

Since the date of last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged as sane, 1 woman has been removed while still insane, and 2 men have died.

The department was found in a very satisfactory state, and the management of the patients continues to be characterised by great ability and care. Dr M'Naughtan never relaxes his efforts to increase the opportunities of engaging the inmates in employment which is interesting and useful, and in accordance with this a plan for increasing the work-shop accommodation connected with the male wards is under consideration. It appears unquestionable that the proposed addition would be a valuable increase of the efficiency of the department.

J. M'W., J. M., and J. B. were specially examined.

PERTH, 5th May 1893.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I beg to report that I have this day visited the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

The inmates at present number 39 men and 14 women.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 2 men have been removed, and 1 man has died.

The establishment continues to be managed with great ability and success.

During a part of every Saturday afternoon, and during the greater part of every Sunday, the staff of warders on the male side falls to 3. As yet no accident has resulted from this, but it seems to me that it is not safe to allow it to fall below 4. I suggest that this opinion be brought under the notice of the Prison Commissioners, who may be able to secure a minimum of 4 by some arrangement which would not involve an increase of the total staff.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

I beg to submit to the Board the following report on the care of the insane in private dwellings and on the visitation accomplished by me during the year.

General Observations.

It has long been recognised in Scotland that there are many of the insane who do not require care and treatment in fully equipped asylums, and it has been proved by experience that a large proportion of these can be satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings. Indeed, the providing for a certain class of the insane under private care is an established and organised part of the arrangements for the care of the insane in Scotland. This mode of providing for the insane is adopted in the case both of private and pauper lunatics, but as pauper lunatics are much more numerous than private lunatics, and as the system has proportionally a larger application to paupers, much of what follows will have special reference to paupers.

It may be useful to draw attention to what may be regarded as a distinctive feature of the private dwelling system in Scotland, namely, to the large proportion of pauper lunatics who are entrusted to the care and guardianship of strangers. On 1st January 1893, there were 967 pauper lunatics under the care of relatives, and 1552 under the care of strangers. Many of the pauper insane in asylums are without relatives to receive them. Others have relatives, who are, in themselves, unsuitable guardians, or who live in surroundings amidst which it is undesirable to place the insane. These circumstances, however, have not in Scotland been regarded as sufficient to justify the continuous confinement in asylums of harmless and easily managed lunatics, who are capable of enjoying the greater freedom from restraints and discipline which can be safely accorded to them under domestic care. Guardians have accordingly been found for them in the villages and rural districts of Scotland, and they have been found to be satisfactorily cared for by these unrelated guardians.

The increase in the number of the pauper insane in private dwellings is a prominent feature of lunacy administration in Scotland. During the ten years, from 1883 to 1893, the number has increased from 1693 to 2519. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that many things tend naturally to hinder the extension of a mode of providing for pauper lunatics, which involves parochial officials in increased work and responsibility, and which deprives asylum superintendents of many useful workers and easily managed patients. I am glad to be able to report, however, that there is a steadily

Appendix C.
 Reports on
 Patients in
 Private
 Dwellings.
 Report by Dr
 Fraser.

increasing readiness on the part of Superintendents of Asylums to discharge suitable patients to be provided for in private dwellings, and that Inspectors of Poor are becoming, year by year, more alive to the advantages and benefits of this mode of providing for a certain class of the pauper lunatics chargeable to their parishes. It has been my practice to discuss with Inspectors of Poor whom I meet during the work of visitation the amount of pauper lunacy in their parishes, and to inquire how many lunatics they have in the asylum, and whether any of them could be withdrawn and provided for in private dwellings. I also recommend inspectors to visit the asylum in which their patients are, and to discuss with the superintendent the suitability of any of them for domestic care. This is an educative process which, to my knowledge, has been productive of good results. There is a willingness on the part of the majority of Superintendents to co-operate with these Inspectors of Poor who show a desire to remove such of their pauper lunatics as are fit for being boarded-out, and it seems to me desirable to add that there is also an increasing readiness on the part of Superintendents to put into action the procedure under the 17th section of the Lunacy Act of 1866, when Parochial Boards refuse to remove those patients who, in their opinion, do not, either for their own welfare or for the safety of the public, require further detention in the asylum.

The general condition of the insane poor in private dwellings, in regard to the essentials of well-being, will, in my opinion, compare favourably with that of patients provided for in any other way. The cottage homes in which they live cannot, of course, be compared with the painted and decorated wards of asylums, but in my experience these cottage homes, humble though they may be, are better liked by patients than the best furnished and decorated asylums. In all institutions there is and must be a feeling of imprisonment, which is irksome, whereas in private dwellings there is no feeling of imprisonment; and greater contentment is the result. Suitable patients satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings have a large amount of personal liberty, and they are surrounded with sane influences which can scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect. They have healthy interests and abundant opportunities and motives for employing themselves in the simple work to which they have been accustomed, they live in natural and healthy surroundings, and they are as happy and contented as their mental condition will allow them to be. This is what is very generally found to be true, but it is, of course, not always true. Unsuitable patients are met with, and unsuitable guardians, and unsuitable homes. But it is the duty of the Board to rectify these mistakes and defects. No method of providing for the insane can or does escape defects which need to be put right, and it would be unreasonable to expect that no defective arrangements should be encountered during an inspection of the insane who are provided for in private dwellings.

Visitation accomplished during the Year.

I have to report that during 1893, I accomplished the visitation of the following sixteen counties, namely, (1) Argyll, (2) Banff, (3) Berwick, (4) Clackmannan, (5) Dumbarton, (6) Dumfries, (7) Edinburgh, (8) Forfar, (9) Haddington, (10) Lanark, (11) Peebles, (12) Renfrew, (13) Ross and Cromarty, (14) Roxburgh, (15) Selkirk, (16) Stirling, and of Skye and the Outer Hebrides. The number of parishes visited was 254. Five pauper lunatics had, on account of stormy weather or other difficulties of travelling, to be omitted from visitation. With these exceptions all were visited.

The number of private and curatory patients visited was 172—68 males and 104 females.

The number of pauper lunatics visited who were provided for singly was 801—336 males and 465 females.

The number of pauper lunatics visited who were provided for in specially licensed houses was 362—130 males and 232 females.

The total number of patients visited was 1335.

I made 246 re-visitations. The total number, therefore, of visits paid and of reports on patients forwarded to the Board was 1581.

There was an increase of 199 patients visited over the number visited and reported on in 1892. This increase is mainly due to my having had the visitation of Midlothian assigned to me in 1893.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

PAUPER LUNATICS—ADMISSIONS.

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the Number of Pauper Patients placed under Private Care in Each County during the Year 1893.

Counties.	Number of Patients placed under Private Care			Number of foregoing Patients placed under	
	On being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Total.	Guardianship of Relatives.	Guardianship of Strangers.
1. Argyll, . . .	13	6	19	7	12
2. Banff, . . .	5	...	5	...	5
3. Berwick, . . .	1	...	1	1	...
4. Clackmannan, . . .	2	...	2	2	...
5. Dumbarton, . . .	1	...	1	...	1
6. Dumfries, . . .	1	2	3	3	...
7. Edinburgh, . . .	11	7	18	11	7
8. Forfar, . . .	7	3	10	4	6
9. Haddington, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
10. Lanark, . . .	14	14	28	13	15
11. Peebles, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
12. Renfrew, . . .	2	...	2	2	...
13. Ross & Cromarty, . . .	13	10	23	15	8
14. Roxburgh, . . .	2	...	2	1	1
15. Selkirk, . . .	1	...	1	...	1
16. Stirling, . . .	28	2	30	3	27
17. Western Isles, } Skye & Outer } Hebrides, . . . }	6	13	19	15	4
Totals, . . .	107	57	164	77	87

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of pauper lunatics who were discharged from asylums as unrecovered and who became single patients in the counties forming my district was 107, and that the number of those who, never having been inmates of asylums, were intimated to the Board as pauper lunatics during the year and sanctioned to remain in private dwellings was 57. The number of new cases visited and reported upon during the year was, therefore, 164.

The Table also shows that the number placed under the care of relatives was 77, and that the number placed under the guardianship of strangers was 87.

The following remarks will show what has been done during the past year in the utilization of private dwellings as a mode of providing for the harmless and manageable pauper insane in the following counties in my district :—

Argyll.—I visited the Argyll District Asylum at the invitation of Dr Cameron, the Medical Superintendent, in the spring of 1893, and conferred with him as to patients who might prove suitable for care in private dwellings. As a result of this conference 10 incurable patients were discharged from the asylum, and at the end of 1893 there were 10 patients on probation in the county. Three of these patients were discharged from the asylum before I had completed the visitation of the county, and I visited them. Two of them were suitably provided for, and were doing well, but the third was in doubtful quarters. He was living with two sisters who were advanced in years and very poor, but it was explained that it was in compliance with the patient's own wish that he had been placed with them. The Inspector of Poor was on the outlook for a better home and guardian, but the patient had to be returned to the asylum before this change could be effected. This was the only failure among

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

the twenty cases up to the end of the year, and it affords no ground for want of confidence in the boarding-out policy. It will be seen from what I have stated above and from what I have recorded in former reports that Dr Cameron continues actively to discharge all harmless and easily managed patients who do not require further asylum care and treatment, and in this way the asylum is kept from becoming overcrowded and is kept in a condition to meet the requirements of these patients who do require treatment in the asylum. There are according to my experience of Argyllshire many localities which would yield trustworthy guardians with comfortable homes, chiefly among the crofter class, with whom suitable patients could be well provided for. Benderloch, Strachur, and Islay contain at the present time aggregations of the boarded-out insane who are doing well and enjoying home life. None of these patients make any complaint as to their care, and for the last two years I have seen no cause to recommend any interference with the arrangements made for them.

Banff.—I continued to interest myself in extending the boarding-out of pauper lunatics in this county. I have done so, as the Board is aware, during the past five years. I discussed the question with almost every Inspector of Poor during the past year, and I found that there is now a general willingness among parochial authorities to place their incurable and harmless patients under private care. At first there was a reluctance to do so, and in some parishes there was a decided opinion against it, but now after hearing what has been accomplished by some of the parishes in the county, and the success which has attended the movement, there is now a general desire to take action in the matter. The Medical Officer and the Superintendent of the District Asylum afford every facility to the parochial officials as to the removal of suitable patients. Five unrecovered patients were removed during the past year, and it is understood there are other 6 about to be removed. During the past five years 47 unrecovered patients have been removed from the asylum, and when it is borne in mind that the population of the asylum has varied from 116 to 130 during these years, it will be seen that the proportion of patients transferred to private dwellings is large. Only 3 of the 47 pauper lunatics who became patients in private dwellings have up to the present time been returned to the asylum. Those who are now in private dwellings are comfortably provided for and are happy and contented in their domestic surroundings. What has been accomplished has proved good for the patients, good for the rate-payers, and good for the asylum.

Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk only contained 4 new cases at the time I visited these counties. There were, however, 14 patients discharged unrecovered from the District Asylum during the year, 6 of whom became single patients. Those counties contain manufacturing towns whose operatives are well-to-do, and a rural population whose circumstances are the most comfortable in Scotland. The consequence is that when patients are discharged from the asylum unrecovered they are often taken by relatives who are able and willing to maintain them. Such patients are removed from the Poor-Roll, and consequently pass from under the jurisdiction of the Board. The same state of matters obtains in Dumfriesshire.

Midlothian.—I visited 18 new cases among the pauper lunatics in this county, of whom 11 were under the care of relatives, and 7 were under the guardianship of strangers. There are specially licensed houses in the parishes of Inveresk, Lasswade, Gorebridge, and Newbattle, but their number is small. The majority of them are very satisfactory, but the parochial authorities do not deem it desirable to get many houses licensed within the county—the rural districts of Fife, Stirling, and Perth being preferred.

Forfar.—Only 6 patients were, during the year, boarded-out in Forfarshire. The Dundee parochial officials continue to prefer localities in Fife, but it seems to me undesirable for many reasons to add to the aggregations of patients in Fife as there are many suitable homes and guardians in the rural districts of Forfar. I have expressed this opinion to the recently appointed Inspector of Poor for Dundee and he intends to look carefully into

the matter. There is practically nothing done in the northern part of Forfar-shire in utilizing private dwellings as a provision for the harmless and easily-managed insane.

Haddington.—Neither this year nor last has there been any new case among the single patients in this county. From this fact it must, I think, be concluded that an unnecessary accumulation is going on in the establishments of the county.

Lanark.—There are two parishes in this county to which pauper patients are sent in considerable numbers for care in private dwellings, namely, Lanark and Lesmahagow. The homes in these parishes are mainly utilized by the parochial officials of Paisley, Abbey, Bothwell, and Dalziel. The number of pauper lunatics under private care in these parishes was 85, and the number of new cases in 1893 was 12. The guardians are chiefly fruit growers on the banks of the Clyde, and their houses are good and comfortable, and are separated from each other by large fruit gardens. The patients in them are well cared for, and have abundance of work of a healthy kind.

Ross and Cromarty and the *Western Isles* are embraced in the Inverness Lunacy District, and the 19 admissions in this district came from the District Asylum at Inverness. This is the largest number of patients transferred to care in private dwellings ever recorded in regard to this district for one year, and it is indicative of the great energy with which the Medical Superintendent of the Inverness Asylum has set to work to clear the institution of the accumulation of harmless and easily managed patients. Three of the patients so transferred did not prove suitable for private care, and they had to be returned to the asylum. But on the whole, the results of this movement from the asylum have been good and beneficial. There were some complaints from Inspectors of Poor that patients had been discharged as recovered who, immediately on their return to the homes of their relatives, were found to be still of unsound mind, and to require care and supervision. Their relatives claimed an alimentary allowance for them, and consequently these patients had to be replaced on the roll as pauper lunatics, which involved considerable expense, as the cost of medical certification in outlying districts of Ross, Skye, and the Hebrides is sometimes very heavy.

Stirling contains a larger number of the boarded-out insane than any other county in my district. There are 136 pauper lunatics provided for either singly or in specially licensed houses in the parishes of Balforn, Drymen, Fintry, and Kippen. There were 28 patients transferred from asylums to this county during the year. Of these, 3 were chargeable to Stirlingshire Parishes and 25 to the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Dr Macpherson has, however, discharged 15 unrecovered patients from the District Asylum during the year, 12 of whom went to the care of relatives, and 3 to strangers. Dr Macpherson in a letter to me says, 'I met Dr Lawson in the Highlands last year, and he was so kind as to take me with him on two occasions to visit some of his boarded-out patients. I valued the privilege and the opportunity very much, and was able to form a fresh and extremely favourable opinion of the system from the little I saw of it. You and he should encourage the Scottish Superintendents to investigate the boarding-out system somewhat more extensively, for if many of them know as little about it as I did a very slight personal experience of it might open their eyes to its undoubted benefits.'

DISCHARGES.

The following are the numbers which have been discharged, that is, have ceased to be under supervision as pauper lunatics in private dwellings from all causes during the year in my district:—

1. Recoveries,	13
2. Removals from Poor-Roll,	12
3. Removals to Asylum,	55
4. Deaths,	52

Total, 132

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

Recoveries.

The number of recoveries among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year was 13. As the patients sanctioned to reside in private dwellings belong generally to the chronic and incurable class there ought not to be a high recovery rate among them. Five of the recoveries were among these patients who were visited when on probation from an asylum and who did not therefore belong to the incurable class.

One of the cases classified as a recovery is noteworthy from the fact that it exemplifies the doubtful forms of imbecility which are occasionally intimated as insanity to the Board in these grant-in-aid days. The minor degrees of imbecility are sometimes regarded as sufficient for certifying the persons labouring under them as lunatics, and I have often a difficulty in determining whether such persons are of such a degree of mental deficiency as to justify certification. I have little hesitation in saying that there are paupers who would not have been intimated to the Board as lunatics but for the purpose of participating on this account in the grant-in-aid. M. C., for instance, a male, aged 33, was intimated as a pauper lunatic while resident in a private dwelling. After two visits I came to the conclusion that his mental condition was such as not to warrant his being regarded as a lunatic. He was intelligent, well-informed and witty, and he was a capable and industrious farm worker. There was a dispute as to his parish of settlement and after a trial in the Sheriff Court it was decided that the patient had acquired a residential and industrial settlement in one of the parishes. I, therefore, asked the Board to call for a report from the Parochial Medical Officer on the man's mental condition. The Medical Officer then sent the following certificate:—'Although M. C. is possessed of considerable intelligence and learning yet he is an imbecile.' In consequence of the contradictory terms in this description of the mental condition of M. C., the Board came to the resolution that the certificate was not satisfactory, and that they could not continue to keep M. C. on the register.

There are 4 of these recoveries which I believe to have been due to the treatment which the patients obtain from their change of surroundings in private dwellings. I have pointed out that domestic life with its sane surroundings, its many interests, its greater motives for work, and its healthy conditions has occasionally a very beneficial effect on the mental conditions of the patients, leading sometimes to recovery and often to a mental improvement of a marked character.

Removals from Poor-Roll.

The removals from the Poor-Roll during the year were 12. The reasons for the withdrawal of relief were as follows:—(1) the patients became self-supporting in 3 cases, (2) the relatives of the patients being found to be in a position to maintain them in 5 cases, (3) the relatives after seeing how easily managed the patients were under the guardianship of strangers and how able they were to work removed them to their own homes in 3 cases—the parochial authorities responsible for these patients assuring the Board that the care and treatment of the patients would be provided for in a manner which they regarded as satisfactory, and (4) 1 patient was removed from the Poor-Roll on account of escape—a case I deal with under the heading of accidents and escapes.

Removals to Asylums.

An analysis of the 55 removals to asylums during the year from my district shows that 29 were males and 26 females, that 42 had been previously inmates of an asylum, and 13 had not, and that 24 had been under the care of relatives and 31 had been under the guardianship of strangers. Of the 42 patients who had been inmates of asylums the following statement shows the periods during which these patients had been in private dwellings before having to be returned to asylums:—

Under 3 months	8
" 6 "	5
" 1 year	6
" 2 years	9
" 3 "	4
" 5 "	6
" 10 "	2
Over 10 "	2

The causes which have lead to the removal of these 55 patients to asylums are as follows :—

(1.) 19 became mentally unfit for domestic care within a year after discharge from the asylum.

(2.) 22 became mentally unfit after being in private dwellings for periods varying from 2 to 10 years.

(3.) 6 had to be removed to asylums owing to the death of relatives, being regarded as unsuitable for transference to the care of strangers.

(4.) 8 who had never been in asylums became unfit mentally and were in addition badly cared for.

I have in previous reports drawn attention to idiots under the guardianship of their parents whose care of them was very unsatisfactory and whose houses were dirty and wretched. When such parents refused to give up their imbecile children for the purpose of being removed to asylums or being transferred to satisfactory guardians there are only the two alternatives of either withholding relief or of waiting until a time arrives when interference is practicable. Two patients in these circumstances were removed to asylums during the year. P. C., a paralytic idiot, was under the care of his mother who was an outworker and intemperate. Her home was dirty and miserable, and the idiot was often neglected from the mother being out at work. However, he was evidently sufficiently fed as his physical condition was good and he was always found warmly clothed, the parochial authorities being liberal in their supply of clothing. Every time I spoke to the mother about the removal of her son to the asylum she refused to consent and said that she would rather do without parochial relief than be parted from him. But when the mother was seriously ill during the past year the removal of the idiot to the asylum was effected. The second case is almost exactly similar in its details.

DEATHS.

There were 52 deaths during the year among the 1163 pauper lunatics. This gives a mortality of 4·4 per cent. 23 of the deaths were among males and 29 among females. The causes of death are contained in the following statement. The case in which the cause of death is entered as unknown was that of an old woman of 78 living in an outlying district of Skye and who died before the Medical Officer could reach her home. The accidental deaths are explained in the following paragraphs :—

Causes of Death.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—

(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	5
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	4
(3) Organic Diseases of Brain,	2
	— 11

2. Thoracic Affections :—

(1) Consumption,	6
(2) Inflammation of Lungs and Bronchi,	5
(3) Heart Disease,	8
	— 19

3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Bowels, &c.,	3
(2) Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.,	3
(3) Diarrhoea and Dysentery	1
	— 7

4. Fever, Measles and Cancer,	3
5. Influenza,	2
6. General Debility and Old Age,	6
7. Accidental and Suicide,	3
8. Unknown Causes,	1
	— 15

Total, . . . 52

ACCIDENTS AND ESCAPES.

I have to report the occurrence of 2 fatal accidents and of 1 suicide among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year. It cannot be expected

Appendix C.

Reports on

Patients in

Private

Dwellings.

Report by Dr

Fraser.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

that the insane in private dwellings can be freed from accidents which occur among the general community among whom they live. The first case is that of M. M'L. who was found drowned on the shore in the parish of R. She was an active woman, aged 58, who went freely among her friends and acquaintances, and was regarded as doubtfully insane. There was never the least suspicion of any suicidal tendency. Indeed she was afraid of death, and said often that she would die soon from some disease under which she imagined that she laboured. After investigation it was concluded that she must have fallen over some rocks at the shore near the path which it is believed she had taken on the evening of the accident. The second case was that of C. M'C., aged 57, who had done well under domestic care for over ten months. She was boarded at a farm, and was a good and interested worker. She went out to do some work on the very stormy evening of 7th February, and it is believed that the snowstorm had caused her to lose her way. Every search was made for her when she was missed, but she was not found until she was in an exhausted condition. She died in a few hours. The third case was a suicide in a male patient, aged 65. He had been 13 months in the District Asylum, and had so much improved as to warrant his discharge. He was placed under the care of his sister. He had done well for nearly six months, working daily with his nephew on the croft. The day before he committed the deed he had been busy at work, and no mental change was evident either in his talk or manner. He rose at his usual hour, took his breakfast, and went to dig on the croft. He was missed after an hour's interval, and was found hanging in the stable. Under these circumstances no blame was attributed to any one connected with the case. He had shown no suicidal tendency during the six months he had been under his sister's care, and the impulse must have seized him on the morning of the deed. Such catastrophes occur among patients discharged from asylums as recovered, and also among patients who have all the watching and care afforded by asylums.

There were 11 escapes among the pauper patients in my district during the year. Five patients have been returned to asylums owing to their wandering tendencies, and one has been removed from the Poor-Roll and has been taken charge of by relatives who were able and willing to maintain him. There is one patient who has not been heard of since he wandered away 6 months ago. He had been in a private dwelling for 36 years under the care of a brother who was once a large farmer. The case was intimated to the Board 3 years ago in consequence of his brother having become straitened in circumstances. The patient was a silent dement, harmless, gentle and docile, orderly and cleanly in habits, and given to taking daily walks of some miles. He wandered away once during the 3 years he was on the register of the Board, and was absent a week, but returned voluntarily. I warned the patient that he would be sent to an asylum if he did not remain at home. I was reluctant to ask the Board to order his removal to an asylum seeing he had been 36 years under domestic care in the home of his brother. The other 4 patients who wandered away were brought back or returned voluntarily within a short period, and they are now doing well in their homes.

PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

In my report printed in the Appendix to the Thirty-Third Report of the Board, I discussed the various classes of private patients who are visited in private dwellings and I showed that these consist of:—

1. Registered Private Patients.
 - (1) Not under curatory.
 - (2) Under curatory.
2. Non-registered private patients.
 - (1) Patient not certified but under curatory.
3. Person whose mental condition and whose position are reported upon after visitation.

The number included in these classes who were visited and reported on during the year was 172—68 males and 104 females.

The number of new patients under curatory in private dwellings was this year much larger than usual. I reported on 45 new patients under curatory during the year—24 males and 21 females. The increase in the number of curatory

patients in private dwellings is a noteworthy fact. On 1st January 1868 there were only 57, whereas, on 1st January 1893 there were 227. Appendix C.

The visitation of these persons sometimes requires to be done delicately, because many of them are only on the borderland of insanity, though they have such a kind or degree of mental defect as to unfit them for the management of their affairs. But when it is explained that the visit is solely in the interest of the person under curatory, there is never any difficulty in obtaining full information in regard to the care and position of the patient; and this information is laid before the Board. As has been pointed out in former reports some persons under curatory are exempted from visitation. The persons so exempted from visitation live in family with their relatives, in regard to whom inquiry has shown that their position is entirely satisfactory. Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.
Report by Dr Fraser.

The number of discharges from all causes among the private and curatory patients during the year was 19. Four recovered, and the curatory was recalled in these cases, 2 were removed to asylums, 12 died, and 1 went to Australia.

Sheriff-Court Judicial Factors Act of 1880.

Prior to this Act the petition for the appointment of a curator for the estate of a person of unsound mind had to be presented to the Court of Session, and the cost of this procedure was, in a large number of instances, a grievous tax on the estate when it was small, and often entailed hardships on the lunatic and his relatives. The Board pointed out year after year in their annual reports the want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount, and urged that effect be given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission that in cases where the funds did not exceed £1000, authority to appoint a curator, at that time possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff-Courts. The necessity for some such reform of the law was well illustrated in the case of A. M'K., a parochial schoolmaster, who became insane, and who afterwards had a pension of £20 a year from the heritors of the parish. A curator was appointed by the Court of Session, and the expense of the procedure only left some three or four pounds available during the first year for the maintenance of the patient. The curator appointed by the Court died in the course of a few years and another had to be appointed. The expense of the procedure, of course, was again heavy, and absorbed a large part of the pension, so that the patient and his mother who took charge of him and who, along with the patient, was dependent on the pension for subsistence, were almost subjected to the risk of starvation. In 1877, the second curator went abroad and a third appointment had to be made. In 1878, I saw the account for this third appointment and it amounted to £22, 13s. 4d. It is needless after this statement of facts to comment on the distressing hardships of this case, and how clearly it pointed out the necessity for some change in the administration of small properties belonging to lunatics.

The Sheriff-Court Judicial Factors Bill became law in 1880, and commenced to have effect on 1st January 1881. It is competent under this Act for Sheriffs and their Substitutes to appoint curators in the case of estates belonging to the insane, the yearly value of which does not exceed £100. Between the time when this Act came into operation, on 1st January 1881, and 31st December 1893, there have been 510 appointments made under it for the management of the estates of lunatics. The expense of an appointment of a curator in the Sheriff-Court is generally about half of that incurred in an appointment by the Court of Session. The economy, however, is not so great as was anticipated it would be, but the benefit of the diminution is seen in the large number of appointments which have been made under the Act.

My experience in visiting the insane under private care shows that this Act has conferred many benefits on the insane. It has brought under the guardianship of the state the persons and property of a class of individuals who were not previous to this Act under the supervision of the state. There are at present by the operation of this Act persons in private dwellings under the supervision of the Board, whose estates vary from a total of £40 to those whose annual income is £100. Many of these persons are in more or less straitened circumstances and are kept in a manner more or less closely resembling that in which pauper lunatics are kept. The majority of the insane whose curators have been appointed by Sheriff-Courts are in asylums, and I am speaking here

Appendix C.

—
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

only of those who are left under care in private dwellings. The advantages which the supervision of the Board confer on these curatory patients in private dwelling are many. It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioner to see that the money possessed by them is expended in securing their comfort and happiness and that no undue economy is practised for the benefit of those who at their death will inherit their money; it is also a duty to see that the accommodation of these patients is satisfactory, that the guardians are suitable, and that everything is done to promote their health and well-being. Good is effected by the personal advice of the Visiting Commissioner, by the interest he shows in the welfare of the patients and by the knowledge which the guardians acquire as to the power of the Board to interfere, on behalf of the patient. Curators do not, as a rule, visit their wards, in fact, there appears to be no obligation on them to do so; their duty is limited to matters relating to the estates of the patients, which, of course, includes the payment of their guardians. But I have in my experience found that most curators are willing to do everything that is possible in the circumstances to secure proper care of their wards.

During 1893 there were added to my visiting list 21 persons whose estates had been placed under curatory by Sheriffs. The amount of their estates varied from £46 of capital to an income of a £100 a year. I visited and reported on 17 of these patients, the other 4 were reported to the Board after I had completed the visitation of the counties in which they resided. An analysis of these 17 cases shows that 2 were certified private patients, having been inmates of an asylum, 14 were in such a mental condition as will justify certificates being given, should their funds become exhausted, when they will become pauper lunatics, and one had recovered, but had voluntarily allowed his affairs to remain under the charge of his curator. Five had been, and 12 had never been inmates of asylums. Nine were under the care of relatives and 8 were under the guardianship of strangers. The nature of the care and treatment was good in 10 cases, moderately satisfactory in 6 cases, and unsatisfactory in 1 case. In 7 cases I recommended the Board to interfere with the object of improving the patient's condition and care.

REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

Appendix C.

In compliance with the requirements of the Board, I beg to submit a Report of the visitation done by me in the course of 1893. The following Table (I.) will show the number and distribution of patients whom I have visited in private dwellings during the year :—

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Lawson.

TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									Number of Patients Visited.
				Single. Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
Aberdeen,	6	7	13	38	52	90	9	9	18			121	
Ayr,	2	3	5	23	38	61	14	48	62			128	
Bute,	5	4	9	11	10	21	7	10	17			47	
Caithness, . . . . .	.	.	.	24	36	60	2	2	4			64
Elgin,	4	4	8	12	12	24	4	9	13			45	
Fife :—													
Markinch and Kennoway,	1	1	2	3	7	10	50	116	166			178	
Other Parishes,	5	2	7	13	24	37	115	148	263			307	
Inverness,	3	1	4	41	60	101	8	19	27			132	
Kincardine, . . . . .	.	1	1	3	4	7	.	11	11			19
Kinross, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	7	7			9
Kirkcudbright,	1	1	2	6	7	13	1	.	1			16	
Linlithgow, . . . . .	.	1	1	5	7	12	.	.	.			13
Nairn, . . . . .	.	.	.	4	7	11	.	.	.			11
Orkney,	1	1	2	12	21	33	.	.	.			35	
Perth :—													
Port of Menteith and Aberfoyle . . . . .	.	2	2	.	2	2	20	63	83			87
Other Parishes,	12	14	26	48	32	80	26	29	55			161	
Shetland, . . . . .	.	.	.	19	25	44	1	1	2			46
Sutherland, . . . . .	.	.	.	13	22	35	.	.	.			35
Wigtown, . . . . .	.	1	1	18	19	37	.	.	.			38
	40	43	83	294	386	680	257	472	729			1492	

Increased Number of Patients visited.

This Table, when compared with the corresponding Table in my Report for the year 1892, shows that during 1893, I have visited an increased number of patients of all classes. This increase is distributed as follows :—28 patients belonging to the private and curatory class, 128 pauper patients living singly in private dwellings, and 56 pauper patients provided for in specially licensed houses. The total number visited by me in 1893 was 212 greater than that recorded in 1892.

General Character of the Inspection carried out in 1893.

The visitation carried out during the past year has been exceptionally extensive, whether it is gauged by the number of patients seen, the area traversed, or the amount of time occupied. Although the number of patients under inspection is large, this year has been characterised by an exemption

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Lawson.

from fatalities, serious accidents, and other regrettable incidents amongst the patients.

The growing number of patients provided for in private dwellings has been accompanied by a growing experience on the part of guardians and Parochial Boards, and by a growing perception on the part of guardians and Inspectors of Poor, that the maintenance of a high standard of comfort amongst the insane in private dwellings will be required by the General Board.

It is noticeable that, year after year, especially where there are aggregations of patients boarded out by large parishes, the views of the Board are now so generally known and accepted that the need for their interference on account of unsuitability of patients, inefficiency of guardians, inadequacy of clothing, &c. becomes gradually less. This circumstance is largely due to the thoroughness with which the work of administration is carried out by the Parochial Boards, and to the zeal of the Inspectors of Poor who cordially recognise the advantages of the system, and who leave nothing undone to secure the successful practice of it.

The two visits annually which the Board, in ordinary cases, requires the Inspector of Poor to make and record in the Visiting Book of each patient is, in many cases, supplemented by periodical visits by Committees of Parochial Boards and, in the case of certain large parishes, by the special supervision of a sub-inspector whose visits are frequent and whose knowledge of all the details relating to the patients and guardians is complete.

This increased thoroughness of supervision, while most marked in the instance of the populous parishes by whom the boarding-out of pauper lunatics is most extensively practised, is apparent also in the cases of smaller burghal and rural parishes. There are now very few parishes in Scotland in which the prejudice and the active opposition of Inspectors of Poor and members of Parochial Boards constitute the first great obstacle to the placing of the insane in private dwellings. Opponents of this class are becoming belated and discredited. It is evident that the great expansion of the system of dealing with pauper lunatics in private dwellings has been accompanied by an increasing smoothness and spontaneity in action, mainly because those who have to do with the carrying out of it have confidence in its advantages and practise it with generosity towards their insane poor and with keen supervision over the guardians with whom they dwell.

*Great Increase, in Recent Years, in the Number of Pauper Lunatics
provided for in Specially Licensed Houses.*

When, in 1879, I made my first complete visitation of a district, comprehending about one half of Scotland, I visited 62 pauper lunatics residing in specially licensed houses. During the course of 1893, I visited 729 patients similarly provided for in a corresponding district. In 1879, I visited 634 pauper patients in single dwellings, and in 1893 the number had risen to 680. So that while the population of specially licensed houses visited by me has increased by 667, that of single dwellings has increased only by 46. Houses which become specially licensed are often houses in which single patients had already been residing, so that there is a tendency for the number of single patients to fall as the number of those in specially licensed houses rises. These figures show that the power conferred upon the Board by Section 5 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54—making it 'lawful for the Board to grant special 'licences to occupiers of houses for the reception and detention therein of 'lunatics, not exceeding 4 in number'—has played an important part in the development of the system of boarding-out lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland. It is to these specially licensed houses that the term 'boarding-out' most frequently applies. Pauper lunatics cannot be said to be 'boarded-out' when they remain in the houses of their own relatives. It is only when the parochial authorities place pauper lunatics in the homes of people not related to them that they are correctly spoken of as being 'boarded-out.'

On examination it is found that it is the greatly increased number of patients sent from large city parishes to rural districts which, in the main, has brought about this growth of the population of specially licensed houses. In the district which I am at present visiting there has, between 1886 and 1893, been an increase in the numbers provided for in specially licensed houses amounting to 350. During the same period the increase of patients visited in single dwellings has been 141.

In order to trace a large proportion of the increase which has recently taken place in the number and population of specially licensed houses to the activity of large urban parishes in boarding-out pauper lunatics in rural districts, it is necessary to divide my present area of visitation into two portions. The first portion would include the Counties of Fife, Perth, and Bute, in which the boarding-out of pauper lunatics has been largely practised by parishes like Govan, Barony, City of Glasgow, City of Edinburgh, St Cuthberts, and Dundee. In this group of counties the number of pauper lunatics located in specially licensed houses has increased from 325 in 1886 to 584 in 1893. The second portion would embrace 12 to 14 of the remaining counties of Scotland. In it the increase in specially licensed houses amounts to only 91; and even this growth is largely due to the development of the system which has taken place in the two counties of Aberdeen and Ayr. It is thus evident that the great recent increase of patients, in my district, has, to a remarkable extent, been made up of pauper lunatics, chargeable to city parishes, who have been provided for in specially licensed houses situated in rural districts.

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

Aggregations of Specially Licensed Houses.

In order to prevent the too close aggregation of pauper lunatics, within a limited area, it has, from time to time, been found necessary to check the flow of patients into certain localities. There are, in my district, a few aggregations, such as Kennoway, Star, Thornton, Auchtermuchty, Kilconquhar, Gartmore, and Scone, in which a number of patients are provided for in a limited area. Such patients are generally under experienced guardians, and are, to a large extent, patients whose suitability has been determined by long residence. Their presence causes no dissatisfaction in the villages in which they reside. Their condition shows little change from year to year. I find that there are 201 specially licensed houses of this village class in my district. In each of the above-mentioned places the patients would be found to be included in a circle which would not be more than a mile in diameter; and in many cases the visitation of them is a house to house visitation.

But there are 116 specially licensed houses in the district visited by me, which are comparatively scattered. They are at varying distances from one another and from houses in which single patients reside. They are so far apart that it is expedient to drive instead of walking from one to the other; and sometimes they are several miles distant from the nearest house in which a pauper lunatic resides. This dispersion of specially licensed houses has been pressed upon Inspectors of Poor, and it is satisfactory to think that the policy of preventing over much aggregation is being successfully pursued. This feature of the distribution of specially licensed houses will be seen in the following Table :—

TABLE II.

Number of Specially Licensed Houses visited in 1893, classified according to their Aggregation or Dispersion.

COUNTY.	Aggregated.	Dispersed.	Total.	COUNTY.	Aggregated.	Dispersed.	Total.
Aberdeen,	3	11	14	Brought forward, . . .	99	82	181
Ayr,	14	13	27	Markinch and Kennoway,	66	4	70
Bute,	3	8	11	Kinross, . . . . .	. . .	5	5
Caithness, . . . .	. . .	2	2	Kirkcudbright, . . . .	. . .	2	2
Elgin, . . . . .	. . .	9	9	Perth,	14	16	30
Fife,	73	28	101	Aberfoyle and Port of Mon-	. . .	6	28
Inverness,	6	5	11	teith,	22	. . .	. . .
Kincardine, . . . .	. . .	6	6	Shetland, . . . . .	. . .	1	1
	99	82	181	Total,	201	116	317

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

Special licences for two patients are granted by the General Board when they are satisfied that the guardianship and accommodation are satisfactory. Applications for extension to admit three or four patients are remitted to the Deputy-Commissioner who conducts the visitation of the district in which the house is situated, and he advises, according to his personal knowledge, as to whether or not the extension should be granted. Though no general rule can be laid down, it is felt that the patients are more likely to share in the general life of the household when not more than two reside in the same house; and it is certain that no guardian should have the care of four patients unless he has had great experience and is engaged in some form of occupation which makes it probable that he and the patients will spend much of their time together. When such conditions exist it is found that the patients who live in houses licensed for four are generally happy and contented; clean and tidy. In some of the best specially licensed houses of this kind, three generations of guardians in succession have held the special licence; and I know of, at least, one instance in which the same patients have been under the protection of the three successive representatives of the same family.

It is noticed, however, that, when a guardian has been successful in treating patients when his licence was limited to two, he is sometimes less successful in dealing with a larger number. His tendency, when the number of patients is increased, is to place them in a room apart from the household; and thus to deprive them, during some part of the day, of the company of sane associates.

I am satisfied that, in the great majority of cases, it is better to have two houses, each containing two patients, than to have one house containing four. In the latter there may be greater neatness and a greater appearance of good management and control; but in the former there is greater domesticity and an absence of institutional features. In recent years, the guardians of patients in specially licensed houses have been paid at the rate of from 6s. to 7s. per head for their maintenance, so that a guardian who can get four useful and quiet patients earns a considerable profit. The consequence is that the demand for these extensions is increasing, and compliance with it requires to be made dependent upon conditions which will ensure to the patients not only bodily comfort but sociable surroundings.

I have already stated that there are at present 317 specially licensed houses in the district visited by me. The following Table will show the amount of accommodation which they afford for pauper lunatics:—

TABLE III.
Distribution and Capacity of Specially Licensed Houses.

COUNTY.	Houses Licensed for two.	Houses Licensed for three.	Houses Licensed for four.	Aggregate Accommodation.	Patients Resident in 1893.
Aberdeen,	9	1	4	37	18
Ayr,	20	2	5	66	59
Bute,	10	...	1	24	17
Elgin,	8	1	...	19	13
Caithness,	2	...	...	4	4
Fife:—					
Markinch and Kennoway, . .	45	11	14	179	163
Other Parishes,	57	16	28	274	271
Inverness,	7	2	2	28	25
Kincardine,	4	1	1	15	12
Kinross, . . . . .	...	1	4	19	7
Kirkcudbright,	1	1	...	5	1
Perthshire:—					
Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith, .	9	6	13	78	84
Other Parishes,	22	5	3	71	58
Shetland, . . . . .	...	1	...	3	
	194	48	75	822	734*

* A small number of these are curatory patients and appear under that heading in Table I.

This Table shows that in the district visited by me in 1893, there were 317 specially licensed houses, having accommodation for 822 patients, and that 734 patients were provided for in them. This shows a great development when compared with the similar provision for patients in specially licensed houses in the district which I first visited in 1879. At that date the accommodation for patients in specially licensed houses, in my first district, was considerably under that needed for 100 patients. This Table also shows, in an additional manner, in what counties and districts the boarding-out of patients is most actively and systematically pursued, and where vacancies occurring are most promptly filled up. It will be seen that in Fifeshire, only 5 per cent. of the accommodation is at present unused; while in the district of Aberfoyle and the Port of Monteith it is fully occupied. On the other hand, it will be seen that in the Counties of Ayr, Aberdeen, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Perth (excluding the Parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith), the supply of accommodation in specially licensed houses is greater than the demand for it. As the places mentioned in the latter group of districts are quite as suitable for the boarding-out of pauper lunatics, as those in the former group, the circumstance that they have not been so fully utilised indicates, 1st, that the Parochial Boards of the parishes contained in them have not adequately practised this method of dealing with the insane, and, 2ndly, that the large urban parishes continue to find in the districts, which have already been opened up by them, sufficient room for such of their patients as are suitable for domestic care. When the full capacity of these districts has been reached, the urban parishes will, as has formerly happened, utilise the accommodation which has been disregarded by the less energetic rural parishes.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.Report by Dr
Lawson.

TABLE IV.

Discharges and Admissions of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings during 1893.

COUNTIES.	DISCHARGES.									Admis- sions.	Balance.
	Died.		Removed from Roll.		Recovered.		To		Total.		
							Asylum.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen,	1	3			2		5	3	14	22	+ 8
Ayr,	3	3	1	3	1	5	8	3	27	31	+ 4
Bute,		1							1	4	+ 3
Caitness,	2	2	1						5	8	+ 3
Elgin,	1	4		1			1		7	6	- 1
Fife,	7	11		3		1	6	8	36	134	+ 98
Inverness,	5	2	1		1	1	1	3	14	39	+ 25
Kincardine,						2		1	3	4	+ 1
Kinross,								1	1	3	+ 2
Kirkcudbright,				1						4	+ 3
Linlithgow,	1								1	1	
Nairn,										5	+ 5
Orkney,		1				1			2	6	+ 4
Perth,	4	9		1	2	2	8	10	36	55	+ 19
Shetland,		1		1		1			3	10	+ 7
Sutherland,		2							2	3	+ 1
Wigtown,	1	1				1	1		4	2	- 2
Total,	25	40	3	10	6	14	30	29	157	337	+180

TABLE V.

Causes of Death amongst Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings in 1893.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, | 9 |
| (2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, | 5 |
| (3) Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion, | ... |
| (4) Organic Diseases of the Brain, Tumours, &c., | 2 |

2. Thoracic Affections:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Consumption, | 2 |
| (2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., | 13 |
| (3) Diseases of the Heart, | 9 |
| (4) Influenza, | 2 |

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.Report by Dr
Lawson.

3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, &c.,	3
(2) Diseases of Liver, Kidneys, &c.,	3
(3) Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.,	2
(4) Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.,	4
(5) Accidents, . . . . .	...
(6) General Debility and Old Age,	11

65

PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I visited 83 patients of this class in 1893—being 28 more than were visited by me in 1892. During the past year 6 patients of this class, by death, recall of curatory, removal to asylum, and recovery, have been removed from my visitation book. During the same period, the admissions of private and curatory patients have amounted to 23. This growth in the numbers of such patients is, to a great extent, due to the operation of a Bill which became law in 1880, and commenced to have effect on the 1st of January 1881. This enactment (43 & 44 Vict. cap. 4) made it competent for Sheriffs or their substitutes in the several Sheriff Courts in Scotland to appoint Judicial Factors in the case of estates, the yearly value of which does not exceed £100. The want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics, when of small value, had been noted and pointed out by the General Board. Judging by the steady increase in the number of curatory patients under our observation in private dwellings, there is reason to think that the saving of expense, by the transfer from the supreme to subordinate courts, of the proceedings for the appointing and replacing of Judicial Factors in the case of small estates, has brought about a greater readiness to place upon a regular and legal footing the administration of small estates belonging to persons labouring under mental incapacity. Before this provision became law, the great expense which was involved in these proceedings was sometimes so disproportionate to the amount of the estate that a strong temptation must have existed to find some cheaper method of administering the property of insane wards. Any such evasion of the law would probably have the effect of concealing from the General Board a knowledge of the existence of a class of insane persons whom it is highly advisable to have under supervision. The enactment facilitating the appointment of Judicial Factors to administer properties of small value has consequently had two good results. It has lessened the probability of the irregular administration of estates, and has increased the likelihood that private patients of limited means will, to a greater extent than before, be brought under the direct influence and supervision of the General Board.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH.
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By NEILL & CO., Old Fishmarket Close.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
FYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE
OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

By NEILL & CO., OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1895.

[C.—7610.] Price 5½d.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The under-mentioned Firms have been appointed sole Agents for the sale of Government Publications, including Parliamentary Reports and Papers, Acts of Parliament, Record Office Publications, &c., &c., and all such works can be purchased from them either directly or through retail booksellers, who, under the provisions of the sale agency contracts, are entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. from the selling prices:—

IN ENGLAND:—

For all publications *excepting* Ordnance and Geological Maps, the Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty, and Patent Office Publications:—Messrs EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, E.C.

For Ordnance and Geological Maps:—Mr E. STANFORD, Cockspur Street, S.W.

For Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty:—Mr J. D. POTTER, 31 Poultry, E.C.

Patent Office Publications are sold at the Patent Office.

For all Publications *excepting* the Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty and Patent Office Publications:—

IN SCOTLAND:—Messrs JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90 West Nile Street, Glasgow.

IN IRELAND:—Messrs HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The following is a list of some of the more important Parliamentary and other Publications recently issued:—

Parliamentary:—

Statutes—

Public General, Session 1894. With Index, Tables, &c. Cloth. Price 3s.

Second Revised Edition. By authority. Vol. I. A.D. 1235–1713. Vol. II. A.D. 1714–1800. Vol. III. A.D. 1801–1814. Vol. IV. A.D. 1814–1830. Vol. V. A.D. 1830–1836. Vol. VI. A.D. 1837–1842. Vol. VII. A.D. 1843–1846. Vol. VIII. A.D. 1847–1852. Roy. 8vo. Boards. Price 7s. 6d. each.

Revised Editions. Tables showing subsequent Repeals effected by Acts of Session 55 & 56 Vict. 1892. Roy. 8vo. 34 pp. Stitched. Price 6d.

Statutes in Force. Index to. Twelfth Edition. To the end of the Session 55 & 56 Vict. (1892). Roy. 8vo. 1,332 pp. Cloth. Price 10s.

Statutory Rules and Orders other than those of a Local, Personal, or Temporary Character. With a list of the more important Statutory Orders of a Local Character arranged in classes; and an Index. Roy. 8vo. Boards. Issued in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. Price 10s. each.

Statutory Rules and Orders in force on 1st January 1893. Index to. Price 10s.

Local and Private Acts, Session 1894, complete, with an Index. Price 3d. per four pages.

[C. 2340–I.] 1879 (reprinted). HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION. Seventh Report. Part II. Price 3s. 6d.

[C. 2777.] 1883 (reprinted). DITTO. (Cecil MSS.). Part I. Price 3s. 5d.

[C. 7458.] BRITISH PROFIT-SHARING. Report by Mr Schloss. Price 10d.

[C. 7460.] RAILWAY RETURNS, UNITED KINGDOM. 1893. Price 10d.

[C. 7493.] AMALGAMATION OF LONDON COMMISSION. Report (with Maps). Price 1s. 3d.

[C. 7493–I.] DITTO. Evidence (with Digest and Index). Price 5s.

[C. 7493–II.] DITTO. Appendices (with Index). Price 5s. 7d.

[C. 7565.] LABOUR DEPARTMENT. First Report on the work of, with Statistics, 1893–4. Price 9d.

[C. 7578.] RAILWAYS. General Report on Capital, Traffic, &c., 1893. Price 5d.

[C. 7579.] UNITED STATES TARIFF ACT, 1894. Rates leviable under, compared with Rates under Act, 1890. Price 9d.

H.C. 305/94. COMPANIES WINDING-UP. Third Report. 1893. Price 9d.

AGRICULTURE, ROYAL COMMISSION. Reports of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, with Minutes of Evidence, &c., are in course of Publication.

MINES. Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors for the Year 1893, with Summaries of the Statistical Portion, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872–1875, Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1882 (complete set). Price 9s. 11d.

MINES worked in the year 1893, List of. Price 2s.

MINES ABANDONED. List of the Plans of. Corrected to 31st December 1893. 74 pp. Price 7d.

The following appear periodically, and can be subscribed for:—

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES showing the Quantities and the Declared Value of the Articles.

The Proceedings of Parliament in Public and Private Business are published daily—House of Lords, price 1d. per 4 pp.; House of Commons, 1d. per 8 pp.

ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE
OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By NEILL & CO., OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1895

[C.—7610.] Price 5½d.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

	PAGE
Special Report submitted,	v
Lines of inquiry expected to be taken,	v
Scope of Statistics possessed by Board,	v
Statistical Tables appended to Report,	v
No trustworthy information obtainable in regard to assigned Causes of Insanity,	vi
Board have long held and expressed the opinion that there is no statistical evidence that Insanity is increasing,	vii
Discussions on the subject in Board's previous Reports,	vii
The Results of three fresh Inquiries in new directions submitted,	viii
Memorandum by Sir Arthur Mitchell,	viii
Memorandum by Dr Sibbald,	viii
Memorandum by Mr Spence,	ix
The three fresh Inquiries all reach similar conclusions,	x
Directions in which further light may be sought,	x
No ground at present for belief that Insanity is increasingly prevalent,	x

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A. <i>On the Increase of the Number of Registered Pauper Lunatics.</i> By SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.,	1
APPENDIX B. <i>On the Increase in the Number of the Insane on the Register of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, with special reference to the Allegation that it indicates an Increased Prevalence of Insanity.</i> By JOHN SIBBALD, M.D.,	16
APPENDIX C. <i>On the bearing of the Statistics relating to Registered Private Patients upon the Question as to whether Insanity is Increasing.</i> By T. W. L. SPENCE, Secretary,	57

APPENDIX D.—The Effects of the Contribution from Imperial Sources towards the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland on their Condition and Number. (<i>Extracted from the 24th and 29th Annual Reports of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland</i>),	71
APPENDIX E. — Causes of the Increase of Pauper Lunacy. (<i>Extracted from the 34th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland</i>),	84
APPENDIX F.—Increase of Pauper Lunacy not due to Registration as Pauper Patients of Persons who would formerly have been Registered as Private Patients. (<i>Extracted from the 35th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland</i>),	89
APPENDIX G.— <i>Statistical Tables—</i>	
TABLE I.—The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classified as Private and Pauper Patients, the Number of Criminal Lunatics, and the Number of Inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894,	93
TABLE II.—Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population,	94
TABLE III.—Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1894, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register,	95
TABLE IV.—Showing for each Year, from 1874 to 1893, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the Year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population,	96
APPENDIX H.—Letters and Documents in connection with the Request by the Secretary for Scotland for a Special Report respecting the Alleged Increasing Prevalence of Insanity in Scotland,	97

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 21st December 1894.

SIR,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th May last, we have now the honour of submitting a Special Report, to be laid before Parliament, respecting 'the alleged increasing prevalence of Insanity in Scotland.'

As we had some doubts with regard to the lines of inquiry which this Report was expected to take, we print in Appendix H., in order to show clearly the position of the matter, your letter above referred to, the correspondence which followed, and relative documents.

We possess statistics from the time of the institution of the Board in 1857 in regard to the following classes of lunatics:—

- (1) All Private Patients in Asylums.
- (2) All Private Patients in Private Dwellings who are kept for profit.
- (3) All Pauper Patients in Asylums.
- (4) All Pauper Patients in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
- (5) All Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings.
- (6) All Patients in Training Schools for Imbecile Children.
- (7) All Patients in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison.

The only class of insane persons in Scotland regarding the number of whom we have no official knowledge are those residing under private care and not kept for profit.

We print in Appendix G. the following Tables:—

I. Table showing the Number of Lunatics in Establishments and Private Dwellings, classified as Private and Pauper Patients, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1894.

II. Proportions, founded on figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics

Special Report submitted.

Lines of inquiry expected to be taken.

Scope of Statistics possessed by Board.

Statistical Tables appended to Report.

and of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and Private Dwellings, per 100,000 of Population.

III. Table showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register of the General Board of Lunacy at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1894, the Number Placed each year on the Register, the Number Removed therefrom each year by Discharge or Death, and the Proportion of deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

IV. Table showing for each year, from 1874 to 1893, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland registered during the year, who had Never Previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population.

The figures given in these tables do not include patients in Training Schools for Imbecile Children, or in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, because these patients are not regarded as falling strictly within the category of 'registered lunatics.' We give, however, the numbers of these classes of patients from 1st January 1858 onwards in Table I.

So far as the statistics contained in these tables go, they may be accepted as complete and accurate. In the case of some of the tables, it has been thought sufficient to cover a period of twenty years. We have not distinguished between the figures relating to males and females, because such a question as the relative liability to insanity of the two sexes does not fall within the scope of this inquiry.

We possess no tabulated information in regard to the assigned causes of insanity. The statutory 'Statement,' which accompanies applications to the Sheriff for Orders for the reception of patients into Asylums, contains the heading 'Supposed Cause,' and a similar query is inserted in the Schedule prescribed by the Board, in connection with the admission of patients by our sanction to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; but we have not thought it expedient to make any use of such information as may be derived from the answers to these queries. Our Third Report,* published in 1861, contains the following passage on this subject:—

'We should have been glad could we have presented a reliable statement of the causes of lunacy, but the information at our command on this subject is altogether untrustworthy. The statement which accompanies the petition to the Sheriff is filled up either by the patient's friends or the Inspector of Poor. In the former case there is frequently an unwillingness to state the causes of the malady, although they may be perfectly well known; and in the latter case the inspector is commonly ignorant of the cause, or else he does not take the trouble to state it.'

Our experience subsequent to 1861 has not led us to modify in any degree the opinion then formed, that statistical tables founded upon the answers to the queries referred to would not only be quite valueless in throwing light upon the causes of insanity, but would be misleading. In addition to the natural disinclination to answer such queries, and to the impossibility of

answering them where a patient's previous history is unknown, to which the quotation refers, it may be observed that it is often impossible to say with certainty whether the supposed cause of the malady is really its cause or its effect; and that even when willingness to answer questions is present, when opportunities for observation are exceptionally good, and when the fullest knowledge is possessed of the patient's private history, the true origin of the disease must often remain a mere matter of speculation.

We do not know of any way in which it would be possible to obtain information as to the origin of the insanity of the patients on our Register which would be of the smallest statistical or scientific value, and we have not therefore thought that any useful purpose could be served in dealing with the question from this point of view.

We have from a very early period of our existence as a Board, expressed the opinion that the increase of the number of registered lunatics did not prove an increased liability in the community to mental disease, but might be accounted for by a process of accumulation of patients, arising from a variety of causes. This view is expressed in our Fourth Report,* published in 1862; and although in every subsequent Report made by us we have discussed questions bearing upon the increased number of registered lunatics, we have never during that period of thirty-three years been able to discover any fact which indicated that the view expressed in 1862 was unsound. We have dealt fully in our Annual Reports with many of the influences which we believe to have been sufficient to account for the increase of registered lunatics. None of them are such as involve the supposition that the increased number of registered lunatics is due to an increased liability to insanity in the community. It is not necessary to go over these discussions afresh in this Report, but we think it may be useful to reproduce a specimen of them here, and for that purpose we have selected and reprinted in Appendix D. a discussion which appeared in our Twenty-fourth Report upon 'The effects of ' the Contribution from Imperial sources towards the Maintenance ' of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland,' together with further observations on the subject which appeared in our Twenty-ninth Report. Too much importance is not, however, to be attached to the effect which the giving of the Grant-in-aid here referred to has had upon the number of the officially reported insane. We are of opinion that the number of pauper lunatics would have greatly increased had no such Grant been given, but we think it serves a useful purpose to show how such a cause has operated in increasing the amount of registered lunacy under conditions which imply no increased liability to mental unsoundness.

Our Thirty-fourth Annual Report contains a summary and a further consideration of the many causes, implying no increased tendency to mental disease, which we have held to be of themselves sufficient to account for the increase of registered lunacy. We reprint this portion of the Thirty-fourth Annual Report as Appendix E., and also, as Appendix F., an extract from our

Board have for long held and expressed the opinion that there is no statistical evidence that insanity is increasing.

Discussions on the Subject in Board's previous Reports.

Thirty-fifth Report, in which we deal with the question of whether the number of registered pauper patients may not be increasing at the expense of the number of registered private patients.

The results of
three fresh
Researches in
new directions
submitted.

It appeared to us, when the request for this Report was made, that it would not serve any useful end merely to repeat views and arguments which we have expressed every year in our Annual Reports from 1861 onwards, and that, therefore, if fresh light was to be thrown upon the causes of the increase of the number of registered lunatics, it would be necessary to make researches in new directions, if possible, in the hope that something might be found which would confirm, modify, or disprove the conclusions we had formerly arrived at. We are enabled to submit the results of such researches in the three papers annexed hereto as Appendices A., B., and C.

Memorandum
by Sir Arthur
Mitchell.

Appendix A.

The first of these is a Memorandum by Sir Arthur Mitchell 'On the Increase of the Number of Registered Pauper Lunatics.'

This paper gives the results of the study of the statistics of the pauper lunacy of a special locality. Sir Arthur Mitchell took the view that it is possible, by studying the statistics of a single limited area which is under one management as regards its insane poor, to eliminate sources of error, and to obtain a clearer and more accurate view of what is really happening than would be possible by studying the combined statistics of many areas under different managing bodies, subject to different influences, and often showing statistical results moving in dissimilar directions. In pursuance of this view, Sir Arthur Mitchell has selected, for the purpose of special study, the lunacy statistics of a large urban community—the Barony Parish, Glasgow.

Sir Arthur Mitchell explains in this paper, which deals with the statistics of the Barony Parish for the ten years from 1883 to 1892, how the number of pauper lunatics maintained by such an area may grow by a process of accumulation, notwithstanding that there is no increased production of insanity within it.

He arrives at the following conclusions with regard to this Parish:—(1) That during these ten years there has certainly been no increased production of pauper lunatics; (2) that, notwithstanding this, the total number of lunatics chargeable to the parish has undergone a steady and considerable increase from year to year; and (3), that this has been due to an accumulation, which results from the number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the poor-roll being every year less than the production or crop of pauper lunatics.

Memorandum
by Dr Sibbald.

Appendix B.

The second paper, which is by Dr Sibbald, is a Memorandum 'On the Increase in the Number of the Insane on the Register of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, with special reference to the Allegation that it indicates an Increased Prevalence of 'Insanity.' This paper gives an historical summary of the condition of the insane in Scotland prior to the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857, and of the attitude of public opinion in regard to insanity during the first half of the present century. It then

deals with the influences upon the increase of numbers due to the effects of the Act of 1857, the change in the character of asylums, the change of public opinion in regard to insanity, the change of medical opinion in regard to the degree of mental unsoundness which justifies certification, and the giving of the Grant-in-aid. It draws attention to the distribution of pauperism and pauper lunacy in different areas of the country, and the different rate of growth of the number of pauper lunatics in these areas,—showing, for instance, that the Highland and Insular area, when compared with the rest of Scotland, restricting the comparison to pauper lunatics in establishments, will be found to have had its position completely reversed during the thirty years from 1861 to 1890.

Dr Sibbald further shows that if we are to accept the mere numbers of the insane poor in establishments who come upon the Register of the Board as a proof of the extent or growth of mental disease, we should be driven to such a conclusion, for instance, as that mental disease was greatly more prevalent in the county of Edinburgh than in the rest of Scotland in 1855, and that, while Edinburgh has since that date stood comparatively still as regards the growth of pauper lunacy, its growth in other parts of the country has greatly increased—so greatly indeed as to have left Edinburgh far behind. Dr Sibbald points out that it is not consistent with reason to accept this as the true explanation of what has occurred, and that the only reasonable explanation of such a reversal of statistical results as appears in this case, and in that of the Highland and Insular area, is to be found mainly in the gradual approximation of the conditions of one part of the country, as these affect lunacy administration, to those of another.

The paper further deals with the question of the death-rate of the insane, and similar matters, as affecting the accumulation of patients on the Register; with the light which the Census Returns throw upon the amount of insanity in the community; and with the reasons which have, at various times, been given to account for the alleged increase of insanity.

The conclusion which he arrives at, from a study of the statistics, in the light of all the subjects referred to, is that they afford no evidence that mental unsoundness is to-day more prevalent in Scotland than it was in 1858.

The third paper is a Memorandum by Mr Spence, 'On the bearing of the Statistics relating to Registered Private Patients, upon the Question as to whether Insanity is Increasing.'

Memorandum
by Mr Spence.
Appendix C.

This paper deals solely with the question of the production of lunacy in a special section of the community,—that is, the class which is sufficiently wealthy to maintain its insane at its own cost. In pursuance of this inquiry, which is in a direction in which it is believed no research has before been made, Mr Spence has employed statistics furnished by the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, covering a period of fifteen years, and by the Census Reports covering a period of twenty years, and he obtains from these statistics groups representative of that section of the population from which private patients are drawn. The size of

these groups, and their growth, is shown from year to year, and the figures obtained are compared with the number of private lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year dealt with, and also with the number admitted during the year.

The results of these comparisons all point to the conclusion that, in the section of the community from which private patients are drawn, no increased production of mental disease has taken place during the periods dealt with.

The three fresh inquiries all reach similar conclusions.

These three inquiries have been made in entire independence of each other, and have proceeded upon altogether different lines, and all of them reach similar conclusions. The first paper, which deals with the insane poor in a special area, and the third, which deals with the insane in a special section of the community, reach conclusions which are of a more or less positive character. The conclusions reached by the second paper, which covers a very wide field of inquiry, are negative rather than positive. It must necessarily be so. The statistics which at present exist do not make it possible to state positively either that insanity is increasing or that it is not increasing in Scotland, as a whole, and we know of no statistical or other method of inquiry by means of which a definite conclusion on this point, as regards the entire population of Scotland, can be arrived at.

Directions in which further light may be sought.

Statistics such as we now possess, if continued into years to come, may themselves go far to answer the question, and additional light may yet be thrown upon the subject by a more minute analysis of trustworthy statistics already collected, and also by a further study of the statistics of limited areas.

No ground at present for the belief that Insanity is increasingly prevalent.

At present we can only repeat the conclusion arrived at in many of our former reports,—a conclusion the soundness of which we do not think has been called in question by any authority in Scotland—that the facts and figures, so far as they have been already collected and studied, afford no ground for a belief that insanity is to-day more prevalent in Scotland than it was when we entered upon our functions over thirty-six years ago.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

THOS. D. GIBSON CARMICHAEL, *Chairman*.
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN,
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM for the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, SCOTLAND,

On the Increase of the Number of Registered Pauper Lunatics.

By SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., Commissioner in Lunacy.

THE number of persons registered as pauper lunatics in Scotland has for many years been steadily and largely increasing. The same thing has been taking place in England and Ireland, but attention is only drawn in this memorandum to the increase which has appeared in Scotland. The following statement shows the extent and progress of that increase:—

Number of Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics in Scotland—			Increase.
On 1st January	1859	4,980	—
Do.	1864	5,320	340
Do.	1869	5,994	674
Do.	1874	6,529	535
Do.	1879	7,690	1,161
Do.	1884	8,889	1,199
Do.	1889	9,897	1,008
Do.	1894	11,041	1,144
Total increase,			6061

At first sight this appears to show that all through this period of thirty-five years there must have been a growing liability to mental disorder in that part of the population of Scotland which yields pauper lunatics, if not in the whole population. Indeed, it is admittedly difficult to see how the number of persons registered as pauper lunatics can have so largely increased, if there has been no increased yearly production of pauper lunacy. Yet a careful study of the facts, by many competent persons, has led to the conclusion that the great increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics* is

* It is desirable to keep the registration of lunatics in evidence in this memorandum, and for the sake of shortness I speak often of *registered pauper lunatics*. By this is meant *persons who are registered as pauper lunatics*. To some, however, it may seem to mean that there are unregistered pauper lunatics in Scotland, but no person can be technically a pauper lunatic, who is not registered. When I speak in this memorandum of the pauper lunatics of Barony Parish or of all Scotland, I refer to the total number of pauper lunatics, that is, both to those who are in asylums and to those who are otherwise provided for with the sanction of the General Board.

not due to a greater prevalence of insanity, and that it can be otherwise accounted for and explained. This opinion, indeed, is now generally accepted as correct. Nevertheless, efforts are still being made to throw additional or stronger light on the subject by investigations on lines which are regarded as more or less new. What follows constitutes such an effort.

It is thought that the statistics of pauper lunatics in the Barony Parish, especially those for the ten years 1883 to 1892, if studied separately, may yield results of value in regard to this question. Among other reasons for thinking that Barony Parish offers a favourable field for an inquiry into the origin and nature of the increase of pauper lunacy are the following:—(1) During the period to be studied the parish has possessed asylum accommodation of its own which has been sufficient for its needs. It has neither had a large amount of unoccupied asylum accommodation, producing a desire to have it occupied, nor a scarcity of accommodation producing a desire to repress the admission of patients, though for the last half of the period, the sufficiency of the accommodation has perhaps been maintained by a somewhat extensive, but in every respect desirable, removal to private care of patients who were incurable and easily managed and who had ceased to need the appliances of an asylum for their proper care and treatment. (2) It is believed that it may be correctly said that, during the whole of the ten years to be studied, special care has been taken in this parish in examining the mental condition of claimants for parochial relief on account of lunacy. This ripened a few years ago into the appointment of a special medical man to examine and report on the mental condition of every such claimant.* (3) The population of Barony Parish is about 300,000, and is thus sufficiently large to give results of practical value in regard to the occurrence and amount of pauper lunacy in the parish. (4) The social condition of the population of the parish has undergone no important change during the ten years 1883 to 1892. The industries and occupations of the people have been practically the same. There have been no bursts either of prosperity or of depression. The growth of the population has been considerable, but it has been going on from year to year at about the same rate. (5) It is possible to examine the statistics of an area of this size with more minuteness than those of a larger area.

The appended Tables I., II., and III. embody those statistics of pauper lunacy in the Barony Parish for the ten years 1883 to 1892, which are to be studied and discussed in this memorandum.

* For this special duty the Parochial Board were fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr Carswell, and they have supplied him with the means of placing under observation those claimants whose mental condition did not clearly show that care and treatment in an asylum was necessary, so as to do for poor people living in small houses, what is habitually done for people in good circumstances who live in roomy houses. Dr Carswell has published very instructive reports of the work he has done under this appointment.

TABLE I.—Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Barony Parish

(From the Registers of the General Board of Lunacy.)

A	B	C			D			E			F			G		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year.	Population of Barony Parish estimated to the middle of the year.	Number of persons placed on the Register during each year, as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, including persons who became chargeable to Barony by transference from other parishes.			Number of persons included in Column C who ceased to be chargeable to Barony Parish by transference of liability to other parishes.			Number of persons included in Column C, after deduction of those in Column D, who had been previously on the Register as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish.			True number of persons registered during each year as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, who were found to be really chargeable to that Parish, and who had not been previously on the Register, being the figures in C, minus those in D and E.			Proportion of figures in F, that is, of persons registered as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, to 100,000 of population.		
1883	274,087	68	89	157	10	5	15	14	22	36	44	62	106	16.1	22.6	38.7
1884	276,454	99	95	194	11	8	19	23	21	44	65	66	131	23.3	23.7	47.0
1885	282,892	91	85	176	9	9	18	24	23	47	58	53	111	20.5	18.7	39.2
1886	287,399	78	76	154	3	9	12	12	17	29	63	50	113	21.9	17.4	39.3
1887	291,979	98	87	185	12	5	17	20	23	43	66	59	125	22.6	20.2	42.8
1888	296,632	74	110	184	8	13	21	17	25	42	49	72	121	16.5	24.3	40.8
1889	301,358	92	105	197	6	10	16	15	32	47	71	63	134	23.5	20.9	44.4
1890	306,100	87	82	169	4	6	10	17	25	42	66	51	117	21.6	16.6	38.2
1891	311,039	96	85	181	13	12	25	20	22	42	63	51	114	20.3	16.4	36.7
1892	315,995	89	87	176	7	3	10	18	20	38	64	64	128	20.3	20.3	40.6

For the purposes of this inquiry I regard the Barony Parish as a dwelling or area occupied by a large family of about 300,000 individuals, and the inquiry relates to the lunacy which occurs or exists in this family.

But the inquiry does not deal with all the lunacy which occurs or exists in the family. A part of the existing lunacy and of the annual production of lunacy, in the whole Barony family, affects those members of it who do not require or receive assistance from the poor-rate. The present inquiry relates only to the lunacy which affects those members of the family who become paupers in connection with lunacy. It cannot be wider than this, because we have no information regarding the whole amount or the annual production of non-pauper lunacy either in this or in any other area of Scotland. Indeed, all that is known of the number of non-pauper lunatics in Scotland is the number of those who are in asylums or are in private dwellings under the care of the Board, and it is necessary to bear in mind that some of them have been sent to Scotland from England and Ireland.

An inquiry, however, which relates only to pauper lunatics, is really what is proper and what is wanted. When we speak of the increase of lunacy in the country, we practically refer to pauper lunacy. Registered non-pauper lunatics have increased from 35 per 100,000 of population in 1858 to 45 in 1892, being an increase of 28·5 per cent., but, as already stated, a part of this increase does not belong to Scotland. Registered pauper lunatics, on the other hand, have increased during the same period from 157 to 263 per 100,000 of population, being an increase of 67·5 per cent. The absolute increase from 1858 to 1892 has been 795 for non-pauper and 5,905 for pauper lunatics. The population of Scotland has increased during the same period by 1,035,787.

The statistics used in this inquiry, therefore, refer only to those members of the Barony family who, in connection with lunacy, are paupers,—that is, to the pauper lunatics of Barony Parish. But it will be afterwards seen that these statistics which relate only to a portion of the Barony family are nevertheless compared with the whole of the family,—that is, with the whole population of the parish. No other comparison is possible, because, though we know that there are two sections of the family, one yielding non-pauper and the other yielding pauper lunatics, we do not know the numerical strength of each section. A comparison of pauper lunatics, however, with the whole population, supplies information which will be trustworthy in its teaching, providing the proportional numerical strength of each of the two sections has remained steady during the period under examination,—that is, providing the proportion of the population which yields non-pauper lunatics and the proportion which yields pauper lunatics have remained substantially the same throughout the period. It seems to me that the steadiness of these proportions, in the case of the Barony population, may be accepted as reasonably certain, and may be properly assumed.

The figures in Table I. are intended to disclose, (1) as accurately as possible, the number of persons who became chargeable to Barony Parish as lunatics in each of the ten years 1883 to 1892,

and who may be regarded as the yearly production, or crop, or harvest of pauper lunacy; and (2), the proportion which the number of such persons in each year bears to the population of the parish for that year,—in other words, to the whole of what I call the Barony family.

In order to show the purpose of the figures in columns D and E of Table I., it is desirable to make the following remarks:—

(a) Persons who really belong to the Barony family may and do become pauper lunatics, who are not, when that occurs, resident in the home of the Barony family, and many of these become temporarily pauper lunatics of other parishes or families. It is certain that some persons who are really a part of the Barony family will always be found resident in other areas. When they become insane and need parochial aid, they eventually, though perhaps not immediately, fall on Barony Parish, as the family to which they really belong, for care and treatment. When the absenteeism, however, is of a certain length and character, with some few exceptions, the connection with the family is broken, as a result of the law of settlement.

(b) On the other hand, all the persons resident in the Barony home or area do not belong to the Barony family. Persons from other areas will always be found there. They are, so to speak, guests. When any of these become insane and need parochial assistance, they are usually in the first instance placed on the Register as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, and are afterwards removed to the register of the parish to which they properly belong. When the residence of such guests, however, is of a certain length, they are, with some few exceptions, absorbed into the Barony family.

(c) If lunacy occurs among the absentees, and if pauperism follows, their connection with the Barony family is soon discovered; and if lunacy occurs among the guests, with pauperism as its consequence, it soon becomes known that they do not belong to the Barony family.

(d) It is clear, from what has been said, that members of the Barony family, who become insane while absent from the Barony home or area, and who need to be pauperised, are properly regarded as a part of the production or crop of pauper lunatics of the Barony family. They are accordingly so treated, and are included in column C of Table I. The number of persons so included for each year is shown in Table III.

(e) It is also clear that persons, who become insane while guests of the Barony family, and who need to be pauperised, though at first placed on the Register of pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, cannot properly be regarded as a part of the production or crop of pauper lunatics of the Barony family. Their number for each year, which is given in column D of Table I., has therefore to be deducted from the figures in column C, in an effort to disclose the true yearly production of pauper lunatics in the Parish.

(f) A further deduction, however, has to be made from the figures of column C of Table I. before the real production of pauper lunatics is shown. Those persons placed on the Register

in any year as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, who have previously been on the Register, are not regarded as properly forming a part of the production or crop of pauper lunacy for that year, and they thus fall to be deducted from the figures in column C. The number of such persons for each of the ten years under examination is given in column E of Table I.

(g) When the two deductions referred to are made, we get the figures in column F, which show the true yearly production of pauper lunacy in the Barony family during the decennial period 1883 to 1892. The production or crop of pauper lunacy, furnished by the Barony population in any year, thus consists of the total number of persons who are placed on the Register in that year as chargeable to Barony, *minus* the number of those afterwards found to be chargeable to other parishes, and *minus* also the number of those who had previously been on the Register.

(h) It must be kept in mind that it is the time of becoming chargeable and not the time of the occurrence of lunacy which is being dealt with here. Nothing else is possible. The time of the appearance of lunacy cannot be given. It may have existed for some time before the pauperism, but we have to deal here with the time of its co-existence with pauperism.

Having made these explanatory remarks I am now able to show the outcome of the inquiry as it is presented in columns F and G of Table I. The figures in these columns, which relate to the sexes combined, I shall for convenience reproduce here. For the present purpose it is unnecessary to discuss the figures relating to the sexes separately.

Year.	F. (Part of Column F of Table I.)	G. (Part of Column G of Table I.)
	Number of persons of both sexes registered as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, showing the yearly production or crop of pauper lunacy.	Proportion of the figures in F to 100,000 of the population of Barony Parish.
1883	106	38·7
1884	131	47·0
1885	111	39·2
1886	113	39·3
1887	125	42·8
1888	121	40·8
1889	134	44·4
1890	117	38·2
1891	114	36·7
1892	128	40·6

The absolute numbers in column F are chiefly of importance when seen in their proportions to population in column G. It may be useful, however, to point out that they show the yearly average of the absolute production of pauper lunatics, *irrespective of population*, for the ten years 1883 to 1892, to have been exactly 120,—117

for the first five years and 123 for the last five years. The population during the period had increased by about 42,000.

The figures in column G are those of most significance and value. It will be observed that they vary from year to year,—the range of variation being from 47·0 in the second year to 36·7 in the ninth year. There is no steady progress from year to year, either up or down. There is neither a steadily progressive increase nor a steadily progressive decrease. The figures give no indication that there is anything at work tending to produce either increase or decrease. The variations appear to be just what should be expected when nothing is operating in either of these directions, and they are not greater than they should be, regard being had to the fact that the population which yields them is not larger than 300,000 or thereby. If the population of the area had been twice or thrice 300,000, the fluctuations would almost certainly have been less.

So far as the figures do show any change in the rate of production, it is in the direction of a decrease. This is seen by dividing the decenniad into two quinquenniads, and looking at each separately, when it is found that the last is somewhat less than the first,—the average yearly production being 41·4 to 100,000 of population for the first, as against 40·1 for the last. So far as the teaching of the statistics of this decenniad goes, from 40 to 41 per 100,000 of population may be regarded as the yearly expectancy of the crop of pauper lunatics in the Barony Parish, providing there is no change in its circumstances or in its lunacy administration.

The broad outcome of the inquiry is that, during the period of ten years from 1883 to 1892, there has been no increase of the production of lunacy in that part of the Barony family which yields pauper lunatics. The annual contribution of the mentally unsound, which is made by this section of the family, has shown no tendency to grow. The whole circumstances of the Barony Parish, to which reference has been made, and in particular the commendable character of its lunacy administration seemed to indicate that this might be found to be the case, and led to the opinion that a study of the statistics of the pauper lunatics of the parish might give results of value. What immediately follows will show that the opinion was well founded.*

Notwithstanding the fact that there was no increased production of pauper lunacy in Barony Parish during this decenniad, there was a steady and very considerable increase of the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish. The amount of this increase is shown by the figures in Table II., which refer to the same decennium. The parts of columns B, C and D, which refer to the sexes combined are for convenience reproduced here.

Column B of this Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish on the 1st of January of each year of the period. That number rose from 471 at the beginning of 1883

* I have dealt with what seems most correctly to represent the true annual production of pauper lunacy, that is, with persons who never before had appeared as registered pauper lunatics. But it so happens that if I had not excluded those previously on the register, there would have been no material difference in the conclusions reached.

to 731 at the end of 1892. The progress of the rise may be called steady, though it is somewhat less rapid in the last than in the first half of the period.

	B. (Part of Column B of Table II.)	C. (Part of Column C of Table II.)	D. (Part of Column D of Table II.)
Year.	Number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish at 1st January of each year.	Mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish for each year—being the mean of the number on the first and on the last day of the year.	Proportion per 100,000 of population of the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish for each year as given in column C.
1883	471	483·0	176·2
1884	495	504·0	181·0
1885	513	530·0	187·4
1886	547	563·0	195·9
1887	579	601·5	206·0
1888	624	638·0	215·1
1889	652	662·0	219·7
1890	672	681·5	222·6
1891	691	695·5	223·6
1892	700	715·5	226·4
1893	731	...	...

Column C shows the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony for each year, being the mean of the numbers chargeable on the first and on the last day of the year. These figures show an increase from 483 for the first year to 715·5 for the last year. In like manner the upward progress here may be called steady, though the rise is somewhat less rapid in the later years.

The figures of column C are those used in the calculations given in column D, which show for each of the ten years the proportion per 100,000 of population of the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony for that year. The proportion for the first year is 176·2, and for the last 226·4. Every year shows a rise over the year which goes before, but the rate of rising is slower during the last five than during the first five years. The whole rise from the beginning to the end of the period is very considerable, and, as has been already pointed out, it has taken place notwithstanding the fact that there was no increase but rather a decrease of the production of pauper lunacy during the period.

The question arises—How can this happen? What I believe to be a fairly correct answer has often been given. It has been pointed out that the increase is very largely due to an accumulation of pauper lunatics on the Register, caused by the fact that in every year the number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the poor-roll does not equal the production. It is in this way certainly that the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish has risen from 471 at the beginning of 1883 to 731 at the end of 1892, and not because the occurring cases of

insanity in the part of the population which yields pauper lunatics were from year to year more numerous. How this took place may be thus illustrated :—

If a man starts with a capital of £471 in 1883, that is, with a sum equal in pounds to the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony at the beginning of that year, and if, during the next ten years, he has the varying incomes and the varying expenditures (equal in pounds respectively to the crop of pauper lunatics and to the removals by death, recovery, &c.), which are shown in the following tabular statement, his capital (without any consideration of interest) will at the end have risen to £731.

1.	2.	3.	4.
Year.	Amount of income.	Amount of income expended or got rid of.	Amount of income not expended or got rid of, and constituting additions to capital.
1883	£106	£82	£24
1884	131	113	18
1885	111	77	34
1886	113	81	32
1887	125	80	45
1888	121	93	28
1889	134	114	20
1890	117	98	19
1891	114	105	9
1892	128	97	31
Total additions to capital,			£260
Original capital,			471
Capital at the end of the ten years,			£731

It seems to me that this satisfactorily illustrates the nature of the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in the Barony Parish, without an increased production of pauper lunacy.

The figures of the second column of the foregoing tabular statement are taken from column F of Table I., and the figures of the third column* are derived by calculation from the figures in columns F of Table I. and B of Table II.,—the difference between the production and the increase of stock each year representing the amount got rid of or expended.

The inquiry thus shows, and does so beyond question so far as I can see, the three following things with regard to Barony Parish :—(1) That during these ten years there has certainly been no increased production of pauper lunatics; (2) that, notwithstanding this, the total number of lunatics chargeable to the parish has undergone a steady and considerable increase from year to year; and (3), that this has been due to an accumulation, which results from the number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the

* The calculated figures in the third column may not be exactly the same as the counted number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the poor-roll, and I therefore had these picked out of the Registers and counted. Their total number so ascertained is 267 instead of 260. The two figures may be regarded as remarkable for the closeness of their agreement.

poor-roll being every year less than the production or crop of pauper lunatics.

It thus appears that the statistics of the pauper lunatics of the Barony Parish do throw light on the inquiry into the increase of pauper lunacy. The Parish furnishes what was wanted, namely, an area in which there has been, during the ten years 1883 to 1892, so far as the number of persons who annually become pauper lunatics can disclose it, a diminished rather than an increased liability to insanity in that part of the population, which yields pauper lunatics, yet in which there has nevertheless been a steady and considerable increase from year to year of the stock of pauper lunatics,—that is, of the total number of lunatics registered as chargeable to the parish.

In the statistics of the pauper lunatics of the Barony Parish the question as to whether there are or are not new social or other conditions which are increasing the liability to insanity does not arise. Whether such new conditions exist, or do not exist, they do not in this area lead to an increased production of pauper lunacy. It may be said that they do exist, but that they are overruled or counteracted by the care exercised, and increasingly exercised, in the certification of patients. This may to some extent be true, but it matters nothing. The fact remains that, without any increased production, there is here a greatly increased stock. It was in the expectation that Barony might furnish an area of which this was true, that it was resolved to study its statistics separately, and they appear conclusively to show that there can be a largely increased stock without any increased production, and they also show how the growth of the stock is brought about in such circumstances. A definite illustration of this is what seemed to be wanted.

The statistics for all Scotland would not show this quite so clearly, as will be seen from the following Table, dealing with the same ten years:—

STATISTICS OF PAUPER LUNATICS FOR ALL SCOTLAND.

Year.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the year.	Total number of pauper lunatics registered, in whatever way provided for, who had never previously been registered.			Proportion of pauper lunatics who had never previously been registered per 100,000 of the population.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1883	3,798,961	801	820	1621	21·1	21·6	42·7
1884	3,827,478	766	782	1548	20·0	20·4	40·4
1885	3,856,307	736	795	1531	19·1	20·6	39·7
1886	3,885,155	731	725	1456	18·8	18·7	37·5
1887	3,914,318	715	801	1516	18·3	20·4	38·7
1888	3,943,701	755	834	1589	19·1	21·2	40·3
1889	3,973,305	806	825	1631	20·3	20·8	41·1
1890	4,003,132	832	839	1671	20·8	20·9	41·7
1891	4,033,180	842	897	1739	20·9	22·2	43·1
1892	4,063,452	889	944	1833	21·9	23·2	45·1

The figures in this Table relating to all Scotland show a fall in the production of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population from the first to the fourth year. After the fourth year up to the end of the period there is a steady rise of production. The mean annual production for the first five years is 39·8, while that for the last five years is 42·2.* The figures indicate, therefore, that during this decenniad there was some growth of production when Scotland as a whole is under consideration. But this increased production can only account for a small part of the increased stock, which rose during the decenniad from 8,710 to 10,837. The increased stock was largely—indeed, it would scarcely be inaccurate to say almost entirely—brought about in exactly the same way as that which led to the increased stock in the Barony Parish, where there was no increased production. But the small increased production arrests attention, and is readily credited with causing the increased stock by those who have difficulty in seeing how the stock can grow with a diminution rather than an increase of production. It was of importance, therefore, to find an area in which there was a considerable growth of the stock without any increase of production, so as to be able to demonstrate how, in such circumstances, the growth of the stock took place. That area has been found in Barony Parish, and the demonstration has been given.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It has elsewhere at various times been abundantly shown that new things have been operating in Scotland, during the last twenty or thirty years, as causes of an increased production of pauper lunacy. For example, the contribution from Imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics—the change of medical opinion as to what constitutes certifiable lunacy—the diminished unwillingness to place persons in asylums as the result of the improved condition of these institutions—the easier access to asylums from their being more numerous and more widely spread over the country,—these and other things of a like character certainly tend to increase the production of registered lunatics, and some of them the production exclusively of registered pauper lunatics. They do not, however, cause any increased liability to insanity. That is plain and certain. They only tend to bring persons on the Register of lunatics who were not formerly brought on that Register. They have no influence on their mental condition, and are in no sense the cause of their insanity. They are merely the cause of their registration. It has been said that “human power cannot multiply the lunatics of a country.” But this is certainly wrong, if by lunatics we mean registered lunatics. It would be easy, for instance, to frame an Act of Parliament which would increase their number. It would also be easy to frame an Act which would diminish their number. Again, a change of opinion as to what constitutes certifiable insanity must

* So far as the teaching of this decenniad goes, the expectancy of the yearly production of pauper lunatics for all Scotland would be from 40 to 42 per 100,000 of population, nearly the same as, but a little higher than, that for Barony Parish.

either raise or lower the number of registered lunatics. Such a change easily occurs, because insanity, like lameness or blindness, is relational. It will show what I mean by this, if I point out that in times of peace recruits are rejected as being lame or as having defective sight, who would at once be accepted in times of war as being sound in both respects. A man may be lame *quoad* some occupations, who is not lame *quoad* others. So men can be and are held to be insane in certain circumstances or positions, and for certain objects, who would not be so held in different circumstances and without such objects. It seems desirable to direct attention to these things, but nothing more than a brief reference to them here seems necessary.

It is difficult to show the extent of the operation of such causes of an increased production of pauper lunatics as those just referred to; but when we attempt to deal with causes of an increased liability to insanity in the community, yielding non-pauper as well as pauper lunatics, it is nearly always impossible even roughly to estimate their strength, and it is often impossible even to prove their existence. Fresh causes of mental disorder must, no doubt, from time to time come into operation, and causes long in operation must at times receive additional strength from new conditions; but, on the other hand, some exciting or predisposing causes of lunacy must occasionally, for a like reason, be weakened or perhaps made to disappear. The alleged occurrence of changes in the causes of insanity often rests on nothing better than a mere impression or loose second-hand observation, and scarcely deserves serious consideration.

It happens, occasionally, that something fresh attracts attention by presenting itself with frequency as the exciting cause of, or in close connection with, occurring cases of insanity, and there may thus appear to have arisen a fresh cause of insanity. Influenza may serve as an illustration. This disease, after a long absence, has been present among us for some years, and insanity has been regarded by many, and perhaps properly regarded, as one of its sequels. But no one supposes that all those persons, in whose cases insanity has appeared in seeming connection with an attack of influenza, would have remained in a state of mental health if they had not been attacked by influenza. It is all but certain that some, if not many, of them were persons with a proclivity to brain disease, who would, sooner or later, have broken down in some other way. And, further, in looking at influenza as increasing the production of insanity, we must not forget that it is a fatal disease, and that, as it so often seriously affects the nervous centres, there would be some among the many whom it killed with a constitutional instability of mental health. It might thus appear to diminish the production of insanity—as it appears to increase it in the cases of those whom it has not killed. Other and perhaps better illustrations could be given.

Whatever tends to weaken or injure the bodily health must have a more or less bad effect on the mental health, and must, therefore, influence the production of insanity. Nothing would

tend so much to lessen that production as to make every one the intelligent guardian of his mental and bodily health, and so to make old age a chief cause of death, and perhaps also of insanity. But the ignorant and the vicious, as well as the poor, we shall always have with us, and the laws of health will not cease to be broken in countless ways, with disease of body and disease of mind as the outcome. Men will continue to eat and drink what injures them, to gratify their passions to excess, to over indulge in religious or political excitement, to work beyond their strength in the furtherance of projects of ambition, to clothe and house themselves without regard to health, and in many other ways to neglect or violate the laws of health. All these things, of course, influence the production of insanity.

At times attention may be attracted to the frequency of breaches of these laws in special directions, and superficial observers are then apt to attribute to them an exaggerated strength, and to think that they are doing much more than they are really doing, and that they largely account for the increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics. And no doubt such violations of the laws of health may increase that number, but the extent of the increase is always small, when compared with the increase which is caused by the annual excess of the production of pauper lunacy over recoveries, deaths, and removals from the poor-roll. It is the purpose of this memorandum to show that in this way a large increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics may and does take place without any increase of the yearly production of pauper lunatics, and without the need of assuming any greater prevalence of insanity. The stock may go on increasing, not because the yearly number of recruits has been increasing, but because those who have joined the ranks have each year out-numbered those who have been withdrawn. In the fullest sense this has been shown to be true of the Barony Parish, during the period under investigation and in nearly as full a sense it is believed to be true of Scotland as a whole during the same period.

It does not fall within the scope or purpose of this memorandum to show whether the increase of the number of persons registered as pauper lunatics could or could not be checked—in other words, whether too many persons are admitted to the register, or too few removed from it.

But it may be useful to point out that the difference between the yearly number of pauper lunatics produced and the yearly number got rid of by recovery, death and removal from the poor-roll is not kept up, unless to a very small extent, by a diminishing death-rate. This being so, it may be asked whether, as the number of persons yielding the deaths is growing so rapidly, the absolute annual number of deaths may not in time become so large as to make the discharges by recovery, death and removal from the poor-roll equal to the production, providing the production does not increase beyond what is due to population. If that balance were reached, the growth of the number of pauper lunatics by accumulation, in the way I have been describing in this memorandum, would

cease, and the stock of pauper lunatics would become stationary. Up to this time, however, so far from the difference between production and clearance (using these words for the sake of brevity) having become less, either from this or any other cause, it has become greater, as will be seen from the figures in the following Table:—

Decenniads.	Average number of pauper lunatics on register in each decenniad.	Absolute number of pauper lunatics placed on register in each decenniad.	Absolute number of pauper lunatics removed from register in each decenniad.
1860-1869	5,507	12,080	11,110
1870-1879	6,857	17,110	15,420
1880-1889	9,077	21,210	18,870

The figures in this Table show* that the persons removed from the register were 91·9 per cent. of those placed on it in the first decenniad, 90·1 per cent. in the second, and 88·9 per cent. in the third. We possess no material, therefore, for calculating when a balance between production and clearance might be reached through an increase of the absolute number of deaths. Indeed the progress of the figures shows the opposite of a tendency to lead to such a balance, and if that progress were repeated during the next three decenniads (1890-1919), the clearance during the last decenniad (1910-1919) would fall to 83·7 per cent. of the production.

* The figures of the Table also show that the persons removed from the register were 20·1 per cent. of the average number on the register in the first decenniad, 22·4 per cent. in the second, and 20·7 in the third.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM for the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, *On the Increase in the Number of the Insane on the Register of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, with special reference to the Allegation that it indicates an Increased Prevalence of Insanity.* By JOHN SIBBALD, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy.

Increase in the Number of the Insane under Official Cognizance.

The official figures seem to justify apprehension, but they need to be carefully examined.

Other things than the amount of mental disease have contributed to determine the numbers.

It can be shown that a great increase must have occurred,

According to the English Commissioners, there were in England and Wales 28,574 lunatics under official cognizance in the year 1852, and there were 89,822 in the year 1893. The proportions to the population represented by these numbers were 157 in every 100,000 in 1852, and 302 in every 100,000 in 1893. According to the Scottish Commissioners, there were in Scotland 5,795 lunatics under official cognizance in the year 1858, and there were 13,300 in the year 1894. The proportions to population were 192 in every 100,000 in 1858, and 325 in every 100,000 in 1894. There has thus been in each country an average annual addition, since 1852 for England and 1858 for Scotland, of about 3.5 to the number of lunatics under official cognizance in every 100,000 of the population. These figures are, it must be admitted, calculated to excite reasonable alarm, but the more carefully they are examined, the more does it become evident that other things than the amount of mental disease in the community have contributed largely to determine the numbers contained in the Commissioners' Reports. The object of the present paper is to indicate what seem to have been the circumstances which have chiefly influenced the figures, to help towards an understanding of their true nature, and to endeavour to correct some of the erroneous impressions that have been formed. It will, I think, be made evident that the administrative and other changes which have taken place during the past half century, made it probable that there would be a large increase in the number of

persons classed as insane, and that this increase was likely to take place even though there might be no increase in the amount of mental disease. If only this proposition is satisfactorily established, the figures in the Reports will be divested to a great extent of their alarming character.

even though
insanity had
not increased.

Condition of the Insane during the first half of the present Century.

About the middle of the present century, when the existing system of lunacy administration was introduced into this country, a great change took place in the way in which the insane were treated. To understand that change the previous condition of the insane must be recalled to mind. The revelations of the House of Commons Committees, of the years 1815 and 1827, are now well-nigh forgotten, and the inhuman treatment to which the inmates were subjected in the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, in the old York Asylum, and in many other establishments, both public and private, is seldom brought to mind. The cold damp cells, the holes in the wall to serve for windows, the accumulations of filth, the whips, the manacles, and the chains, the meagre food, and the insufficiency and sometimes the entire absence of clothing; all these things are passing into oblivion; but they cannot be left out of view if we wish to understand the results of the change which has been brought about under the administration of the last fifty years. Dr Hack Tuke when describing the insane before this time, says they were 'too often under the charge of brutal keepers, chained to the wall, or in their beds, where they lay in dirty straw, and frequently in the depth of winter without a rag to cover them.*' Such was the condition of the inmates of many asylums, up to the time that the Boards of Commissioners in Lunacy were created. Even after the managers of asylums became aware that their establishments were to be subjected to official inspection, the condition of many asylums was such that persons who only know of asylums as they are now may have difficulty in believing that it was possible. The following is, however, an extract from the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1859, by the late eminent Earl of Shaftesbury, who took a leading part in reforming the treatment of the insane, and who was the first Chairman of the English Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. 'When we first began our visitations,' he said, 'one of the first rooms that we went into contained nearly 150 patients, in every form of madness, a large proportion of them chained to the wall, some melancholy, some furious, but the noise and din and roar were such that we positively could not hear each other; every form of disease and every form of madness was there. I never beheld anything so horrible and so miserable.'

Neglect and
ill-treatment
to which the
insane were
formerly
subjected.

Description
by Lord
Shaftesbury.

All over the civilised world the condition of the insane at this period was deplorable. Miss Dorothea L. Dix, to whose exertions the reform of the treatment of the insane in the United States was due, writes in a memorial presented to Congress in 1848:—

* Chapters in the 'History of the Insane in the British Isles,' by Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D., F.R.C.P., page 44.

Description
by Miss D. L.
Dix.

'I have myself seen more than 9000 idiots, epileptics, and insane in these United States, destitute of appropriate care and protection; and of this vast and miserable company, sought out in jails, in poorhouses, and in private dwellings, there have been hundreds,—nay, rather thousands,—bound with galling chains, bowed beneath fetters and heavy iron balls attached to drag-chains, lacerated with ropes, scourged with rods, and terrified beneath storms of profane execrations and cruel blows.' After the reforms in America had been well begun, Miss Dix chanced to visit Scotland, and in her earnest manner made inquiries as to the condition of the insane in this country. The result of these inquiries is given in the following extract from the speech of Mr Ellice, when supporting the passage of the Lunacy Bill of 1857 in Parliament:—'Her suspicions were aroused by the great difficulty she experienced in penetrating into the lunatic asylums of Scotland; but when she did gain access she found the unfortunate inmates were in a most miserable condition. She came to London and placed herself in communication with the Secretary of State for the Home Department and with the Duke of Argyll; and at her instance, and without any public movement on the subject, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the state of the lunatic asylums of Scotland. No one, we feel sure, could read the Report of the Commission without feeling grateful to that lady for having been instrumental in exposing proceedings which were disgraceful to this or to any civilised country.' The Royal Commission was appointed in 1855, the year of Miss Dix's visit; and the following is a quotation from the Report which they made in 1857, showing the state of many private asylums even after it had been made known that they were to be inspected:—

Description by
Scottish Royal
Commission.

'Proprietors of licensed houses endeavour to fill their premises by offering to take patients on low terms; gross deceptions are practised by them with a view of screening defects, abuses, and mismanagement, and those patients who, by reason of their malady, are rendered incapable of making complaints, endure much deprivation and oppression. . . . The premises are in most cases totally unsuited for the purpose of asylums, and are crowded in an extreme degree. The patients are badly lodged within doors, and are scarcely ever allowed to walk beyond small yards surrounded by high walls. They are generally scantily fed and clothed, and are provided with but a meagre amount of bedding, which is often of the worst kind. They are frequently subjected to mechanical restraint and seclusion, and are occasionally stripped naked and placed to sleep together on loose straw, cast into rudely-constructed bed-frames.'*

The neglect and ill-treatment which has been described did not, of course, affect rich and poor alike. The temptations to neglect and ill-treatment which made the condition of the insane poor so deplorable, did not exist in regard to patients belonging to the richer classes. Where ample payment was made to the managers of asylums, there was no serious temptation to withhold sufficient food, adequate clothing, and comfortable accommodation.

* 'Report of Royal Commission,' pp. 248, 249.

The managers would, in their own interest, require to gain and preserve a character for kindness as well as skilfulness in the treatment of their patients. And there were liberally-conducted institutions where the treatment and accommodation was as good as according to the ideas of the time it could be made.

Lunacy Legislation in the Past.

It is not pleasant to dwell on the horrible details of cruelty and neglect which form so large a part of the early history of the insane, but if we are to understand what has occurred in regard to the insane during the latter half of the present century, it is necessary to apprehend clearly their position during the period immediately preceding. It must not be hastily assumed that the harsh treatment that has been described was due to a special hard-heartedness of those in whose immediate keeping they were. It would be difficult to show that the keepers of the insane were much worse than other people at the time. The treatment of the patients, indeed, was in accordance with the views then generally taken of the nature of insanity. This is shown in the legislative action of the period. The laws of Great Britain did not, like the French laws previous to the first Republic, speak of the insane as a class allied to mischievous and ferocious animals;* but they were conceived in the same spirit. The only English Act of Parliament, up to the year 1808, which relates to the care of the insane poor, was the Act of 1744 (17 Geo. II. c. 5). This statute dealt with those who were so far-disordered in their senses as to be too dangerous to be permitted to go at large; and it authorised any two justices to have them apprehended, securely locked up, and chained. Towards the end of last century a more kindly feeling to the insane began to be shown, and some men, chief among whom was William Tuke of York, gave effect, so far as their influence extended, to views which were as full of sympathy with the insane and as distinguished by noble and intelligent philanthropy as any that have been set forth up to the present time. In accordance with these benevolent views, efforts were made to establish new asylums and to improve others already in existence; but though these efforts were not unattended with success, they left the treatment of the insane during the first half of the present century to a large extent, and, in regard to the insane poor, with few exceptions, such as has been described in the preceding paragraphs; and public opinion as a whole was satisfied if care was taken that the dangerous insane were securely locked up and chained. A few members of Parliament animated by enlightened and humane ideas, attempted to induce the legislature to make laws which should have in view not merely the protection of the public from the insane, but should seek to protect the insane from ill-usage and provide for their

The legislation of bygone times in regard to the insane was not dictated by kindly feeling towards them.

Better views began to be held at the close of last century,

* The French law of 1790 entrusts to the municipal authorities "le soin d'obvier ou de remédier aux événements fâcheux qui pourraient être occasionnés par les insensés ou les furieux laissés en liberté et par la divagation des animaux malfaisants et féroces."

but did not
take full effect
till the middle
of the present
century.

remedial treatment. Committees of inquiry were appointed, and bills for the improvement of the law were introduced again and again; but it was not till the year 1845 that an Act was passed for England and Wales, and not till the year 1857 that an Act was passed for Scotland, which laid the foundation of a benevolent and effective system of lunacy administration.

*Public opinion in regard to Insanity during the first half
of the present Century.*

A knowledge
of the way the
insane were
treated, may
be of use,
when trying
to ascertain
the kind of
condition
formerly
classed as
insanity.

Views as to
the nature
of insanity
which were
prevailent.

'The insane'
did not mean
all persons of
unsound mind

The importance of the account here given of the condition of the insane before the establishment of the present system of lunacy administration depends, for the purpose of the present inquiry on the light which it sheds on the question who the persons were that were regarded as insane when the new system came into existence. A very superficial glance at the inmates of asylums at the present day is sufficient to show that they include a large number of persons who would not have been thought fit subjects for incarceration in asylums forty or fifty years ago; and it is at once felt that when we speak of the insane now, we have in our minds a large class of persons who were not thought of as insane at that time. This is a fact which has evidently an important bearing on any comparison of the numbers referring to the two periods. The popular view of what is required to constitute insanity has indeed undergone a remarkable change, and it will be shown that this was an inevitable result of the new system of administration. According to the popular view of insanity, at the earlier period, it was a condition differing from bodily disease, not merely in the fact that the mental functions were disordered, but that the subjects of it were under a mysterious influence which was supernatural as well as malign. The belief in demoniacal possession was waning but was not extinct. There was still a certain stigma of disgrace attached to the individual and to the family affected by insanity. The feeling excited in the popular mind by the statement that a person was insane, was one of repulsion rather than of sympathy. When the insane were seen to be harshly treated public feeling was not outraged. In cases of mental disorder recognised as due to bodily disease, those persons who were bound by ties of affection to the patients were glad to save them from harsh treatment by countenancing views which drew a distinction between mental disorders due to bodily disease and the condition recognised as insanity. Strong motives were thus furnished by the bad state of asylums for restricting the meaning attached to the term 'insanity,' and a large number of persons affected with morbid mental excitement, depression, or enfeeblement, and of persons suffering from other forms of mental unsoundness would be usually omitted from consideration when the persons classed as insane were spoken of. According to the practice of the time, the term 'insanity,' or 'madness' which was the more usual term, was used chiefly to indicate those kinds of mental disorder which involved danger and inspired fear, and in

which it was thought that the protection of others required that the patients should be kept in safe custody.

Another influence which contributed to restrict the number of persons known to be insane was the disposition which prevailed to conceal the existence of cases of insanity. This disposition affected all classes of society; but it was stronger amongst the poor than amongst the rich. The influence of superstition was greater amongst the less cultured classes, and the fate of the insane poor, if placed in an asylum, was more terrible. Parochial authorities also, even when not deterred by motives of economy from dealing with cases of insanity, might be excused for ignoring them when there was no means of adequately providing for them.

Concealment
of cases of
insanity.

It would not be correct to infer, from the foregoing statement, that public opinion as to the nature of insanity, and the provision required for the treatment of the insane, had made no progress during the first half of the century. The change of public opinion which made the legislation of 1845 and 1857 possible, had shown itself in broader and more intelligent views of the nature of insanity, and in the growth of more humane ideas of the way in which it should be treated. But the important facts remain that the existence of insanity was widely deemed to involve a stain on the character of the individual and the family, and that harsh treatment and neglect were still prevalent in asylums; and these circumstances had a very substantial influence in restricting the number of persons who were included in the class recognised as the insane.

Some progress
towards better
ideas was
made in first
half of present
century.

The Number of Persons regarded as Insane in Scotland in the year 1855.

Before entering on a discussion of the changes effected in Scotland by the legislation of 1857, it is necessary to show what was known as to the number and position of the insane before the Act of 1857 came into operation. The fullest information that we have in regard to this, is contained in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1855, appointed to Inquire into the State of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. In that Report the total number of the insane is given as 7374,—2732 being private or non-pauper patients and 4642 being paupers. The distribution of the two classes, as between establishments* and private dwellings, is shown in the following statement:—

The numbers
as given in the
Report of the
Royal Com-
mission of
1855.

	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	Totals.
In Establishments,	932	2644	3576
In Private Dwellings,	1800	1998	3798
	2732	4642	7374

* The word 'establishment' is largely used in this paper instead of the word 'asylum,' because all public institutions which receive lunatics are included in the statistics of the Scottish Lunacy Commissioners, whether the institution be technically an asylum or only such as is known as the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

The number of pauper lunatics in establishments is the most important number, because it is this class which has largely increased.

The most important number contained in this statement is the 2644 pauper patients in establishments; for it is in this class of patients that the great increase has taken place which is shown by the Annual Reports of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. These Reports do not attempt to give the number of private patients in private dwellings, and this class must therefore be left out of consideration. The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings given in the Reports do not show any greater increase than is accounted for by the increase in the population of Scotland from the year 1855 to the year 1894; and though there is a considerable increase in the number of private patients in establishments, the total number of this class of patients above what is accounted for by the increased population of Scotland is small compared with the corresponding increase of the number of pauper patients in establishments. The following statement shows the actual numbers of these three classes given in the Reports for the years 1855 and 1894, and the difference between the actual numbers for 1894 and the numbers as they would have been, had no increase taken place since 1855 beyond what would be accounted for by the increased population of Scotland. The population of Scotland given by the Registrar-General for 1855 was 2,978,000, and the population for 1894 is 4,124,691.

Classes of Patients.	Actual Numbers in 1855.	Actual Numbers in 1894.	Calculated Numbers showing what they would have been in 1894 if the proportions of Lunatics to Population were the same as in 1855.	Difference between Actual Numbers for 1894 and Calculated Numbers.
Private patients in establishments,	932	1801	1291	+510
Pauper patients,				
(1) In establishments,	2644	8476	3662	+4814
(2) In private dwellings,	1998	2565	2767	—202
Total	5574	12,842	7720	+5122

The statement shows that the numbers for 1894 given in the Reports of the Board exceed the numbers given by the Royal Commission for 1855 and that the excess is 5122, beyond what is accounted for by the increase in the population of Scotland. It also shows that 4814 or 94 per cent. of the 5122, is due to the increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments. In view of the fact that this class of patients contributes so largely to the total increase of the numbers, special attention will be given

in this memorandum to the statistics which refer to them. In the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission a table is given showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland in the year 1855, distinguishing between those provided for in establishments and those provided for in private dwellings; these numbers show most remarkable differences.* An example of these differences is shown in the following statement, in which the numbers for the counties given are reduced to proportions per 100,000 of population for the purpose of comparison:—

Counties.	Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Population in 1855 calculated on Population of 1851.		
	In Establishments for the Insane.	In Private Dwellings.	Totals.
Edinburgh,	177	25	202
Forfar,	135	27	162
Ayr,	39	43	82
Caithness,	30	113	143
Shetland,	29	35	64
Scotland,	88	47	135

From this statement it appears that the counties of Edinburgh and Forfar had a much larger proportion of their population dealt with as pauper lunatics and kept in establishments than was the case in Scotland as a whole, and that in some counties, such as Ayr, Shetland and Caithness, the number so dealt with was comparatively insignificant. It will be seen that these differences are by no means so great if the total amount of pauper lunacy be taken into account; but it will be shown further on that while the proportional numbers in private dwellings have continued up to the present time without great change from what they were in 1855, changes of a very remarkable character have occurred in the proportional numbers of patients in establishments; in other words, these changes are not merely the result of the gathering into asylums of patients who in 1855 were reported to the Royal Commission as under private care. The difference between the proportions of patients in establishments for the counties of Edinburgh and Forfar and those for the other counties given in the statement is so great as to suggest at once the idea that it is more than could be the result of a difference in the numbers of the insane poor suitable for asylum treatment. A consideration of the numbers themselves is indeed sufficient in itself to lead to the conviction that

* The numbers refer here and throughout the memorandum to the lunatics chargeable to parishes in each county irrespective of the counties in which they were resident.

Remarkable differences as to the numbers in different counties.

they must be the outcome of differences referring more to modes of administration than to the greater or less amount of insanity ; and there is evidence in what we know, both of the circumstances of the time and of what has occurred since, which shows that differences such as these constitute the true explanation.

One of the first reflections which a perusal of the table in the Appendix to the Report by the Royal Commission suggests is that the counties of Edinburgh, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Elgin, Nairn, Perth, Peebles, Renfrew, Aberdeen and Fife, which stand highest as regards their proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments, had public asylums either within their borders or within very easy reach of them, and that the counties of Inverness, Sutherland, Ross, Ayr, Orkney, Banff, Shetland and Caithness, which stand lowest in this respect, had no asylums within their boundaries, and that in most cases their geographical position was such that an insane pauper could only be sent from them to an asylum by a long and troublesome journey. The presence of an asylum is shown to have been associated with a high proportion of patients for the county, whether the county contained an important centre of population or not. The counties of Elgin and Perth, which possessed asylums, had in proportion to population a large number of persons in asylums as pauper lunatics, while the proportion of such patients in the county of Ayr which had no asylum was small. The planting of a public asylum in a district was not always dictated by the circumstances of the district. The localisation of these institutions was indeed largely influenced by the fact that they were all erected out of funds provided voluntarily. The asylums of Perth and Dumfries, for example, owed their existence to the munificence of James Murray and James Crichton, and the asylum at Elgin to the initiative of the trustees of Gray's Hospital. As far as the statistics are concerned, it is sufficient to note the fact that the table shows that wherever asylum accommodation for the insane poor was of easy access, previous to 1855, the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was specially large. The county of Edinburgh held a position of special predominance in that respect. This was probably due to several causes, such as to the fact that it was the metropolis, to its being the seat of the greatest medical school of Great Britain, and to the leading position which it then held in regard to all philanthropic enterprises. The Report of the Royal Commission shows that the accommodation for the pauper class of patients in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum was more than usually satisfactory, and that there was asylum accommodation of one kind or another within the county capable of receiving more than 1000 pauper patients, that is, not far from one-half of all the pauper lunatics then in establishments in Scotland.

It will be readily understood that the number of private, or non-pauper patients in establishments, was not influenced to any great extent by the circumstances that have been referred to as influencing the number of pauper lunatics. Persons of means were not deterred by distance from being sent to asylums, and there was little difficulty in finding accommodation for patients able to make remunerative payment. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the greater facilities of access to asylums, and the large increase in their number, which was one of the results of

The number of persons counted as insane was largest where asylums were within easy reach.

The number of private patients was not much affected by nearness to asylums.

the Act of 1857, would have results as to this class of patients such as will be shown to have taken place in regard to the pauper insane. The number of private lunatics in establishments in 1855 was shown on page 22 to have been 932, and the number in private dwellings to have been 1800. This last number deserves attention chiefly because it is the only occasion on which this section of the insane has been separately enumerated. Very few such patients are included in the statistics of the General Board, with which we are about to deal.*

Scope of the Lunacy Act of 1857.

We are now in a position to consider the effect of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act of 1857. It made a great change in the position of the insane; but, as has been already indicated, the change bore specially upon the class of the insane requiring parochial aid. It for the first time laid on local authorities the duty, and furnished them with the means, of providing adequate asylum accommodation for the insane poor. This duty was entrusted to District Boards of Lunacy created for the purpose. It also laid on parochial authorities the duty of sending every insane person to a District Asylum, or to one doing duty as such, if the person was not in a position to be provided for out of private funds. The only exception to this was in cases where insane persons were otherwise provided for to the satisfaction of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. And it created the General Board of Commissioners to superintend and regulate the management of all establishments for the insane, and to supervise the treatment of the insane of every class, both rich and poor, if they were subjected to restriction of liberty. This may be accepted as a sketch in broad outline of the scope of the Act of 1857. It is unnecessary for the present purpose to fill in the details by which, under the provisions of that Act and of subsequent amending Acts, this new system of administration was made effective.

Creation of General Board of Lunacy, District Boards of Lunacy, and District Asylums.

The Direct Effect of the Act of 1857 on the Number of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.—Levelling up.

The first effect of the new law was an increased activity of parochial authorities in dealing with the insane poor, and this was largely displayed in an increase of the number of paupers sent

The providing of District Asylums wherever they

* There is a not uncommon misapprehension as to the registration of the insane by the Board and as to the results of that registration which are published in the Annual Reports. The Registers are sometimes referred to as if they constituted a census of the insane, and that the insane, who are omitted from the Register, constitute a reserve which will be gradually absorbed as registration becomes more accurate. It is therefore necessary to say that this view proceeds upon an entire misconception of the functions of the Board. As has just been stated a considerable number of insane persons are not included in the statistics, and they are not intended by the statutes to come under the cognizance of the Board. The law does not require the registration of any of the non-pauper insane who are neither inmates of asylums, nor subjected to coercion or restraint, nor kept for profit. Few, therefore, of the class to which the 1800 persons above-mentioned belong, come on the Register. On the first of January of the present year (1894), only 108 such persons were on the Register,

were needed
took several
years.

to asylums. On 1st January 1858, when the Act came practically into operation, the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was 2953. In the year 1860, that is, in the course of two years, they had increased to 3379, being at the rate of 213 annually. During the next five years they increased more slowly, the number in 1865 being 3783, representing an increase of about 80 annually. This comparative slowness of increase was due, not so much to the demand for asylum treatment having fallen off, as to the want of asylum accommodation. The District Asylums, the erection of which was authorised by the Act, could not in any case come into existence at once, and from various causes considerable delay occurred in some of the districts before the District Boards began to erect them. It was not indeed till the year 1874 that all the District Asylums now in operation were opened for the reception of patients. In that year the number in establishments had, however, reached as many as 5088, showing an average increase during the nine years 1865-74 at the rate of about 145 annually. The chief part of the increase was during the first five of these years, being at the rate of 189 annually during these five, and only at the rate of 90 annually during the four subsequent years.

Levelling-up
of the number
of pauper
lunatics in
establishments
to the Edin-
burgh propor-
tion.

We may now look more in detail at the way in which this gross result was brought about. It was shown, when looking at the statistics of pauper lunatics in establishments for the year 1855, that great differences existed among the statistics of different counties, and that the numbers showed a larger proportion to population in those counties which possessed asylums or had easy access to them. It was to be expected therefore, when asylums were more equally distributed over the country, as was the case after the erection of the new District Asylums, that there would be an increase of the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to those counties which had not previously been within easy reach of asylums. It was to be expected that there would be a general levelling up of the proportions for the different counties: that is, that the statistics of the other counties would tend to approximate to those of such a county as Edinburgh, which had the highest proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments in 1855. And this is what actually occurred. The extent to which the levelling up took place during the period before the year 1874 may be shown by dividing the counties of Scotland into three groups, taking first the counties which had the highest proportion in 1858,* when the Act came into operation, next those which had a medium proportion, and last those which had the lowest proportion. The division is made so as to divide the population of Scotland as nearly as is practicable into three equal parts, that is, each containing about a million inhabitants. In the first group there were in the year 1858, for every 100,000 of population 138 pauper lunatics in establishments; in the second group there were 88, and in the third group 61. In the year 1874 the proportions were,

* The statistics of the year 1855 were taken to show the position of the numbers before the passing of the Act of 1857. As the following discussion deals only with lunatics on the register of the Board, the numbers for 1858 are now taken. They are, however, substantially the same as the numbers for 1855.

in the first group 180, in the second 130, and in the third 142. The comparison will be easily made in the following statement:—

Groups of Counties.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the populations of 1861 and 1871.		
	1858.	1874.	Increase per 100,000 of Population.
I.	138	180	42
II.	88	130	42
III.	61	142	81
Scotland.	96	151	55

Counties of Scotland in three groups according to their position in 1858:—
 I. Those which had the highest proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments.
 II. Those which had a medium proportion.
 III. Those which had the lowest proportion.

The proportion in the first group is here seen to have risen to 180 per 100,000, which is an increase of 42; and it will be remembered (see page 23) that this is not much above the proportion which the Royal Commission gave for the county of Edinburgh in the year 1855. The increase in the second group is also 42 per 100,000, and the rise in the third group is no less than 81 per 100,000. The increase in the counties which had the lowest proportion in 1858 was thus twice as great as the increase in the other two groups of counties. Taking the county of Edinburgh separately there was substantially no change from 1858 to 1874, the proportion in the earlier year being 186, and the proportion in the later year 187.

During the period between 1858 and 1874 there was a decrease in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, but the decrease was small in comparison to the increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments; the decrease for the whole of Scotland being only 15 per 100,000 of population, while the increase of patients in establishments was 55. The decrease for each of the three groups of counties is shown in the following statement.

Groups of Counties.	Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings per 100,000 of Population calculated on the populations of 1861 and 1871.		
	1858.	1874.	Decrease per 100,000 of Population.
I.	52	42	10
II.	26	17	9
III.	94	71	23
Scotland.	58	43	15

The proportion between the increase of patients in establishments and the decrease of patients in private dwellings is seen by comparing the two tabular statements to be nearly the same for each group of counties, the increase being in each case about four times the amount of the decrease. The decrease was partly due to the

removal to asylums of patients under private care who were found unsuitable for private dwellings; but it was also in a great degree the result of an unwillingness on the part of parochial authorities to place paupers of unsound mind upon the register of the Board, which made the supply of new cases insufficient to counterbalance the number removed from private dwellings by death or otherwise. When a pauper was sent to an asylum registration was inevitable, but when a pauper of unsound mind was left in a private dwelling registration did not take place unless the case was reported to the Board; and an unwillingness to report such cases was common previous to the year 1875, when the government grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics was first given. The reason of this unwillingness of parochial officials to report was that the patients after being reported came under the supervision of the Board, and there was a feeling, frequently well founded, that this Board would not be satisfied with the way in which patients were provided for. That the unwillingness here referred to existed, was a recognised fact, and that it was a cause of the decrease in the number of this class of patients on the register was shown when the establishment of the Government Grant subsequently made it the interest of the parishes to place paupers on the register. The decrease was then arrested at once, and it eventually changed into an increase.

The increase up to 1874 was no more than might be due to administrative changes.

So far as we have traced the numbers relating to pauper lunatics in establishments, they admit of only two explanations. Either (1) that there was in the year 1858 a much larger amount of insanity among the poorer classes in Edinburgh than there was among the poorer classes in the rest of Scotland, and that insanity had since that time been spreading in the rest of Scotland while it remained stationary in Edinburgh, or (2) that the administration of pauper lunacy in the rest of Scotland had been approximating to the administration in Edinburgh, the increase in the numbers shown in the Annual Reports of the Board being entirely accounted for by administrative changes. The latter alternative, it will be admitted, is the only one consistent with reason. It lends no support to the view that insanity had been increasing, and in this it is in accordance with the statistics of private patients in asylums. Those patients were a proportion of 34 to every 100,000 of population in 1858; and they were 37 in every 100,000 in 1874,—no greater increase than was likely to result from the confidence which had been growing in the public mind in regard to the treatment given to patients in asylums.

The erection of the District Asylums and the improvements in lunacy administration resulting from the Act of 1857, tending as they did to bring the statistics of pauper lunatics in establishments all over Scotland into line with those of the county of Edinburgh, were sufficient during the earlier years of the Board's administration to cause a large increase of the number of pauper lunatics in Scotland, and it has been shown that up to 1874 the increase was chiefly brought about in this way. The year 1874 has been chosen as the close of a period which might be separately examined, not because what I have called 'levelling up' came to an end at that time, but because all the District Asylums now in operation had then been provided, and because in the year 1875 the government

grant in aid of the cost of pauper lunatics was introduced, which has had an important effect in increasing the numbers since that time. The process of levelling up still continued, but it ceased to occupy the predominant place which it had occupied at first. Improvements in the structure of asylums and in the treatment of the insane took place under the administration created in 1858. More or less progress in this direction has been steadily made, and is still going on, but the most important improvements were introduced before 1874. One of the effects of the improvements was to modify opinion as to the uses which might properly be made of asylums. At the same time a change was taking place in opinion as to the nature of insanity, and each of these changes tended to increase the number of patients sent to asylums. Their full effect on the numbers did not however occur at once, and it has only been fully felt within the last ten or fifteen years. During recent years they have led to a very considerable increase of the numbers, and in view of this, it will be useful to indicate the character of the changes to which I refer.

Change in the Character of Asylums.

The main purpose of the Act of 1857 was to provide asylums where all persons belonging to the poorer classes, who were believed to require asylum treatment, could be accommodated, and to secure that their treatment should be humane. In carrying out this purpose, several new asylums were erected, and existing asylums were enlarged and improved. But other results than those directly contemplated by the legislature followed these changes. Asylums became changed in character. It was in accordance with the purpose of the Act that the ill-usage and neglect with which the insane had been so often treated should be put an end to, that the new and the improved institutions should be comfortable to live in, well lighted, and well aired; that they should have cheerful surroundings, and that the special arrangements adapted to the abnormal mental condition of the inmates should be as little irksome as possible. It was also intended that the food of the patients should be good and plentiful, and that their clothing should be satisfactory. And it was further intended that all establishments for the insane should be under regular official inspection, the results of which should be duly made known to the public. But when these purposes of the Act had been fulfilled, the foundation was laid for other and important results. Changes in the mode of managing the patients were introduced. It was found that under the improved conditions as to the structure of asylums and as to the comforts of the patients, coercive discipline came to be less needed, irritating restrictions could to a large extent be removed, and a greater number of the patients than had previously been thought possible could be engaged in healthy and congenial occupation. It was found that the patients could be relieved from the sense of imprisonment involved in the constant locking of doors; that perambulation within high-walled airing courts was not the most beneficial form of out-door exercise; and that much of what had made

Improved structural arrangements of asylums led to improved treatment of the patients

Improved modes of treatment led to further improvement of structural arrangements.

life in an asylum vexatious and disagreeable could be done away with. These changes in the mode of managing the patients next led to advances in the views of asylum administrators in regard to the structural arrangements of asylums; and the advanced views found expression in the character of the alterations, and of the additional buildings which were called for from time to time. The use of the key was largely discontinued, ordinary handles were fitted to doors, the walls of airing-courts were removed, and many of the other specially asylum features which were thought indispensable when the first District Asylums were built, came to be regarded as not merely unnecessary, but undesirable. The decoration and comfortable furnishing of asylums came in course of time to be regarded not merely as concessions to the demands of kindly feeling, but as important aids to curative treatment. It was found, for instance, that destructive tendencies and degraded habits could be more easily checked and corrected when the surroundings engaged pleasurable attention or tended to excite admiration, than when care was limited to the exclusion of everything that might be dangerous or could be destroyed. A significant change has during recent years taken place in the character of asylum buildings, in the remarkable development of their hospital features. Asylum administrators have been led to devote more and more attention to the nursing, not only of the patients suffering from acute disease, but also of those in conditions of mere physical or mental feebleness. This has led in some cases to great enlargements and improvements of the existing hospital sections of asylums, and in other cases to the erection of large separate hospital buildings of excellent design and equipment.

Asylums became suitable places for a class of patients not previously sent to asylums.

It will be seen that these changes in the structural arrangements of asylums and in the mode of treating the patients must have had the effect of greatly altering the character of these institutions. They became less and less mere places of detention for dangerous persons, and more and more hospitals for the curative treatment of persons suffering from disease. Instead of being places destitute of many of the comforts of a private dwelling, they came to be furnished so as to provide, for the special requirements of the patients, greater comfort than can easily be obtained in the houses of the poorer classes. These changes were in the beginning the result of efforts to make better provision for the class of persons who constituted the inmates of asylums in the earlier years of the present system of administration. But they had consequences which went further than their immediate purpose.

Change of Public Opinion in regard to Insanity.

Public views as to the nature of insanity became more intelligent.

The change in the character of asylums had an important influence on the public mind by helping to modify the view taken, not only of the kind of treatment that is suitable to the insane, but also as to the nature of insanity. According as asylums assumed more the character of hospitals, insanity became more clearly recognised as nothing more than one of the results of disease or defective organisation. But other influences contributing to establish

this view have during recent times been acting on public opinion. Scientific knowledge has been greatly extended; the nature of the processes which constitute health and disease are now more fully understood; and the dependence of soundness of mind on the unembarrassed action of the brain has been put beyond question. Under such influences, the belief in the supernatural nature of insanity has died out; the view that there is a form of insanity distinct from the mental disturbance due to disease or faulty organisation, has disappeared; the idea that the existence of insanity involves a stigma of disgrace has faded away; and the feeling of repulsion which insanity formerly created, has given place to a feeling of sympathetic interest. As indications of this change in the way of looking at the subject, the insanity of relatives is now more freely spoken about; the concealment of insane persons has become rare; many persons in morbid mental conditions now voluntarily seek admission to asylums, and the law has been amended so as to make their admission possible. The change of feeling is also shown by the way persons of weak moral constitution are regarded. The victims of inordinate craving for alcohol and other stimulants are discussed as suffering from a species of insanity; even the habitual offender against the law is often spoken of as more fit for the asylum than the prison. Such views are, it must be recognised, of recent growth, and they imply a marvellous change in the attitude of public opinion. The change is, however, only one of the phases of a great philanthropic movement. It has been developed simultaneously with a much wider recognition of the duty of the public to provide for the relief of suffering of all kinds. It is only part of the great movement which has made hospitals for the relief of every form of disease more abundant and more liberally equipped, and which has led to the nursing of the sick being transferred from the hands of a class inferior in character and ability to the ordinary domestic servant, to those of persons of education and refinement, and which has in many other directions elevated the standard of civic duty.

Change of Medical Opinion in regard to Certifiable Insanity.

The teaching of medical science played an important part in leading the general public to alter its way of looking at insanity. But there is one aspect of the subject where medical opinion followed public opinion rather than guided it. This is as regards the degree of mental unsoundness which justifies certification of insanity and relegation to an asylum. The position of the medical practitioner in regard to this question should be clearly understood; for it is apt to be supposed that there is some fixed standard of mental unsoundness which constitutes certifiable insanity, and which a medical man is able to estimate and diagnose. If this were so the answer to the question whether insanity has or has not increased, would be deprived of more than half its difficulty. It would then be almost as easy a task as to ascertain whether the proportion of persons over six feet in height has increased. There is no such fixed standard, and it therefore becomes necessary to understand the basis on

There is no fixed standard of what constitutes insanity.

which certification rests if we are to avoid falling into serious mistakes in interpreting the statistics which are built upon it.

Certification might be proper in one set of circumstances though not in another.

A certificate to be authoritative must be in accordance with public opinion.

Many persons now certified who formerly would not have been certified.

When a person is about to be placed in an asylum the medical certifier requires to state that such person is of unsound mind and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment; and it is specially desirable that we should perceive clearly that this statement is nothing more than a professional judgment which the certifier is satisfied will be supported by public opinion. We should fail to grasp the real character of this judgment if we did not perceive that the degree of deviation from complete mental capacity which would justify a certificate in one set of circumstances, would not necessarily justify a certificate in all circumstances. This is a case, like many others, in which precise definition is impossible. The distinction between soundness and unsoundness of mind is exceedingly vague. It is as impossible to fix the position of the line which divides them, as to say where daylight ends and darkness begins. A judgment must therefore be in accordance with public opinion; it must be arrived at on what may be called practical considerations, and these will not at all times be the same.* In the case before us the main practical consideration is usually whether an asylum is the most suitable place for the patient, having regard both to the welfare of the patient and the interests of the public; and the character of the asylums of the time must materially affect the decision. At a time when asylums were mere prisons, and prisons of the worst kind, little except a regard for the safety of the public could well enter into the question; but at a time when asylums offer the advantages of a comfortable home, and if need be, the best kind of hospital treatment, a large number of persons will properly be certified who could not in other circumstances have been properly certified. The change in the character of asylums has thus altered the views, not only of the public, but also of medical men as to the conditions which justify the sending of a patient to an asylum; and as a consequence many persons now come upon the register as lunatics who would not formerly have been so placed. Many persons in poor circum-

*An illustration will perhaps make this clearer. Suppose that the law required that a list of the well lighted streets should be kept. It is evident that such a list would be made according to a very different estimate of the required amount of light under conditions such as prevailed in the time of George III., when oil lamps were the illuminating apparatus than at the present day when we have experience of the vivid brilliance of the electric light. What would have been tabulated as a well lighted street in the days of George III. would be classed as an example of darkness visible at the present day. The expert who had to certify to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the amount of light would adopt an altogether different standard at the one period from what he would think sufficient in the other period. His action would however be founded on the same principles in the two cases. He would be aware from experience what streets are regarded by public opinion as well lighted; he would measure, as his scientific or professional knowledge would enable him to do, the amount of light given in such streets, and he would adopt that as the standard by which he would determine his certificate. In other words, he would give professional and authoritative expression to what was in accordance with the public opinion of the day, and the more closely he coincided with public opinion the more efficiently would he perform his duty. His special fitness for giving an authoritative opinion would lie, not in his knowing better than other people what amount of light should be provided, but in being better able to judge what amount of light was in any individual case actually provided. A medical man when certifying as to insanity is in a similar position.

stances, for example, whose unsoundness of mental condition does not in itself require that they should be sent to an asylum, and who are supported without parochial aid so long as they are at home, become pauper lunatics and are sent to asylums chiefly on account of their bodily infirmity. Such persons are frequently in paralytic conditions, or in other states of physical degradation and decrepitude which can be benefited by hospital treatment. They are of unsound mind, but their mental unsoundness is rather the excuse than the reason for their being sent to an asylum.

Exclusion of Paupers of Unsound Mind from Poorhouses.

Under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857 and the subsequent amending Acts, the superintendence of pauper lunatics was removed from the Board of Supervision and placed in the hands of the General Board of Lunacy. One of the results of this has been a greater strictness in excluding paupers of any degree of unsoundness of mind from the register of ordinary paupers. Previous to the year 1858, and to a less extent for several years after that date, many of the inmates of the ordinary wards of poorhouses were persons of weak and more or less unsound mind. It was not in accordance with the law that any persons who were properly regarded as insane should be in these wards, and the Board of Supervision therefore, issued an instruction in the year 1871 to Inspectors of Poor, requiring them to obtain a medical certificate in the case of every pauper sent to a poorhouse. This certificate required to state, among other details, whether the pauper was 'lunatic, insane, 'idiot, or a person of unsound mind'; and it was pointed out in the instruction that no person so described could be legally received into the ordinary wards. This instruction had the effect of excluding, with greater strictness than previously, from the ordinary wards of poorhouses, those paupers who manifested any degree of unsoundness of mind; and as a necessary consequence such persons were relegated to asylums. It had also the effect of strengthening the tendency among parochial authorities and their medical officers to regard under all circumstances the slightest degrees of mental unsoundness as justifying the resort to an asylum. The widening of the view of the degree of mental unsoundness justifying relegation to an asylum, has had a further effect as regards poorhouse authorities. Many of the restless, discontented, and troublesome inmates of poorhouses are on the borderland between sanity and insanity; and any widening of the view of what constitutes insanity affords a means of getting rid of some of these troublesome persons. It is not suggested here that such persons have been improperly sent to asylums. The matter is only referred to because it indicates one of the ways in which the number of inmates of asylums has been increased.

The Grant in aid.

Among the things which have tended to induce parochial authorities to treat persons as lunatic paupers rather than as

Government
Grant in aid of
the mainten-

ance of pauper lunatics increased the number of pauper lunatics.

ordinary paupers, the grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics from funds derived from general taxation cannot be left out of consideration. By this grant, which was first given in the year 1875, a contribution amounting to nearly one-half of the total cost of maintenance is given to parochial boards in respect of every pauper lunatic. This can not have been without influence on the number of persons treated as pauper lunatics. It may not have led to any one being placed improperly on the register of lunatics; but it must at least have tended to remove such disinclinations as may have existed on the part of parochial authorities to placing paupers on that register; and it must be borne in mind that it is the parochial officials who have by statute the responsibility for placing paupers on the register. The statistics favour the view that the grant has had this effect.* It has already been stated (see page 26) that during the four years preceding 1874, the annual average increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was 90. The average annual increase in the succeeding five years was 240, making a total increase of 1200 at the end of these years, being 750 more than there would have been had the rate of increase been the same as it was during the preceding four years. It cannot be doubted that this large addition was due to the grant; and the grant has continued to influence the numbers to a large extent since 1880; but it is impossible from the statistics to estimate the amount of that influence.

Further levelling up.

We are now in a position to take up the thread which was dropped on page 29, and to follow the course of the statistics after the year 1874. In dealing with the numbers up to that date, those referring to pauper lunatics in establishments were the chief subject of discussion. It was explained that the reason for this was, that the increase in the total number of lunatics on the register, except so far as it is to be accounted for by the increase in the population of the country, consisted for the most part of an increase in the number of this class—the pauper lunatics provided for in establishments. The Edinburgh numbers we have found, as far as we examined them in a previous part of the paper, to exhibit a stability which was useful as furnishing a standard of comparison, and we shall find them useful still. But the stability of these numbers has been interfered with in more recent years by a circumstance which it is necessary to explain. This has reference to a movement which has in a special manner affected the administration of pauper lunacy in Scotland, which movement is commonly spoken of as ‘boarding out.’ It has shown itself chiefly in the administration of some of the most populous parishes, and the City parish of Edinburgh was not only the first to board out its pauper lunatics, but has continued to be one of the most active in doing so. This ‘boarding out’ consists, as far as it will be referred to

Boarding out.

* There had been nothing in Scotland of the nature of the English Union Chargeability Act to forestall the effect of the Government Grant.

here, in the removal from an asylum, of patients whose mental condition has undergone improvement or modification so as to make them no longer in need of the special treatment which only an asylum can furnish, and whose bodily condition is such as will not be benefited by the hospital treatment which an asylum affords. The patients so removed are boarded out, under careful regulations for management and supervision, with persons in their own rank of life, and are thus restored, so far as their condition will permit, to the associations of ordinary life. This system has year by year come more into favour with the Edinburgh parishes, and it has had a considerable effect on their statistical position. This will be seen by a comparison of the numbers in 1858 and those in 1894. The numbers per 100,000 of population are taken in both cases, and, for a reason which will immediately appear, the numbers for the parishes included wholly or partly within the city of Edinburgh (including Leith) only are taken, excluding the other parishes within the county, which are for the most part rural in character. What immediately follows refers to these city parishes and not to the whole county. The numbers are shown in the following statement:—

YEARS.	Number of Pauper Lunatics of Edinburgh and Leith per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the Populations of 1861 and 1891.		
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1858	199	20	219
1894	160	93	253

It will be seen from this statement that though an increase has taken place in the total number of pauper lunatics of Edinburgh and Leith, there is a decrease in the number in establishments, the balance being made up by an increase in the number in private dwellings. The number, that is, the proportion to population of pauper lunatics as a whole, has thus, owing to the influences which have been described, somewhat increased; but the number in establishments has diminished owing to the operation of the boarding-out system. It was necessary to explain this effect of the boarding-out in order to prevent the decrease in the number in establishments from being misunderstood. The numbers which have been given in the above statement have been taken from the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Leith alone, so as to permit of a comparison which is about to be made between the statistics of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. These statistics which follow are an illustration of what has previously been referred to as the process of levelling up. The total number of pauper lunatics, that is, both in establishments and in private dwellings, belonging to the two cities, are taken so as to get rid of the complication due to boarding out. These numbers for the

Levelling-up
in Glasgow.

two cities and for the whole of Scotland are given in the following statement :—

AREAS.	Total Number of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the Populations of 1861, 1871, and 1891.			
	Year 1858.	Year 1874.	Year 1894.	Increase from 1858 to 1894.
Edinburgh and Leith,	219	218	253	34
Glasgow,	114	151	237	123
Scotland,	157	190	270	113

The numbers in this statement show that the process of what I have called levelling-up continued after the year 1874. In the year 1858 the proportion of pauper lunatics for the whole of Scotland was 62 less than the proportion for the city of Edinburgh, and in the year 1894 it was 17 more than that for Edinburgh, the number for Scotland having increased by 113, while the number for Edinburgh had only increased by 34. The numbers for Glasgow are given in order to compare the statistics of Edinburgh with those of an area resembling it in general character. No two areas can be precisely similar in every respect; but Edinburgh along with Leith are as nearly similar to Glasgow as any we can expect to find. They have both grown considerably in population, the population of Edinburgh and Leith having increased 62 per cent. between the census years of 1861 and 1891, and the population of Glasgow having increased 73 per cent. in the same period; they are both sea-ports and are both in the immediate neighbourhood of coal mining districts. There is one important difference between the two in the more unequal distribution of wealth among the inhabitants of Glasgow; but as has been said no two places can be exactly alike. They are sufficiently alike for the present purpose, which is to show how the introduction of a uniform system of administration tends to approximate the statistics of such a condition as pauper lunacy, which, before that system had been introduced, were widely dissimilar. The pauper lunatics in Glasgow were in the year 1858, 114 in every 100,000 inhabitants, which was 48 per cent. below the proportion in Edinburgh; in 1874 they were 151, or 31 per cent. below; and in 1894 they were 237 or only 6 per cent. below the proportion in Edinburgh.

The following statement shows the progress of levelling-up for the three groups of counties which were given at page 27, that is (1) the counties which had the highest proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments in 1858; (2) those which had a medium proportion; and (3) those which had the lowest proportion,

GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the Populations of 1861, 1871, and 1891.				
	1858.	1874.	1894.	Increase from 1858-1894.	
				Per 100,000 of Population.	Per cent. of Number in 1858.
I.	138	180	224	86	62
II.	88	130	185	97	110
III.	61	142	226	165	270
Scotland,	96	151	211	115	120

It will be observed in the statements we have been considering, that there was, in recent years, something more than mere levelling-up of the numbers to the Edinburgh standard. There was a general increase in the total numbers in Scotland beyond the increase necessary to place the whole country on a level with Edinburgh, and in this increase Edinburgh, which had remained stationary up to 1874, also took a share. The number for Edinburgh from 1858 to 1874, which we have used as in a certain sense a standard number, was 218. In 1894 the number for Scotland had risen to 270 or 24 per cent. above that standard, and the number for Edinburgh itself had risen to 253 or 16 per cent. above it. These increases during recent years may be taken as due to the changes which we have seen to have occurred in the character of asylums and in the purposes they were made to serve, to the modification of public and medical opinion in regard to insanity, and to such influences as the government grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Increase during recent years of the total number of pauper lunatics, *i.e.*, both in establishments and in private dwellings, all over Scotland.

Pauper Lunacy and Pauperism.

It will naturally be asked why it is that Edinburgh, after having for so many years exceeded every other part in Scotland in the number of her pauper lunatics, should now have a smaller proportion than the average? Why when the process of levelling-up was complete, and a general increase in the numbers all along the line began, did not Edinburgh increase at as high a rate as the rest of Scotland? Two reasons may be given for this. One of them is that during recent years Edinburgh has not increased her asylum accommodation so freely as other districts have done. This has somewhat retarded the increase, just as previously her abundance of asylum accommodation had led to the number being large; but as this repressing influence is probably only a temporary condition, it is unnecessary to do more than mention it. The other reason deserves somewhat fuller consideration. It is, that after the whole country had been supplied with asylum accommodation so that it was available, with nearly equal convenience in every district, the effects

The conditions which produce ordinary pauperism also favour the production of pauper lunacy.

Preponderance
of pauperism
in the High-
land and
Insular
counties, as
compared with
pauperism in
the Central
counties.

of certain influences which did not act with equal force in every district and which had less effect in Edinburgh than in some other districts began to show themselves. These had not previously produced appreciable results because the effect of the unequal distribution of asylum accommodation was so great as to overshadow the effects of other influences. The chief of these influences are the conditions which produce other forms of pauperism besides pauper lunacy. The relative degree to which these conditions exist is shown by the number of registered paupers in different places. In Scotland the paupers are most numerous in the Highland and Insular counties, and least numerous in the central counties between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. By dividing Scotland into three parts consisting of (1) the Highland and Insular counties,* (2) the central counties, and (3) the counties not included in either of these groups, we can therefore obtain a general view of the relation of pauper lunacy to the conditions producing ordinary pauperism. The counties taken as the Highland and Insular group are Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Argyle, and Bute. The counties taken as the central group are Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Peebles and Selkirk; and the remaining or unselected counties are Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Perth, Roxburgh and Wigtown. These groups form a classification of the counties which may be used to illustrate the influence of social conditions of many kinds; and one of these which may be kept in view here, is the influence of town life as compared with country life. According to the census of 1891, the Highland and Insular counties had 22 per cent. of their inhabitants living in towns with populations of more than 2,000; the unselected counties had 52 per cent; and the central counties had 80 per cent. As the special conditions of modern life are most strongly marked in towns, the influence of these conditions on the numbers may be noted. The following statement † shows the number of registered paupers in the three groups calculated per 100,000 of population for the census years of 1861, 1871, and 1891:—

GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Number of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population.		
	1861.	1871.	1891.
Highland and Insular,	3,700	3,436	2,795
Unselected,	2,590	2,505	1,440
Central,	2,208	1,994	1,125
Scotland,	2,561	2,360	1,403

* These are cut off from the rest of Scotland by a line drawn from the east of Elgin to the Firth of Clyde.

† Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Board of Supervision,

This statement shows that though pauperism as a whole has decreased in Scotland during the thirty years from 1861 to 1891, the three groups of counties have preserved their relative proportions with something like regularity during that period, the decrease being less, however, in the Highland and Insular counties than in the other two groups. The differences among the three groups are similar in character in every period, and they are sufficiently well marked to show that the conditions which produce pauperism are persistently present in the three groups in a descending scale from the Highland and Insular group, where they are highest, to the Central group, where they are lowest. The course of the statistics of pauper lunacy, including pauper lunatics both in establishments and in private dwellings, during the thirty years, is shown in the following statement:—

GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.					
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Increase from 1861-1891.	
					Per 100,000 of Population.	Per cent. of Numbers in 1861.
Highland and Insular,	226	243	339	438	212	94
Unselected	199	222	251	291	92	46
Central,	136	150	177	212	76	56
Scotland,	172	187	221	260	88	51

Here we find that pauper lunacy was in the year 1861 much more frequent in the Highland and Insular counties than in the central counties, and that the unselected counties occupied in this respect an intermediate position between the other two groups. The differences among the groups were thus in 1861 of the same character as those exhibited by pauperism of all kinds, and we see in the statement that the groups preserve the same relative positions in 1871 and 1891. The difference between the Highland and Insular group and the other two groups becomes, however, greatly intensified in 1891; the proportion for the Highland and Insular group being only 66 per cent. more than the central group in 1861, and being as much as 107 per cent. more than that group in 1891. A very interesting and instructive fact is thus disclosed. Pauper lunacy, though influenced by circumstances not identical in every respect with those which produce ordinary pauperism, has, from the first, been most prevalent in those parts of the country where pauperism in general is most frequent, and it has increased to a larger extent in those districts than in the others. This greater rise where pauperism most prevails, has amounted to 94 per cent. against 46 and 56 per cent. for the other two groups of counties. The increase, it will be observed from the statement, has in each case been chiefly after 1871. As a matter

Preponderance of pauper lunacy also in the Highland and Insular counties.

of fact it was chiefly after 1874, when the influences which have been frequently referred to began to operate. But taking the numbers as they appear in the statement the increases for the three groups, taking them in their order, were only 17, 23, and 14 per 100,000 of population, from 1861 to 1871; and from 1871 to 1891 these were 195, 69, and 62. This great preponderance of increase in the group with the largest proportion of general pauperism, and with the smallest proportion of town life, is important with reference to an impression which exists, that the increase in the numbers on the register of the Board is due to the hurry and worry of modern life. The figures show that it is precisely in those parts of the country where the special conditions of modern life are least accentuated that the most remarkable increase in the numbers has occurred.

Before we pass from the consideration of the statistics of the three groups of counties now under review, it is well to show their position as regards the number of pauper lunatics in establishments separately from the number in private dwellings. This is given in the following statement :—

GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.							
	In Establishments.				In Private Dwellings.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Highland and Insular,	88	140	217	272	138	103	122	166
Unselected,	133	167	205	229	66	55	46	61
Central,	107	129	157	169	29	21	20	43
Scotland,	114	144	180	198	58	44	41	62

In Highland and Insular counties the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was lower than the rest of Scotland in 1861, and higher than in the rest of Scotland in 1891.

This statement shows what has been so often alluded to in this paper, how largely the increase in the number of pauper lunatics consists of an increase in the number in establishments, and that this is true as a general statement in regard to different parts of the country as well as of Scotland as a whole. It is necessary to keep this in mind because so much of this paper has dealt with the statistics of patients in establishments. This statement also shows that in 1861 the Highland and Insular counties had a much smaller proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments than the other counties, and that the proportion had so much increased during the period up to 1891 that the Highland and Insular counties have now a much larger proportion than the rest of the country. The smallness of the number for 1861 was of course due to the difficulty of access to asylums in these counties at that time. The largeness of the present number is probably due in these poorer counties to the disposition of the inhabitants to free themselves from the burden of taking care of their insane relatives now that they have

ceased to regard an asylum as a place where patients are unkindly treated, to the greater willingness of parochial authorities to grant relief in cases of insanity, and to the inclination on the part both of relatives of patients and parochial boards to obtain a share in the benefits of the government grant.

It has been already indicated (see page 27) that the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings decreased during the earlier years of the Board's administration, and that the decrease was arrested on the introduction of the government grant. In the poorer districts the number of this class of patients began to increase immediately after 1875 when the grant was first given. In the rest of the country the increase did not begin till after 1881, and since that time a considerable part of the increase, especially in the central counties, has been due to the extension of the system of boarding out from asylums. The greatest increase in the number of patients in private dwellings has occurred in the Highland and Insular counties, and this is notwithstanding the great increase for these counties in the number in establishments. In this case the increase in private dwellings is almost, if not entirely, due to the grant. The disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the poorer districts to apply for relief on account of insane members of their families and the willingness of parochial authorities to give it, since the institution of the grant, may be illustrated by a comparison between the numbers for a prosperous locality like the adjacent parishes of Melrose and Galashiels, and those for the Island of Skye. Since 1875 the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Melrose and Galashiels has varied from one to six, the highest of these numbers being a proportion of 2·6 per 10,000 of population. In the year 1875 there were in the Island of Skye eighteen lunatics in private dwellings in receipt of parochial relief, being a proportion of 9·9 per 10,000 of population, and in 1894 there were fifty-six, or 33·8 per 10,000. This means, according to a report by Dr Fraser, one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy, who recently inquired into the facts, that in Skye almost every person who is in any degree insane, has now been admitted to the poor-roll, and has thus become a registered lunatic; while in Melrose and Galashiels, according to a statement by the Inspector of Poor of Galashiels, a considerable number of persons of unsound mind, belonging to the working classes, continue to be maintained at home by their relatives, and do not become registered lunatics.

Increase of the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings after 1875.

Is the Increase in Number due to a diminished Death-rate, an augmented Rate of Production, or to Accumulation independent of either of these?

a. Influence of the Death-Rate on the Numbers.

The opinions to be formed as to the increase in the numbers of the registered insane depend to a considerable degree upon the way in which the increase has occurred. It has been suggested that the increase in the number of the insane may depend largely on a

The Death-Rate among the Insane is probably lower now than it used to be

reduced death-rate, due to the greater care which they have received in recent years. It can scarcely be open to doubt that the death-rate must be less now than it was when many of the insane were either ill-used or utterly neglected; and, in so far as the lives of such persons are longer now than they were then, there must be a larger number of insane persons living now than formerly. It is impossible to tell the extent to which this has occurred, as no records exist from which an estimate of the death-rate among the insane previous to the year 1858 can be made. But any appreciable increase in the number which was due to the cessation of neglect and ill-treatment cannot have had much influence on the numbers during recent years. We have, however, full information as to the death-rate among the registered insane onwards from the year 1858. The registers of the Board contain the name of every private patient in an asylum, of those private patients in private dwellings who come under the supervision of the Board, and of every pauper lunatic, whether in an establishment or a private dwelling, since the beginning of 1858; and the following statement gives the death rates per cent. of all patients on the registers for each year of the period:—

The Death-rate has not varied much since 1858.

Death-rate per cent. of all Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, on the Registers of the Board from the year 1858 to the year 1893.							
Years.	Death-rate per cent.	Years.	Death-rate per cent.	Years.	Death-rate per cent.	Years.	Death-rate per cent.
1858	8·3	1868	7·8	1878	7·3	1888	7·1
1859	7·3	1869	8·4	1879	7·5	1889	6·8
1860	8·1	1870	8·3	1880	7·1	1890	7·4
1861	7·5	1871	8·0	1881	7·4	1891	8·9
1862	8·5	1872	7·7	1882	7·6	1892	7·8
1863	7·4	1873	8·6	1883	7·8	1893	7·8
1864	7·8	1874	7·7	1884	7·4		
1865	6·9	1875	7·9	1885	7·4		
1866	7·8	1876	7·9	1886	7·3		
1867	8·8	1877	7·4	1887	7·0		
Averages,	7·8		8·0		7·4		7·6

It will be seen, from this statement, that the death-rate remained substantially the same during the whole thirty-six years. This may not mean that the increased care given to the insane has done nothing to prolong their lives; it may only mean that the prolongation of the lives of some has been counterbalanced by some other circumstance, such as the admission to the register, during more recent years, of a larger number of persons who have been sent to asylums suffering from more fatal forms of disease. It may also be counterbalanced to some extent by the fact that the average age of the inmates of asylums has slightly increased, and they might thus have been expected to yield a somewhat higher death-rate. The average age in 1877 was 44·6 years, and the average age in 1887 was 45·4 years; and the proportion of the inmates over forty-five

years of age in 1877 was 47·4 per cent., while in 1887 it was 49·3 per cent. It is evident, however, that any prolongation of the lives of the insane, which may have occurred, is not sufficient to account for more than a very small increase in their number. The steadiness of the death-rate has characterised both the patients in establishments and those in private dwellings. During the whole period embraced by the statistics of the Board,—that is, from the year 1858 to the present time, the death-rate of patients in private dwellings has been lower than the death-rate of patients in establishments, the average rate having been under 6 per cent. and the highest rate having been 7·4 per cent., which it was in 1873. It will be seen that this highest death-rate for the insane in private dwellings is below the average rate for the insane both in private dwellings and in establishments in the statement given above. This is, of course, what should be expected, as patients suffering from the more fatal forms of disease will generally be inmates of establishments.

b. An Augmented Rate of Production.

A comprehensive view of the statistics furnished by the registers is given in the following statement (see next page), for quinquennial periods, of the average numbers on the registers for each quinquenniad, the average annual numbers of persons placed on the registers, the average annual numbers removed by recovery or otherwise, the average annual number of deaths, and the numbers on the registers at the end of each quinquenniad. The last period, being still incomplete, only includes four years. In the second half of the statement the numbers are reduced to the proportions for every 100,000 of population, so as to permit of the figures of one quinquenniad being compared with those of another. A Table,* giving the detailed numbers for each year since 1874, is given in Appendix G. to this Report (Table III.).

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and average numbers for each year on the Register, of all lunatics, private and pauper, since the year 1858.

The column in this statement which refers to persons placed on the registers during each period, gives the annual production or occurrence of registered lunacy in Scotland. If the numbers per 100,000 of population are looked at, it is seen that the annual production is represented by 48 in every 100,000 for the years 1860–64. From that period till the quinquenniad 1870–74, which we know as the time when District Asylums were being opened, it rose to 58. During the next quinquenniad, 1875–79,—that which followed immediately on the establishment of the Grant-in-aid,—it rose to 66. Thus, in a period of about twenty years,—that is, from 1860–64 to 1875–79, it increased by 18. After that time it has

The increase in the number up to the year 1879 accounted for by increased production.

* If this Table is compared with any similar Table for England or Ireland, it must be kept in view that the Scottish register contains not only the registered private lunatics but also all the pauper lunatics,—that is, all paupers regarded as insane, whether in asylums, poorhouses, or private dwellings. Lunatics admitted to asylums from poorhouses or from private dwellings do not, therefore, in Scotland, necessarily come at that time on the register. Lunatics in poorhouses in Scotland are in special departments of the buildings licensed by the Board, and are subject to similar rules to those for asylums, and all such lunatics are on the register. The transference of a lunatic from a poorhouse to an asylum is thus in a similar position to a transference from one asylum to another. Pauper lunatics in private dwellings are also on the register, and, when removed to asylums, they also count as transfers. It must also be kept in view that transfers of all kinds are excluded both from the numbers given as admissions to the register and also from the discharges,

fluctuated, being 68 in 1880-84, 66 in 1885-89, and 72 in 1890-93. The rise which took place in the numbers up to 1874,

Periods of Years.	The Registered Insane in Scotland, including both Private and Pauper Patients, and both Patients in Establishments and Patients in Private Dwellings.					
	Absolute Numbers.					Numbers at the end of each series of Years.
	Average Numbers on the Register in each series of Years.	Average Annual Numbers placed on the Register in each series of Years.	Average Annual Numbers removed from the Register in each series of Years.			
			By Recovery, or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	By Death.	Total.	
1860-64	6329.2	1489	941	498	1439	6468
1865-69	6880.9	1746	1011	547	1558	7409
1870-74	7725.0	1963	1215	623	1838	8033
1875-79	8742.5	2385	1450	664	2114	9384
1880-84	10,112.9	2575	1572	754	2326	10,627
1885-89	11,245.1	2573	1496	802	2298	11,998
1890-93	12,487.0	2915	1682	995	2677	12,950
Numbers per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the mean population of each series of years.						
1860-64	204	48	30	16	46	205
1865-69	212	54	31	17	48	223
1870-74	227	58	36	18	54	231
1875-79	244	66	40	19	59	257
1880-84	268	68	42	20	62	277
1885-89	287	66	38	21	59	302
1890-93	310	72	42	24	66	317

and on to 1879, is what we were prepared for by our inquiry into the process of levelling-up, and by the influence of the Grant-in-aid, and it is unnecessary to reiterate the statement that it does not involve the assumption that there was any increase of mental disease.

The chief outstanding fact which is disclosed by this column of the Table is that the number of persons annually added to the register during 1860-64 was an average of 48 for every 100,000 of the population at that time, and that in 1890-93 the number for every 100,000 of the population was an annual average of 72. This is a large increase, being no less than 50 per cent.

The numbers of persons placed for the first time on the register, as distinguished from those who have merely been replaced after

having been removed by recovery, or for some other reason, present certain points of interest, and these numbers have therefore been ascertained and given in for the year 1874, and subsequent years, in Table IV. in Appendix G. They have been accepted by some writers as indicating approximately the number of first attacks of insanity; and they do, of course, indicate the number of persons who have for the first time been certified as insane, and who thus have, for the first time, been in a condition which was thought to require that they should be officially dealt with as insane. It appears, however, to me, that the significance of this has been sometimes misunderstood. If, as I believe, many persons come on the register now, who would not have been dealt with officially as insane at these earlier periods, it does not bring us any nearer a knowledge of the amount of mental disease that is being produced to know whether they come on the register for the first or the fifth time. For example, it is believed that cases of senile insanity come on the register now which would not formerly have been brought upon it. To know that they have not been previously on the register does not make us regard them in any greater degree as evidence of a real increase in the amount of mental disease than if they had been upon it on some previous occasion. Indeed, cases of senile insanity are a class likely to be certified as insane in larger numbers than formerly, owing to the improved hospital character of asylums and the improved nursing which is given there, and though the registering of such cases is no indication of an increase in the occurrence of mental disorder, they are generally cases not only of first admissions but also of "first attack." I have used senile insanity as an illustration; but it is clear that, whatever the form of insanity, anything tending to increase the number of patients placed on the register must also increase the number of first admissions. If the numbers on Table IV. of Appendix G. are compared with those on Table III. it will be seen that this is so, the number of first placements being always something near 75 per cent. of the total number of placements in each year.

c. Accumulation.

There are two ways in which the certified insane may accumulate. One is when the accumulation is due to an increasing number annually placed on the register, and when the accumulation keeps pace with, or at least does not proceed more rapidly than the increase of the annual numbers placed on the register. The other is when an accumulation occurs, though there is no increase in the numbers annually placed on the register; or, if there is an increase in the annual numbers, it is an increase at a lower rate than the rate at which the accumulation takes place. It is in the second of these senses that the term is generally used in inquiries such as the present, and it is in that sense that it is used here. The importance of this kind of accumulation rests on the circumstance that an increase of the *numbers on the register* due to it does not involve the idea that the registration of insanity, or the *production of registered insanity*, is greater than formerly. It is evident also that this kind of accumulation cannot go on intermin-

Significance
of cases of
"first attacks
of insanity.

The term
accumulation
is used to
denote an
increase in the
number of
registered
lunatics which
is not
accounted for
by an increase
in the number
of admissions
to the register.

ably. When the rate of production ceases to rise, the increase by accumulation must gradually become less and less, and must ultimately cease altogether. It will be seen, by an examination of the figures in the Table on page 44, that they do not show that there was any accumulation up to the quinquenniad 1870-74, but they show that there has been accumulation since that time. The first period is that in which we have seen that the process of levelling-up chiefly occurred, and the second is since that time. The rates of increase in the annual numbers placed on the register, and the rates of increase in the numbers on the register, in the two periods, are given below:—

Periods.	Rise per cent. in the Numbers <i>placed on</i> the register.	Rise per cent. in the Numbers <i>on the</i> register.
1860-64 to 1870-74,	32	22
1875-79 to 1890-93,	22	43

Accumulation
accounts for
a great propor-
tion of the
increase since
the year 1875.

The difference shown here, between the two periods, is that in the earlier period the increase in the number *on* the register was fully accounted for by the increase which took place year after year in the number *placed on* the register, and that in the later period the increase in the number *on* the register is not so accounted for. The effect of this is important. The average number *on* the register in the quinquenniad 1860-64 was 6329; and in the quinquenniad 1870-74 it was 7725, which is an increase of 22 per cent. The average number annually *placed on* the register in 1860-64 was 1489, and in 1870-74 it was 1963, which is an increase of 32 per cent. The number of annual *placements on* the register was thus much larger in the later than in the earlier quinquenniad, but a comparison of the numbers *on* the register in the two quinquennials shows that though an increase took place in the numbers *on* the register it was not so large as the increase in the number of *placements*. In other words, the increase in the number on the register is more than fully accounted for by the increased number of *placements*. The average number on the register during 1875-79, the first quinquenniad of the second period referred to in the tabular statement, was 8742. It increased to an average during 1890-93 of 12,487, being an increase of 3745 or 43 per cent. on the number for 1875-79. If it had only increased by 22 per cent., which was the increase in the number *placed* annually on the register, it would have been 10,666 in the last four years. The increase due to accumulation was thus 1821, or nearly one-half the total increase. The rise in the numbers on the register from 1880-84 to 1885-89 illustrates, in the simplest form, the increase due to accumulation. The average numbers annually *placed on* the register in these two quinquennials were almost identical, yet the average number *on* the register in 1885-89 was 1132 above the average number in 1880-84. This increase was therefore wholly due to accumulation. In other words, there

was an increase of 1132 in the number of registered lunatics from 1880-84 to 1885-89, although the numbers annually placed on the register in 1885-89 were no greater than they were in 1880-84. It was shown, in a previous part of this paper, that the increase in the numbers on the register was almost entirely an increase in the number of lunatics in establishments. The increase due to accumulation is therefore mainly a result of what has occurred in establishments. The cause of accumulation is a disproportion between the numbers admitted to establishments and those discharged and dead. With a rising admission-rate, the number removed by discharge or death may be expected to be less than the number admitted in the same year; for the majority of removals refer to patients admitted in previous years. But when accumulation occurs, the numbers removed are still less than can be accounted for in this way. It will result from such a condition that there will, year by year, be a surplus of patients who remain in asylums; and there will, year by year, be a larger number of patients who have been for a considerable time resident in asylums. It may be expected from this that a larger number will be found, as years go on, who are in the more advanced periods of life; and this has really happened. The ages of patients in establishments are given in the Annual Reports of the Board for the years 1870, 1877 and 1887, and the following statement is compiled from the numbers there given:—

Accumulations in Asylums leads to an increase in the proportion of inmates at advanced periods of life.

Age Periods.	Lunatics in Establishments at different Age Periods per 100,000 of Persons living at each Age Period.				
	1870. (calculated on population of 1871.)	1877. (calculated on population of 1871).	1887. (calculated on population of 1881).	Differences.	
				From 1870 to 1877.	From 1877 to 1887.
15 to 25 years,	66	76	70	+10	-7
25 to 45, ,	319	382	430	+63	+48
45 and upwards, . . .	415	507	617	+92	+110

It is worthy of notice, that the above statement shows a decrease from the year 1877 to the year 1887 of 7 for every 100,000 of the population among inmates of asylums below twenty-five years of age. It will be shown further on that the Census enumerations also represent the insane as having decreased during recent years for the earlier periods of life.

Private Lunatics.

It has been repeatedly stated in this paper that the increase in the number of the insane on the register consists mainly of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics. It is desirable, therefore, to show the position of the numbers referring to private

The number of persons admitted to Asylums as

private patients
has not
increased.

patients. The number of these patients resident in private dwellings is very small and will not be considered. They have increased from 20 in the year 1858 to 108 in the year 1894. This increase is entirely due to a change in the regulations which bring persons of this class under the supervision of the Board, and implies no increase in the number of the insane. The statistics of patients in asylums is shown in the following statement:—

Periods of Years.	Absolute Numbers.		Numbers per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the mean Population of each Series of Years.	
	Average Annual Numbers placed in Asylums.	Average Numbers resident in Asylums.	Average Annual Numbers placed in Asylums.	Average Numbers resident in Asylums.
1860-64, . . .	385	1024	12·4	33
1865-69, . . .	431	1139	13·3	35
1870-74, . . .	436	1252	12·8	37
1875-79, . . .	486	1348	13·5	38
1880-84, . . .	450	1426	11·9	38
1885-89, . . .	477	1554	12·2	40
1890-93, . . .	539	1739	13·4	43

It is shown by this statement that the number of private patients in establishments has increased from a proportion of 33 in every 100,000 of the population to 43 in every 100,000 of the population. This increase is, however, entirely due to accumulation. The number admitted annually has not appreciably increased in proportion to population, although there is reason to believe that there has been in recent years a larger number of English and Irish patients sent to Scottish asylums than there used to be. If, therefore, any inference can be drawn from the figures in regard to the prevalence of mental disease in the community, it is that mental disease is no more prevalent now than formerly. The increase in the numbers resident in asylums is evidently due to a prolongation in later years of the average period of detention. Accumulation has taken place in the same way as has been shown to have occurred in regard to pauper patients. This absence of any increase in the number of annual admissions is one of the strongest indications that there is no real increase in the amount of mental disease in the country. If mental strain, and the other evil influences alleged to be characteristic of modern life, is producing an increase in the amount of insanity, it ought to show itself especially in the classes above the ranks of manual labour. That it does not do so is a strong reason for believing that the influences

of modern life, taken as a whole, do not tend to produce more insanity than the influences which were previously in existence.

The Census Numbers.

It will be convenient here to take into consideration the numbers of the insane given in the Census Reports of 1871, 1881 and 1891. In each of these Reports, the number which is given is the result of an enumeration of all persons regarded as lunatics or imbeciles in Scotland at the time the Census was taken. They thus differ in an important way from the numbers on the registers of the Board. It has been already stated that the registers of the Board do not profess to contain all the insane; and it should be kept in mind that they are not intended to do so. They include, as has been already explained, only those certified lunatics who are also paupers, those non-pauper lunatics who are in asylums, and a few non-pauper lunatics who are not in asylums. They do not include, and they are not intended to include, the greater number of the insane, who are neither paupers nor resident in asylums. But these last are included, and are intended to be included, in the Census numbers. It is probable that they also include among those classed as imbeciles a certain number of persons who would not be certified as lunatic. The Census Reports give the numbers classified under two headings, (1) lunatics, and (2) imbeciles. The distinction is, however, in a large number of cases, an arbitrary one, and it often means nothing more than the active and inactive phases of the same condition. As a general rule, insane persons in asylums appear to have been classed by the census enumerators as lunatics, and those not in asylums have been classed as imbeciles, though an examination of the detailed numbers shows that the rule has been departed from occasionally in both directions. The total number classed as lunatics is always somewhat larger than the number of lunatics in establishments as given in the Reports of the Board; but the numbers are sufficiently near each other to show that, as a general statement, they may be said to refer to the same class of persons. The number of persons classed as imbeciles, on the other hand, greatly exceeds in number the lunatics not in asylums as given in the statistics of the Board. The statistics of the Board do not, for example, deal with more than a mere fraction of the number of juvenile imbeciles who are included in the Census numbers.

The Census enumeration is intended to include all persons of unsound mind.

As a rule, the Census "lunatics" are patients in establishments, and the Census "imbeciles" are patients not in establishments.

The numbers in the Census Reports are somewhat remarkable in their bearing on the question of the increase of insanity. For the purpose of showing their relation to this question in their broad features, the following statement is given:—

[TABLE.

No increase in the number of the Insane from 1881 to 1891 shown by the Census numbers.

Lunatics and Imbeciles according to Census Reports.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.				
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Difference between 1871 and 1881.	Difference between 1881 and 1891.
Lunatics,	202	225	259	+ 23	+ 34
Imbeciles,	138	160	125	+ 22	- 35
Total,	340	385	384	+ 45	- 1

These numbers show a total increase in the numbers of the insane, during twenty years, of 44 for every 100,000 of the population, or 13 per cent. But the whole increase took place during the first ten years. During the second ten years, there was no increase. If the numbers could be regarded as a true indication of the amount of mental disease in the community, they would be satisfactory, as showing that mental disease is not now increasing, whatever may have been the case in the past. The details of the figures appear still more satisfactory than the totals. Indeed, they could hardly be better suited for any one in search of figures to prove that there is a probability of a decrease in the number of the insane in the future. The following statement of the numbers at different age periods will show this :—

Age Periods.	Lunatics and Imbeciles according to the Census Reports per 100,000 of Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Under 15 years,	65	79	55
15 to 25 „	240	253	211
25 to 45 „	523	567	589
45 and upwards,	708	868	890

The Census numbers show a decrease below the age of twenty-five from the year 1881 to the year 1891.

These figures represent the numbers above twenty-five years of age as increasing both from 1871 to 1881 and from 1881 to 1891. But the increase during the last ten years is considerably less than during the first ten. The numbers for the ages below twenty-five show a decided decrease. The number under fifteen years of age,—that is, the juvenile imbeciles and idiots, increased by 14 in every 100,000 of the population from 1871 to 1881, but they decreased by 24 from 1881 to 1891,—a remarkable decrease, amounting to no less than 30 per cent. The numbers from fifteen to twenty-five years of age increased by 13 in every 100,000 from 1871 to 1881, but they decreased by 42 from 1881 to 1891. These figures appear to show, therefore, that the rising generation is much sounder in mental constitution than that of 1881, and sounder also than that of 1871,

and if this is true, it may fairly be expected that they will be better able, in after-life, than their predecessors were, to resist the influences which produce insanity. The figures are given here, and I indicate the inference which might be drawn from them, not, however, because the figures are to be regarded as proving that insanity is actually on the wane. It has been shown in this paper that the number of persons classed as of unsound mind depends in a great measure upon considerations which have no reference to their mental condition, and that the limits of the condition which should be classed as mental unsoundness are of the vaguest and most uncertain character. In view, therefore, of what has been seen in regard to numbers which appeared to show an increase in the amount of insanity, it would not be justifiable to accept the cheering inference from these figures without a much firmer basis of proof. It is right to state, however, that there are figures pointing in the same direction in the recent English and Irish statistics.

Reasons which have been given to account for the alleged Increase in Insanity.

It may be regarded as superfluous for one who is satisfied that there is no increase of insanity to discuss the reasons for a condition of things which he does not believe to exist, but some of the reasons which have been given to account for the alleged increase of insanity have often been adduced as arguments in support of the view that there is, or that there must be, an increase. A brief notice of these reasons is therefore desirable.

One of the reasons given is that the special conditions of modern civilised life tend to increase the amount of mental disease. It is difficult to meet an assertion of this kind without knowing the grounds on which it is made. There is, of course, no doubt that there are conditions peculiar to modern civilised life which do produce insanity. But more than this must be shown before the assertion can be substantiated. It must be shown that the present conditions, taking them all round, with their good as well as their evil elements, tend to produce insanity more than the conditions of bygone times; and I am not aware of any serious attempt having been made to show this. The high pressure at which we now work, the anxieties of commercial life, and the intellectual restlessness due to the spread of education, are referred to as necessarily injurious to the mental organisation; and instances are easily found which lend support to such a statement. But the question at once arises: were there not conditions in the lives of our fathers and grandfathers, which, though different from ours, were equally injurious? We are not in a position to answer this question in a complete manner, but we do know that they had many difficulties and anxieties from which we are free. For instance, our lives and our property are guarded in a way that they would not have thought possible. Our wives and our daughters travel, without a thought of danger, where our fathers would not have ventured themselves without their pistols and their blunderbusses. The anxieties of the merchant in the earlier years of the present century, as to the safety of the ship on which his fortune depended

Conditions of
modern
civilised life

the risks of delay, of shipwreck, or of capture, pressed upon him in ways to which the merchant of the present day is a stranger. To gauge the respective weights of the anxieties of the two periods would be difficult, if not impossible; but we know sufficient to make us pause before assuming that our conditions are more burdensome than theirs. We have good reason to believe that, on the whole, our circumstances are less inimical to health than theirs were, and that goes far to justify a favourable view of our position in regard to mental as well as other disorders. As far as any indications have been obtained from the examinations of statistics which have been made in this paper, it has been pointed out that they do not tend to show that the conditions of modern life are, on the whole, unfavourable to mental health. They show that there is no indication of an increase in the classes above the ranks of manual labour where these conditions are most accentuated, and that it is not in localities where the conditions of modern life are most strongly marked,—that is, in the urban localities, but that it is in rural localities that the number of registered lunatics is greatest. They give no support of any kind to the assertion that modern conditions are producing an increase in mental disease.

Increase in the number of deaths registered as due to diseases of the nervous system.

Insanity being due to disease of the nervous system, the fact that the Reports of the Registrar-General indicate an increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the nervous system has been put forward as a reason for believing that insanity must be increasing, and this suggestion deserves consideration. The nature of the inferences which may properly be drawn from the increase in these numbers is, however, a very difficult question, and to discuss it satisfactorily could only be done at great length. It is sufficient here to say that the registration of deaths under one or another of the classes of diseases given in the Reports depends largely on the views held at the time by medical men as to the nature of the various kinds of disease. With the progress of medical science, these views frequently change, and often the change leads to cases being registered under a heading which belongs to a different class from the heading under which similar cases had formerly been registered. It is necessary, therefore, when arguing from the increase or decrease of the numbers attributed to any class, to know how far it may be the result of a change in medical opinion. All that can be done here is to point out that many diseases are now referred to the nervous system which used to be differently classified, and that great care must be taken to understand the influences which affect the figures, before drawing inferences from them. It may be stated, as illustrating the kind of difficulties which the subject presents, that in the rural districts, which are the districts yielding the largest proportion to population of registered lunatics, there is the smallest proportion of deaths registered as due to nervous disease.

The abuse of stimulants and narcotics.

Unfortunately it does not admit of question that there is a lamentable amount of drunkenness and of other forms of the abuse of stimulants and narcotics in Scotland. And it is equally true that a considerable amount of insanity is due to this cause. But it is not easy to show how far the evil is increasing or diminishing. The habit of taking stimulants has been assuming new forms. Substances formerly unknown have come into use as intoxicants.

Chloral, chloroform and cocaine have now their victims. Opium, ether, and other substances are used, or rather abused, to a regrettable extent. But, with the exception of opium and its derivatives, the abuse of these substances is chiefly confined to the richer classes. These classes have not, however, appeared, from the statistics, to have been becoming more insane, and it is not easily ascertainable to what extent the abuse of the new substances has merely replaced the abuse of alcohol. Alcohol continues to be by far the most important intoxicant, and the desirability of recognising the evils connected with it is obvious. We have here, however, only to do with the question whether it is being abused to a larger extent than formerly, and is thus producing more insanity than it used to do. The assigned causes of insanity given in the statements attached to the orders of admission of patients into asylums are untrustworthy and useless as a means of ascertaining this. Police reports in regard to drunkenness vary, chiefly according to the degree of attention which the subject is receiving at the time from the authorities, and therefore they cannot be relied on as indications of its amount. The statistics open to least question, though error may lurk even there, are the statistics given by the Registrar-General as to the number of deaths from delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism. There is here, as far as it seems possible to obtain it, an indication of the extent to which the abuse of alcohol is showing itself, these diseases being among its most easily recognisable effects. It is satisfactory to find that the statistics show an improvement in the state of the matter, so far as Scotland is concerned. The following statement gives the statistics for twenty years, 1872-91, in two periods of ten years each:—

Deaths from	1872-1881.			1882-1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Delirium tremens, .	461	95	556	362	73	435
(b) Chronic alcoholism, .	1119	750	1869	1074	700	1774
Total, .	1580	845	2425	1436	773	2209

There is thus an absolute decrease in the number of deaths from these two causes in the last period of ten years, and the difference appears greater if the population of Scotland at the two periods is taken into account. The number of deaths from delirium tremens in every 100,000 of the population was 16 in the first ten years, and 11 in the second, representing a decrease of 31 per cent. The number of deaths from chronic alcoholism in every 100,000 of the population was 53 in the first ten years and 46 in the second, representing a decrease of 13 per cent. As far, therefore, as these statistics can be accepted as an indication of the injury done by the abuse of alcohol, it has been appreciably diminishing in recent years.

Underfeeding.

Underfeeding has been alleged as causing an increase of insanity. The question here is whether underfeeding is more common now than it used to be; and this has to be looked at from two points of view. Underfeeding may be due to the use of unnutritious articles of diet, or it may be due to an insufficient quantity of food. In regard to the first of these, it may be taken as universally admitted that the food of the poorer classes in Scotland has deteriorated in its nutrient quality during the last forty years by the extensive substitution of tea and wheaten bread for milk and oatmeal. So far as this change has taken place, it admits of no doubt that it has impaired the vigour of the people, and that it has been especially prejudicial to the condition of children and women. If this is true, it is probable that insanity, as well as other forms of disease, must have resulted, as they would result from any debilitating causes. I am not aware, however, of any means of estimating the extent to which this result has been produced.

In regard to the quantity of food, the evidence is all in the direction of showing that food is much more abundant than it used to be, and that the poorer classes are much better able to obtain it than they were. Underfeeding in this sense is much less frequent than it was. The facts referring to this have been carefully investigated by Mr Giffen, Professor Leone Levi, and others, and the results of their inquiries leave no doubt on the subject. "Fifty years ago," says Mr Giffen,* "the working-man, with wages on the average about half, or not much more than half, what they are now, had at times to contend with a fluctuation in the price of bread which implied sheer starvation. Periodic starvation was, in fact, the condition of the masses of working men throughout the kingdom fifty years ago." In another part of the same instructive paper, Mr Giffen says,† "We find, undoubtedly, that in longer life, in increased consumption of the chief commodities they use, in better education, in greater freedom from crime and pauperism, and in increased savings, the masses of the people are better,—immensely better, than they were fifty years ago." It is impossible, therefore, that there can be an increase of insanity from a greater prevalence of underfeeding, due to insufficiency of food. For proof of this, it might, indeed, have been unnecessary here to do more than call to mind the evidence given of the former condition of the people by the bread riots, sixty years ago, in England and Scotland, and the still sadder evidence given by the Irish famine in 1847, when many thousands of the Irish people are known to have died of pure hunger and of the fever of inanition.

Consanguineous marriages have been mentioned as causing an increase of insanity. It is not necessary here to enter into the question how far consanguineous marriages do produce insanity at any time, except to the extent that they may intensify in the children any special tendency to disease which may exist in the family to which both of the persons married belong. The question is, here, as in other cases that have been considered, Is this condition more frequent than it used to be? Do marriages between relatives

Consan-
guineous
marriages.

* *The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century*, by Robert Giffen, LL.D., President of the Statistical Society (p. 10).

† *Loc. cit.*, p. 19.

occur more frequently now than in former times? No statistics exist which will decide this question. But it may be assumed, without much risk of error, that at a time such as the present, when emigration, immigration, and migration occur to a much greater degree than formerly, consanguineous marriages are not likely to have increased in frequency. Only fifty years ago, travelling from one part of Scotland to another, and from one part of the world to another, was difficult, and most people lived and died in the district and often in the very parish in which they were born. At that time it must have been difficult in some parts of Scotland for marriages to occur which were not traceably consanguineous. The presumption is therefore strongly against the view that consanguineous marriage has been increasing in frequency, and consequently against the view that it has been causing an increase of insanity.

The important part which heredity plays in the production of insanity and other forms of disease has received great attention in recent years, and it has been suggested that heredity is a cause of an increase in mental disorder. I must confess that I fail to understand the suggestion, except as a loose way of speaking. Hereditary influences do not act with greater power now than they have acted at any previous time in the history of the human race. If consanguineous marriage had been increasing, it might have been reasonable to hold that hereditary forces were being intensified, but in no other way does the idea seem tenable. Any degenerative influence will, of course, act not merely on one generation, but also according to the laws of heredity, on the generations that follow. This has always been so, but it is not heredity that is the cause. Heredity is only one of the modes of action of degenerative conditions, and its force has not been strengthened by the fact that greater attention is now given to the study of its laws.

Summary.

The period embraced by the statistics which have been examined commenced with the year 1858, when the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation, and a general system of lunacy administration was for the first time established in Scotland. Under that system of administration, all insane persons in Scotland, with the exception of those living at home, who are neither possessed of property of their own, nor maintained, more or less, out of the poor-rate, are placed under the supervision of the General Board of Lunacy. All the insane, therefore, with these exceptions, are placed upon the register of the General Board, and the statistics which have been examined refer to these persons.

1. The number of persons on the register has greatly increased, year by year, since it was first instituted, and it has been alleged that this increase is due to an increase in the amount of mental disease in the community. It has been shown, however, in the course of the inquiry which has been made, that the increase in the numbers is due chiefly, and perhaps entirely, to causes which do not involve a belief that there is an increase in the amount of mental disease.

2. It has been shown that the increase in the number of registered lunatics that has occurred consists mainly of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics provided for in establishments.

3. It has been shown that a direct effect of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was to bring under official supervision a large number of insane persons who were not previously under such supervision. This was shown by the fact that the increase of the number on the register, up to about the year 1874, consisted entirely of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics in those parts of Scotland where the accommodation provided for the insane had previously been inadequate, no increase having occurred where the accommodation had previously been adequate.

4. It has been shown that the operation of the Government Grant, first given in 1875, by which about one-half the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics is defrayed out of national funds, gave a stimulus to the increase in the numbers both in establishments and in private dwellings, and that this has continued up to the present time.

5. It has been pointed out that a change has taken place in the character of asylums, which has made them suitable places for a class of persons not previously sent to asylums.

6. It has also been pointed out that a change has taken place in public and medical opinion as to the nature of insanity, which has led to many persons being now dealt with as insane who would not have been so dealt with formerly.

7. It has been shown that a stronger disposition on the part of the poorer classes to apply for relief on account of insane members of their families, and a greater willingness on the part of parochial authorities to grant relief, are causes of an increase in the number of registered pauper lunatics.

8. It has been shown that a large proportion of the increase in the number of the registered insane is due to mere accumulation, independent of any increase in the annual production.

9. It has been pointed out that the number of persons admitted into asylums as private patients has not increased.

10. It has been pointed out that statistics of the General Board for the years 1877 and 1887, show a decrease in the number of inmates of asylums in regard to patients below twenty-five years of age.

11. It has been pointed out that the numbers of the insane given in the Census Reports for 1881 and 1891, show no increase for 1891, and they show a decrease in the number for the earlier periods of life.

The statistics have been examined from various points of view which seemed likely to throw light on their meaning. The examination shows that they afford no evidence of any increased liability to insanity in Scotland.

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM for the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, *On the bearing of the Statistics relating to Registered Private Patients upon the Question as to whether Insanity is Increasing.* By T. W. L. SPENCE, Secretary to the Board.

IN the course of a statistical research made last year, I was led to feel doubts as to whether the comparatively stationary proportion of registered private patients to population, as shown by the published lunacy statistics, is in itself a satisfactory proof that no increased tendency to insanity is taking place in that class of the community from which private patients are drawn. I accordingly endeavoured to see whether there were statistics, outside of those relating to lunacy, by which to test the soundness or otherwise of the inference to which the lunacy statistics seemed to point, and this paper contains the result of my inquiries.

It appears from the Annual Reports of the respective Boards of Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Scotland that the number of registered lunatics in England at 1st January 1859 was 36,762 and in Scotland 6,072; at 1st January 1893 their numbers had become respectively 89,822 and 13,058. Calculated on the population, these figures represent a rise per 100,000 in England from 187 to 302, and in Scotland from 198 to 314. This increase, which is still in progress, is held by some to be a proof of an increased and increasing tendency towards mental disease in the community generally. But remarkable as this increase is, neither the English nor the Scottish Commissioners regard it as proving the existence of a greater liability to insanity in the community. They do not deny the possibility that there may be a greater liability, but they point out that the increase of number is almost entirely confined to a special class of the insane, namely, to those who are maintained wholly or in part out of the poor-rates, and they enumerate certain causes, not implying increased liability to insanity in the community, which they think may be of themselves sufficient to account for the growth of the number of pauper lunatics. Among these causes they enumerate such things as the widening of medical and public opinion as to the degree of mental unsoundness which may be held to constitute lunacy, the gradual wearing out of feelings—at one time well founded—of suspicion and dislike

towards asylums, the greater number and greater accessibility of asylums, the increased unwillingness to bear with the discomfort which the presence of insane persons in small houses must often involve, and the giving of parliamentary grants in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics. These and such like influences swell the number of pauper lunatics placed on the register, and many of them tend towards preventing the removal of patients from asylums after a strict necessity for asylum care and treatment has ceased. The number of pauper patients has been, and still is, thus growing yearly greater by a process of accumulation which as yet shows no sign of exhausting itself.

One important ground of the belief that such causes as these may of themselves be sufficient to account for the growth of registered pauper lunacy consists in the fact that in the case of private patients where such causes are either absent or may be supposed to exert a comparatively slight influence, no correspondingly great increase has taken place. The following Table shows for England and for Scotland the number of Registered Private Patients at 1st January for 1872 and at 1st January of each of the fifteen years 1878-92, and the number of patients per 100,000 of population.

REGISTERED PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Year.	Number of Registered Private Patients at 1st January.		Number per 100,000 of Population.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
1872	6288	1299	27	39
1878	7442	1461	30	41
1879	7539	1468	30	40
1880	7385	1495	29	41
1881	7506	1524	29	41
1882	7520	1520	29	41
1883	7700	1534	29	41
1884	7825	1569	29	41
1885	7751	1592	29	41
1886	7792	1589	28	41
1887	7807	1619	28	41
1888	7795	1673	28	42
1889	7970	1767	28	44
1890	8095	1765	28	44
1891	8200	1803	28	45
1892	8273	1827	28	45

It will be seen from this Table that during the twenty years embraced by the Table the number of private patients in England has increased by 1 per 100,000 of population; while during the last fifteen years the number per 100,000 of population has not only not increased but has somewhat diminished. In Scotland a slight progressive rise is shown throughout the whole period; but the rise of 6 per 100,000 during the twenty years dealt with is insignificant when compared with the rise of pauper patients from 189 to 263 per 100,000 during the same period. This Table dis-

closes a remarkable fact, which will be again referred to, that private patients in Scotland are nearly twice as numerous per 100,000 of population as private patients in England.

If the figures of this Table could be held to prove that no increase is taking place in the section of the community from which private patients are drawn, a most important fact would be established. It would mean that, at all events in the section comprising the wealthy and educated portion of the population, there is evidence that the liability to insanity is no greater now than it was twenty years ago, and it would rest upon those who hold that in the community generally a much greater liability to insanity exists now than formerly, to show what are their reasons for believing that there are causes producing a great and increasing liability to insanity in the poorer classes which are inoperative in the classes above them.

There are, however, two considerations which render these figures as to private patients not in themselves conclusive:—(1) It may be asserted that the number of private patients is being kept down by the diversion of the stream of such patients into the class registered as pauper patients; and (2) it may be held that, as the number of persons in the class from which private patients are drawn—that is, a class consisting of persons who have attained a certain degree of wealth—may not be keeping pace with the increase of population, a calculation founded upon the population as a whole may give false results. This latter consideration may be held to derive force from the fact that the absolute increase of the number of private patients, during the period embraced by the Table, represents in England an increase of 31 per cent., and in Scotland of 40 per cent.

The Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for England contain Tables showing the number transferred from the pauper to the private class and from the private to the pauper class. The following Table shows in quinquennial periods the average yearly number of transfers from one class to the other during the past fifteen years:—

Years.	Average yearly number transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Average yearly number transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1878-82	31	40
1883-87	63	59
1888-92	83	75

The total number of transfers from the pauper to the private class in the fifteen years was 884; the total number of transfers from the private to the pauper class during the same period was 868. In order to support the theory that patients who have means suffi-

cient to maintain them as private patients, and who would formerly have been so maintained, are being drafted into the ranks of pauper patients in such numbers as to affect materially the statistics of the two classes, it would be necessary to assume a very widespread change of social view in the direction of willingness to submit relatives to the stigma of pauperism without any special necessity for doing so. That any such change has taken place is inherently improbable, and the figures quoted lend no support to such a theory. They show that if an increasing number of patients is being transferred from the private to the pauper class an equally increasing number is being transferred from the pauper to the private class. The figures indicate the maintenance of a balance between the two classes which is practically steady. The English Commissioners say in their Forty-seventh Report, referring to County and Borough Asylums, that "the confidence which the public has learnt to place in the management of these institutions has no doubt conduced to the placing in them of many persons, also incurable, but above the status of paupers, their relatives reimbursing the guardians the cost of their maintenance." This is no doubt true both of England and Scotland, but it does not necessarily follow that these persons above the status of paupers would, if not treated as pauper patients, have been in asylums as private patients. The number of persons of a standard of wealth sufficient to enable them to maintain their relatives as private patients, has, as will be shown further on, been growing steadily from year to year, and it follows as a matter of course that the number of persons who have *almost* attained that standard has been growing equally fast. As there is a gap between the pauper rate of board and the lowest rate for private patients, there must necessarily be an increasing number of persons on the pauper side of the gap who can just pay the pauper rate, and who are therefore above the status of paupers, but who are unable to pay the rate admitting them into the private class. The tendency to accumulation of this intermediate class at the point at which passage to the private class presents a difficulty, is only what may be looked for where wealth is on the whole growing, and it does not imply any falling off in feelings of independence among the classes of the community from which private patients are drawn. It should moreover be borne in mind that impressions are apt to be formed as to the ability of patients to pay private rates of board which do not stand the test of investigation. The Scottish Board mention in their Thirty-fifth Report* that an investigation into the means of twenty-five persons, supposed by a District Lunacy Board to be improperly in an asylum on the footing of pauper patients, revealed the fact that in the case of only two or three patients were there good grounds for the supposition. The Scottish Board in that Report enter into the question as to whether the increase of pauper lunacy is due to the registration of persons as pauper patients who would formerly have been registered as private patients, and they state fully their reasons, which need not be here repeated, "for thinking that no material increase of the transference of patients from the private to the pauper class has taken place, and that persons now registered as private patients are in

* Page xlviii,

“the main as truly private patients, and the persons now registered as pauper patients as truly pauper patients as they have been in former years.”

Private patients are drawn from a section of the community which is capable of being defined. It is that section of which the members are of such a standard of wealth that they are able to pay for the insane depending upon them a sum which must, at least, be considerably in excess of what is needed to meet the cost of providing for a pauper lunatic. In Scotland that sum has been put at about £40; but the Commissioners say that the accommodation at that rate is limited. There is, however, a certain number of patients, especially in Scotland, who do not command sufficient wealth to secure treatment as private patients, but who are nevertheless so provided for. These are persons who are drawn from the class of the community to which socially private patients belong, but who would, from their inability to pay the lowest private rate of board, in the ordinary course of matters become pauper lunatics. They are saved from being pauperised by the action of those public asylums which are possessed of funds that can be applied to charitable purposes, and which apply them to the entire or partial support of patients who have fallen into comparative poverty. This charitable action of public asylums, though it maintains the number of private patients at a higher level than it would be naturally, has been for a long time in force, and cannot therefore be said at present to be a disturbing element in the comparison of figures of to-day with those of twenty years ago.

There is thus a definite section of the community which annually furnishes its contribution to the lunacy of the country under fairly normal conditions, that is, free from most of the influences which are held to be sufficient to account for the increase of the number of pauper lunatics; and if we could ascertain from year to year the number of this section of the community, or could get a fairly approximate estimate, we should be in a favourable position for answering the question as to whether lunacy is increasing.

As the section referred to is practically limited to persons possessed of a certain standard of income, it is natural to look to the returns in connection with the Income Tax, published in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, as being likely to furnish the information desired. They do so, however, only partially. They do not furnish us with the number of persons who pay Income Tax, but they do furnish statistics as to Income Tax which seem to be of value in connection with the inquiry as to the increase of lunacy, and these it is now proposed to examine.

Income Tax is assessed under heads which may be briefly summarised as follows:—A, Ownership of Lands and Houses; B, Occupation of Lands and Houses; C, Public Funds; D, (1) Public Companies, Railways, &c., (2) Trades and Professions; E, Salaries. The statistical Tables annually published by the Commissioners give

the number of assessments* made under Trades and Professions and under Salaries, and the following Table shows the net amount charged to Income Tax for 1891-92 under these heads, and under all other heads of the Tax, and also what percentage of the total income of the country falls under each head:—

Source of Income.	Net amount of Property and Profits charged with Income Tax.		Percentage.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
Lands and Houses . (Schedule A).	£149,699,925	£17,069,034	28·9	32·5
Occupation of Lands, &c. (Schedule B).	19,210,627	2,707,396	3·7	5·1
Funded Debt, Annuities, Foreign and Colonial Funds, &c. . (Schedule C).	38,951,455	...	7·5	...
Public Companies, Mines, Works, Railways, &c. . (Schedule D).	149,421,620	14,794,028	28·8	28·1
Trades and Professions (Schedule D), and Salaries (Schedule E).	161,082,079	18,035,576	31·1	34·3
	£518,365,706	£52,606,034	100·0	100·0

It will be seen from this Table that the amount of income, taxed under "Trades and Professions" and "Salaries," comprises in England nearly a third, and in Scotland more than a third of the wealth of the country, and forms a larger proportion than that falling under any of the other heads into which the income of the country is classified. But the wealth of the persons who pay Income Tax under "Trades and Professions" or "Salaries" is not by any means adequately represented by the taxable income placed under these heads. The great majority of such persons must be contributors to the income of the country classed under other heads. Every commercial or professional or salaried man, who, for instance, possesses lands, or who owns the house he lives in, will be taxed under Schedule A as well as under "Trades and Professions" or "Salaries"; and every such person who possesses means otherwise invested will be taxed also for the income from it under one or other of the remaining heads. A large part of the wealth of the country is represented under Schedule A, but the bulk of this

* In the Tables given in the Supplement to the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, published at intervals of ten years, the term "number of Persons charged," is used instead of the term "number of assessments." But the term "number of assessments," used in the Annual Reports, is more accurate, because the income of a firm is taxed as one income, and therefore only contributes one to the "number of assessments," however many partners there may be.

wealth, in so far as it does not belong to those taxed also under "Trades and Professions" and "Salaries," is known to be in the hands of comparatively few persons. Thus it appears from the Return of Owners of Lands and Heritages in Scotland in the year 1872-73, that the total number of owners was 132,230 and that of this number only 19,225 possessed land to the extent of one acre and upwards; and an examination of the same Return shows that of the rental amounting to £768,791 of the large lowland County of Aberdeen, exclusive of the Burgh of Aberdeen, nearly one-half is in the hands of thirty-seven owners, though the county is one in which, as compared with other counties, land may be regarded as fairly well distributed.

The number of assessments for Income Tax in 1891-92, on incomes of £150 and upwards under "Trades and Professions" and "Salaries," was in England 625,590, and in Scotland 60,749. The foregoing figures, and the considerations in connection with them, show that the body of men contributing these assessments is representative of the wealth of the country to a very important degree, and is especially representative of the class among whom wealth is most equally distributed.

The classification of patients as private patients being wholly dependent upon the ability of those who place them in asylums to pay for their support, it seems certain that, if we found the number of this large and representative body of taxpayers standing still or receding, while the number of private patients increased, we should be obliged, in the absence of any specific explanation of such an occurrence, to admit the force of the inference that an increased tendency to insanity had taken place among those taxpayers who remained so well off as still to be chargeable with Income Tax. On the other hand, if we found the rise in the number of private patients no more than keeping pace with the rise in the number of those presumably able to maintain insane persons as private patients, we should, in the absence of facts otherwise accounting for it, have equally strong reason to conclude that no increased production of insanity is taking place among the wealthier classes of the community. A comparison between the number of private patients and the class of Income-Tax payers referred to cannot be made for more than about fifteen years, because it was only in 1877 that the system came into operation of wholly exempting incomes of under £150 a year from payment of Income Tax. The following Table shows the number of assessments for Income Tax, under the heads dealt with, in each year from 1878 to 1892, the number of private patients at 1st January of each of these years, and the number of patients per 1000 of assessments for each year:—

[TABLE.

Year.	Registered Private Patients at 1st January 1878 and succeeding Years.		Number of Assessments charged to Income Tax under "Trades and Professions" (Schedule D) and "Salaries, &c," (Schedule E).		Number of Private Patients per 1000 Assessments charged to Income Tax under heads named.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
1877-78	7442	1461	495,025	50,381	15	29
1878-79	7539	1468	502,190	50,512	15	29
1879-80	7385	1495	504,030	49,314	15	30
1880-81	7506	1524	512,666	50,006	15	30
1881-82	7520	1520	518,164	51,068	15	30
1882-83	7700	1534	533,291	52,431	14	29
1883-84	7825	1569	549,231	54,392	14	29
1884-85	7751	1592	558,392	55,078	14	29
1885-86	7792	1589	564,021	54,976	14	29
1886-87	7807	1619	564,674	53,847	14	30
1887-88	7795	1673	569,671	53,790	14	31
1888-89	7970	1767	582,727	55,681	14	32
1889-90	8095	1765	595,955	57,289	14	31
1890-91	8200	1803	611,617	58,596	13	31
1891-92	8273	1827	625,590	60,749	13	30

The figures of this Table show, even more markedly than those dealing with the proportion of private patients to population, the great difference between England and Scotland as regards the number of private patients. If the figures in this Table are taken, as it is believed they may fairly be, as an index of the relative wealth of the two countries, it will be seen that in proportion to the number of persons possessed of means sufficient to bring them within the group of Income-Tax payers included in the Table, the number of private patients in Scotland is twice as large and in the later years more than twice as large as in England. This difference is not due to the existence of a larger number of registered lunatics among the people of Scotland, because the proportion of registered insane to population is practically the same in the two countries, such difference as exists (302 per 100,000 in England to 314 per 100,000 in Scotland), not being greater than may be accounted for by the special social conditions of the remoter districts in Scotland. Nor can the difference be attributed in more than a small degree to the residence in Scottish asylums of patients who do not belong to Scotland. The number of such patients resident in the two Scottish asylums into which almost all

of them are received, were at 1st January 1883 and 1st January 1892 as follows :—

Number of Private Patients not belonging to Scotland in two Scottish Asylums.				
At 1st January.	From England.	From Ireland.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1883	98	24	7	124
1892	111	46	13	170

It will be found from these figures that about 2 per 1000 assessments in the earlier year and 3 per 1000 in the later, consisted of non-Scottish patients, and the increased proportion of such patients in Scotland in the later year goes far to account for the growing disparity shown in later years between the figures for England and those for Scotland. But the difference in the proportional number of private patients in the two countries must be mainly attributed to more abundant accommodation for private patients at cheaper rates of board, and to the proportionally larger charitable endowments of the Scottish asylums. It should be borne in mind that with every degree of reduction in the scale of wealth, till the average income of the working classes is reached, an increasingly large mass of the population is embraced, and that therefore such a reduction as £20 or even of £10 in an asylum rate of board would put it within the power of a greatly increased number of persons to take advantage of private treatment.

The point of special interest in the figures of the Table on the preceding page lies, however, in the fact that they fully support the inference, drawn from the Table showing the proportion of private patients to population, that there has been no increased production of insanity in the class of the community from which private patients are drawn, during the past fifteen years. In 1878, of those persons embraced in the Table as payers of Income Tax, 15 in every thousand in England and 29 in every thousand in Scotland were supporting private patients. From 1878 to 1892 the private patients in England had increased in number by 831, and in Scotland by 366. Had the number of taxpayers embraced in the Table stood in 1892 at the number at which it stood in 1878, the number of persons from among them who were being drawn upon for the support of private patients would have stood in 1892 at 17 per 1000 in England instead of 13, as was the case, and in Scotland at 36 per 1000 instead of at 30. If this had been so, and if other special explanations of the fact were absent, the inference would have been strong that the increased number of private patients was due to an increased tendency to insanity among these taxpayers and their dependents. But the figures of the Table afford no ground for such an inference. They show that the number of persons presumably able to support insane persons as private patients has in Scotland almost kept pace, and in England has more than kept pace, with the growth of the number of such patients. In Scotland the

number of private patients per 1000 Income-Tax payers which was 29 in 1877-78, rose to 30 in the year 1879-80, and to 32 in 1888-89. In 1891-92 it had again fallen to 30 as in 1879-80. Such a slight tendency to proportional increase as is here shown in the later years of the period, may be wholly accounted for by the increased number of private patients not belonging to Scotland who are accommodated in Scottish asylums, though the number sent from England alone is too small to affect the statistics of that country. It would possibly be going too far to claim, in the case of England, that the fall in the number of private patients from 15 per 1000 to 13 per 1000 is a proof that the tendency to insanity among the class from which private patients are drawn is decreasing. It is enough for the purpose of this paper to say that the figures of the Table do not indicate any increase of mental disease.

This Table shows less evidence of a proportional increase of private patients in Scotland than that shown by the Table founded on the population. The reason is that while the population during the period dealt with has only increased 13 per cent., the number of persons in the group of Income-Tax payers tabulated has increased by 21 per cent. The increase of population has therefore not kept pace with the increase of the Income-Tax payers. But as the number of private patients depends upon the number of persons in the community who have attained a certain standard of wealth, irrespective of the number of the general population, the Table last given must be held to give the truer results.

As it may be said that the foregoing Table is not convincing in as much as it does not take account of the annual production of the insane in the section of the community from which private patients are derived, the Table on the following page has been prepared, showing the number of private patients admitted each year to all establishments for the insane, exclusive of the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of such admissions to every 1000 assessments. The figures for Scotland apply to all establishments for the insane into which private patients are received, excluding the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and also Criminal Lunatics. Those for England embrace non-pauper admissions to all establishments for the insane, including the inmates of Idiot Establishments and Criminal Lunatics.*

* The figures for Criminal Lunatics in England cannot be eliminated, as they ought to be for the purposes of this inquiry, but they are too small to affect the results as between one year and another.

Year.	Number of Private Patients admitted to Establishments.		Proportion of Private Patients admitted to Establishments per 1000 Assessments.		Private Patients admitted to Establishments in Scotland for the first time.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	Number.	Proportions per 1000 Assessments.
1878	2458	470	5.0	9.3	332	6.6
1879	2226	466	4.4	9.2	319	6.3
1880	2372	449	4.7	9.1	340	6.9
1881	2263	439	4.4	8.8	332	6.6
1882	2350	415	4.5	8.1	303	5.9
1883	2367	462	4.4	8.8	378	7.2
1884	2152	485	3.9	8.9	368	6.8
1885	2246	447	4.0	8.1	320	5.8
1886	2226	443	3.9	8.1	347	6.3
1887	2152	501	3.8	9.3	363	6.7
1888	2364	519	4.1	9.6	387	7.2
1889	2398	479	4.1	8.6	379	6.8
1890	2342	522	3.9	9.1	413	7.2
1891	2433	573	4.0	9.8	426	7.3
1892	2372	530	3.8	8.7	419	6.9

The number of admissions in each year being comparatively small, it cannot be expected that the figures of this Table should show the steadiness which would be obtained in dealing with larger numbers, and this is especially true of the figures relating to Scotland. The figures of the Table do not, however, any more than those of the Table preceding it, give any indication of an increased production of insanity. The production in England, which starts with 5.0 per 1000 in 1878, falls in 1884 to 3.9, and varies little from that figure to 1892, when it was 3.8, or 1.2 per 1000 below what it started with. In Scotland it began with 9.3 per 1000, touched 8.1 at various points, rose in 1891 to 9.8, and ended in 1892 with 8.7, somewhat under what it started with.

As it may reasonably be held that the rate of production of insanity would be more truly shown by using the numbers annually admitted to asylums for the first time, especially in the case of patients whose numbers are less liable than those relating to pauper patients to be stimulated or repressed in growth by external influences, a column has been added to the Table showing the number of such admissions and their proportion to assessments, for Scotland, for which only the figures are available. The results, it will be seen, are practically the same as those shown for all admissions. The proportion per 1000 assessments, which started in 1878 at 6.6, fell in 1885 to 5.8, and after rising and falling in intervening years, ended in 1892 at 6.9, which is slightly above what it began with, and is exactly what it stood at in 1880.

Mental breakdown, resulting from such things as the restlessness and worry of modern life, the struggle to acquire and maintain social status, the mental tension involved in competition at school and college, are frequently referred to as accounting for a supposed

growth of insanity. If, however, the figures given in this paper be held to bear out, as it is believed they do, the conclusion that there has been no increased liability to insanity during the past fifteen years in that section of the community from which private patients are drawn, it follows either that the evil effects of these and such like causes of insanity had reached their limit at least fifteen years ago, or if not, that these effects, in so far at least as regards the number of persons certified insane, are neutralised by circumstances in modern life tending to mental health, because the section of the community, which is here shown not to have been increasingly productive of insanity, includes those classes which are by general admission exposed more than others to the special kinds of strain referred to.

The conclusion that there is no increased liability to insanity in the class of the community from which private patients are drawn has been reached, because it is believed that there are no special circumstances throughout the period dealt with which are sufficient to afford any other explanation of the results; but it should be borne in mind that the proportion of private patients to the number of persons of a certain standard of wealth might be greatly affected by changes of a purely artificial character. The Thirty-fifth Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland in speaking of this point says:—"It is certain, that if the means of finding accommodation for private patients at pauper rates of board were made greater than they now are, the effect would be to place a considerable number of persons upon the private roll who are now registered as pauper lunatics, and we should thus have an increase of the number of private patients which would clearly have no connection whatever with an increased production of lunacy. In other words, we could create the circumstances, as regards accommodation and rates of board, which would certainly increase the number of registered private patients without any increased liability to insanity having occurred in that part of the community from which private patients are drawn."

There is another method of inquiry on somewhat similar lines, which is only applicable to Scotland, but which has the merits of embracing a longer period, and of including the entire section of the community possessed of wealth presumably sufficient to place it above the necessity for seeking parochial aid in providing for the insane belonging to it. This inquiry is founded upon the number of families shown by the Scottish Census Reports to be living in houses of different sizes.

There is no more certain index to the distributed wealth of a county or a part of a county than the index furnished by the sizes of the houses in which the population live. Comparing, for instance, the city of Glasgow (including the Parliamentary Burgh and Suburban District), containing 144,474 families in 1891, with the Parliamentary Burgh of Edinburgh containing in that year 59,994

families, we find that in Glasgow only 5,273 families lived in houses containing 7 rooms and upwards, while in Edinburgh the number of such families was 6,626. We have in these figures a demonstration that wealth is more generally distributed in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, and we are safe in concluding that although the total number of families in Edinburgh is much less than half the number of families in Glasgow, yet that Edinburgh will produce a larger number of private patients than Glasgow. Similarly in such a county as Shetland, in which only 195 families live in houses containing 7 rooms and upwards, we may be certain from this fact alone that the number of private patients yielded by it will be very small.

The following Table shows the number of registered private patients in Scotland at 1st January of each of the years 1872, 1882 and 1892, the number of families shown by the censuses of 1871, 1881 and 1891 to be living in houses having 7 rooms and upwards, and the proportion of private patients for every 1000 such families. The lower limit has been fixed at a house of 7 rooms, because it is believed that families living in houses of that size and upwards will, as a rule, include families possessed of means sufficient to support insane members as private patients. It is, of course, recognised that there will sometimes be found families living in smaller houses which maintain private patients, and families living in houses of 7 rooms or more which have members supported as pauper patients.

Year.	Number of Registered Private Patients in Scotland at 1st January.	Census Year.	Number of Families shown by the Scottish Census to be living in houses containing 7 Rooms and upwards.	Proportion of Private Patients per 1000 Families.
1872	1299	1871	46,832	28
1882	1520	1881	57,827	26
1892	1827	1891	68,015	27

The figures of this Table entirely support the conclusion pointed at by those of the other Tables. The number of private patients increased by 528 during the twenty years from 1872 to 1892, and if the number of persons living in houses of 7 rooms and upwards had remained in 1891 as they were in 1871, the 46,832 families of 1871 would in 1891 have been called on for the support of 39 insane persons per 1000, and the fact would have gone far to prove an increased liability to insanity among them. But in point of fact the families living in houses of that size increased greatly in number during the twenty years, and every group of a 1000 families of this increased number was only called on to provide in 1891 for 27 insane persons, a somewhat smaller number than it fell to families in similar circumstances to provide for twenty years earlier.

The following Table shows the number of all private patients in Scotland admitted to the Register in the Census years, and also the number of such patients placed in each year on the Register for the first time, and the number of such patients for every 1000 of the families included in the preceding Table :—

Year.	Total Number of Private Patients Registered in each year.	Number of Private Patients Registered in each year for the first time.	Proportion of Total Number of Private Patients Registered per 1000 Families.	Proportion of Private Patients Registered for the first time per 1000 Families.
1872	404	307	8·6	6·6
1882	432	307	7·5	5·3
1892	542	422	8·0	6·2

The results shown by this Table give no indication of an increased prevalence of mental disease, such tendency to change as is shown indicating a tendency towards a decreasing production of insanity rather than a growth of production.

If the various points that have been already considered in this paper be kept in view, and especially that part of it which deals with the question as to whether patients now registered as pauper patients may not often be such as would formerly have been registered as private patients, it will be seen that the results of this examination of the Board's statistics in connection with those of the Census Reports all point to the conclusion that among the class of persons able to maintain private patients there was no increased production of insanity during the twenty years dealt with.

APPENDIX D.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CONTRIBUTION FROM IMPERIAL SOURCES
TOWARDS THE MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN SCOTLAND
ON THEIR CONDITION AND NUMBER.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

*(Extracted from the 24th Annual Report of the General Board of
Lunacy for Scotland. Pages xlv-lvi).*

The following tabular statement shows the total amount of the grant from imperial sources actually expended on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland for each year since the grant was given; and it shows also, for each of the years in question, (1) the estimated proportion of the grant expended on those pauper lunatics who are provided for in asylums or establishments, and (2) the estimated proportion expended on those pauper lunatics who are provided for in private dwellings in such a way that the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland have dispensed with their detention in asylums—in other words, whose residence in private dwellings has been permitted or sanctioned by the Board.

Year ending 14th May.	Total Amount of Grant.	Estimated Proportion of Grant expended on Pauper Lunatics in Asylums or other Establish- ments.	Estimated Proportion of Grant expended on Pauper Lunatics whose residence in Private Dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	59,488 1 0	50,934 4 5	8,548 16 7
1876	62,637 15 5	53,967 18 10	8,669 16 7
1877	65,470 1 0	56,525 4 7	8,944 16 5
1878	68,533 10 0	59,489 14 4	9,043 15 8
1879	71,272 18 6	62,013 14 6	9,259 4 0
1880	73,833 18 11	64,159 13 8*	9,674 5 8*
1881	76,856 5 6	66,953 5 8*	9,903 0 0*
Estimate for 1882	79,952 0 0	70,049 0 0	9,903 0 0

* These figures are not estimated proportions, but real amounts.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The estimates for each of the years 1875-81 having proved nearly correct, it is believed that the estimate for the current year ending 14th May 1882 will also prove substantially correct; but being only an estimate, it will not be used in the calculations which follow. It is appended to the foregoing statement in order to show that there is as yet no indication of a pause in the rate at which the amount of the grant increases from year to year.

Increase of
Grant since
1875.

From 1875, the first year of the grant, to 1881, the last year, the total increase is £17,373, or 29·2 per cent.*

The increase of the amount of that part of the grant which is expended on pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments for the same period is estimated at £16,019, or 31·4 per cent.

On the other hand—still dealing with the same period—the increase of the amount expended on patients in private dwelling is estimated at £1,355, or 15·8 per cent.

Increase of the
total Expendi-
ture on the
Maintenance
of Pauper
Lunatics since
1859.

The rate of the increase of the total expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland is shown in the following statement:—

Average annual expenditure

for the five years from	1859 to 1863	£95,224	11	3
" " "	1864 to 1868	112,213	18	5
" " "	1869 to 1873	137,121	14	8
" " "	1874-5 to 1878-9†	173,663	14	7
Expenditure for the year	1879-80	193,586	5	7
" " "	1880-81	201,068	3	11

These figures, of course, include the grant from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. Like those of the previous statement, they reveal a large and progressive increase of the cost of pauper lunacy.

The increased
Expenditure
not necessarily
undesirable.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that this increase is undesirable. Every such increase is not undesirable. The passing of the Scotch Lunacy Act of 1857, for instance, was expected and intended to lead to a desirable increase of expenditure. That Act, which was the outcome of a Report by a Royal Commission revealing a state of matters, as regards the condition and treatment of the insane poor, which shocked the country, was intended to remove a national disgrace; and, with this object in view, it provided for large outlays of money, and gave great facilities for obtaining the proper care and treatment of pauper lunatics.

* By next year it is estimated that the increase will be about £20,500.

† In 1873, in order to give inspectors of poor less trouble, it was resolved to change the end of the financial year from 31st December to 14th May. This, however, though it causes some difficulty in dealing with the figures, does not affect any conclusion to be drawn from this statement, as each sum refers to a period of twelve months.

The Act referred to, and, to some extent also, its important amendments in 1862 and 1866, did actually lead to a largely increased expenditure on pauper lunacy, as they were intended and expected to do. But after the new asylums, the erection of which was secured by these statutes, had been for some years in occupation, and after the kindness and efficiency of the treatment which their inmates received had been for some time fully and widely known, there was a pause or diminution in the rate of increase; and it was thought that the figures for the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th years after the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation disclosed a reduced and more or less steady rate of growth of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, which rate of growth, for various reasons, seemed likely to continue for a considerable time, and was not thought likely to be intensified.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The Lunacy Laws have led to a desirable Increase.

The rate of Increase which seemed steady and normal.

The expenditure on pauper lunacy for each of the years in question is as follows :—

	1869	£131,709	13	9
Years exhibiting what seemed to be a normal rate of increase.	1870	133,593	2	9
	1871	134,182	3	10
	1872	137,164	12	7
	1873	148,959	0	7

The increase of expenditure in 1873 is large as compared with the increase in 1870, 1871, and 1872; but, if there had not occurred in that year a general rise in the rates of board charged for pauper lunatics, in consequence of the high price of provisions then prevailing, there would not have been a materially greater increase of expenditure in 1873 than took place in the preceding years. In other words, the exceptional increase in 1873 was not due to any exceptional increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums, but almost entirely to the exceptional cost of maintenance which then arose from the increased cost of living which prevailed in the country at that time. The large expenditure of 1873 is thus commented on in the 17th Annual Report of the Board to the Home Secretary :—"One of the chief causes will no doubt be found in the increased cost of living, which has obliged public and district asylums to raise their rate of board."

Exceptional Increase in 1873, and its cause.

The average yearly rate of increase during the three years 1870–1872, when a seemingly normal rate manifested itself after the first fostering effects of the Lunacy Acts were exhausted, was about $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. If starting from 1873, with its high expenditure of £148,959, due largely to a rise in the rate of board in asylums consequent on the increased cost of provisions, the expenditure had continued to increase at this seemingly normal rate of $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum, the expenditure for the year ending 14th May 1881 would have been £165,642. But the actual expenditure for that year was £201,068, or 35,426 above what it would have been at the rate of growth which was regarded as normal, in the sense that it was the result of causes likely to affect all years or periods in much the same way.

The Amount of Increase since the giving of the Grant, beyond what is regarded as normal.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The rate of board for pauper lunatics in asylums continued to rise for three years after 1873, but during the last four or five years it has fallen. Notwithstanding this, however, a high rate of increase of the expenditure on pauper lunatics has continued during these years, as is shown by the following figures :—

For the year.	Total Expenditure on the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.
	£
1876-77	173,588
1877-78	183,383
1878-79	188,279
1879-80	193,586
1880-81	201,068

Recent large
Increase
apparently
due only to
the Grant.

The parliamentary grant was first given for the year 1874-5, but there was a strong expectation of it for some time before it was actually voted; and during the period 1874-1881 nothing new occurred, except the giving of the grant, which was calculated to influence the production or cost of pauper lunacy in a way differing much from what occurred during the period 1869-73. Indeed, the crowded state of asylums in Scotland in 1879, 1880, and 1881, should rather have depressed than elevated the rate of increase, and it has been held that the bad state of trade in the country should have had a like effect. Nothing remains, therefore, but the grant, to explain the exceptional rise in the cost of pauper lunacy during late years.

The increased
Expenditure
the result of
increased
number of
Pauper
Lunatics.

It is scarcely necessary to show that the increased expenditure now under discussion represents, and almost entirely results from, an increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics, but it is perhaps desirable to show how this really stands. The number of registered pauper lunatics at 1st January 1870 was 6,197, and at 1st January 1875 it was 6,661, showing an increase of 464.* At the same rate of increase the number of registered pauper lunatics at 1st January 1882, that is, after the grant had been given for seven years, should be 7,310; but it is really 8,575 or 1,265 above the increase which may be regarded as normal. Nothing is known to have occurred since 1875 which can explain this abnormal increase, except the fact that since 1875 the State has contributed largely towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

The exceptional increase referred to, namely 1,265, is made up of 969 pauper patients in asylums, and of 296 in private dwellings.

Increase of the
number of
Pauper
Lunatics
admitted into
Establishments
since the giving
of the Grant.

There is still another way of illustrating the late exceptional increase of pauper lunatics, and it is shown in the following tabular statement, which shows the number of pauper patients admitted into asylums and other establishments, excluding transfers from one establishment to another.

* The figures for these quinquennial periods are taken because they are readily available. They sufficiently show all that it is desirable to show.

Average annual number for the quinquenniad	1860-64	1,039	Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.
" " "	1865-69	1,242	
" " "	1870-74	1,485	
" " "	1875-79	1,831	
<hr/>			
Actual number during the year	1880	1,985	
" "	1881	2,101	

The facts which have been adduced, taken together, make it all but certain that the grant from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics has led to a considerable increase of their number, and also, of course, to an increase of the money expended on their maintenance. What is believed to have actually happened in this matter was predicted by the Board when the question of relieving local taxation in this direction was under discussion in the Houses of Parliament. It was then said that a time might come when the increased expenditure fairly attributable to the giving of the grant would equal the amount of the grant, or, in other words, that eventually, as a consequence of the grant, the local tax would have risen £100 for every £100 received from the Exchequer, so that there would, in fact, be no local relief. The extent to which this has already come about is disclosed by the following figures:—

It has been shown that the expenditure, under the influence of the grant, or at least during its existence, has risen in 1881 to £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have risen to at the rate of increase which, when the grant came into operation, was regarded as normal. The amount of the grant in 1881 was £76,856. There is thus a net relief to the local rates of the difference between these two sums, namely £41,430 or, in other words, a relief of £53, 18s. for every £100 contributed from imperial sources.

A deduction of about £5,000, from the increased annual expenditure apparently due to the grant, would cover the whole increase of expenditure on patients in private dwellings which the grant has brought about as well as the cost of about 150 patients in asylums, and would thus, it is believed, wipe off every part of the total increase due to the grant which can possibly be of a desirable character. This would leave £30,426 as the undesirable increase of expenditure through the operation of the grant, and would make every pound of the grant give local relief only to the extent of rather more than two-fifths of a pound.

If the rate of increase of late years continues for the next six or seven years, the increased expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics held as due to the grant, will probably equal and perhaps exceed the whole contribution made by the State in 1875, the first year the grant was voted.

It is desirable, however, to look at this question from some other points of view, and this it is now proposed to do.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Reasons for giving State Aid towards the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

It is difficult to see what valid reasons can be assigned for contributing from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, except the two which follow :

- (1) That the State ought to contribute to a local tax, over the expenditure of which it exercises a certain control.
- (2) That it is desirable, by so contributing, to lessen resistance to that control.

It is assumed that the control has a good object and is regarded as necessary. Its object in this matter is the improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics.

These reasons, of course, may be advanced as justifying relief to local taxation in many directions.

The mere weight of the burden which Lunacy lays on the Country not a sufficient reason for State Aid.

It is not seen how the mere weight of the burden which pauper lunacy lays on the country, if it falls fairly and equally on the areas which are separately assessed, can be held to indicate the propriety of a contribution from the State, nor is it seen how a contribution from the State in such circumstances can be shown to be a benefit to the taxpayer. If the burden falls unequally on the different areas separately assessed, that might be a reason for combining or dividing areas, or for taking such other action as would tend to extinguish the inequalities; but it is not seen how a call for a contribution from the State could reasonably be founded on such inequalities unless the contribution were so given as to redress them.

The Control of the State over the Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics a fair reason for the Grant.

It is different with the consideration arising out of the control of the State over the expenditure of money raised for a special purpose in localities, and it is intelligible how this control may be held to justify a contribution from the State, the amount of the contribution being related to the measure of the control. Indeed, where the control is very great, it may readily, and perhaps not unreasonably, be held that the whole burden should fall on the State; and such an arrangement, if it were made to involve the whole control as well as the whole burden, would perhaps be less likely to lead to an objectionable increase of expenditure than the giving of a mere contribution and leaving the control mainly in the hands of local bodies.

The Money expended on Pauper Lunatics is derived from two sources, and the Grant applies only to one of them.

The Grant relieves the Poor Rate only.

The Grant increases the County Assessment.

Before making further reference to the control of the State over the expenditure of money in providing for pauper lunatics, it is desirable to point out that the money thus expended is derived from two local sources, and that the contribution from the State relieves only one of them. The district asylums are built and kept up out of money levied on owners in the landward part of counties and on owners and occupiers in burghs, commonly called the county assessment; but the maintenance of the pauper lunatics themselves is defrayed out of the ordinary poor-rate, and the grant applies only to this last.

It would, perhaps, have been a more equitable arrangement if the law had laid the whole burden on the payers of the poor-rate—that is, both the cost of providing asylums and the cost of main-

taining the pauper inmates; but it so happens, in consequence (1) of the division of the burden under the statutes, and (2) of the contribution from the State being merely a contribution towards maintenance, that the grant gives no relief to the county assessment. On the contrary, it increases that assessment, because it leads to an increase of the number of pauper patients in asylums for whom accommodation has to be provided out of the county assessment to which no grant in aid is given.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

It has been shown that the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums up to the end of 1881 is probably about 969 beyond what it would have been, except for the influence of the grant. The normal demand for increased asylum accommodation has consequently been exceeded by what is required to provide for these 969 persons, and accordingly many new buildings have been erected, or are in progress of erection, which, but for the grant, would not yet have been needed. Indeed, it may be roughly estimated that, before the end of next year, the counties in Scotland will have incurred an expenditure of from £70,000 to £100,000 to provide accommodation for the increase of the number of pauper lunatics which the grant has produced.

This fact has not been taken into account in the estimates of the extent to which the grant has failed to relieve, or will fail to relieve, local taxation; but it is nevertheless recognised that it ought to receive consideration if it were necessary to give the calculations more than a substantial accuracy. It would be difficult, however, perhaps impossible, to show with absolute precision the effects of the grant either in relieving local taxation or in increasing the number of pauper lunatics, but the statements and calculations here given sufficiently disclose the character of these effects, and also their measure, which, it is believed, is rather understated than overstated.

In Scotland the grant is extended alike to pauper lunatics who are in asylums or other establishments, and to pauper lunatics whose residence in private dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board, and it is perhaps desirable to explain how this happens.

In Scotland
the Grant is
extended to
Pauper
Lunatics both
in Establish-
ments and in
Private
Dwellings

The jurisdiction of the Scotch Lunacy Board is not limited to pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments, but extends equally to pauper lunatics in private dwellings. This constitutes a radical difference between the lunacy administration of Scotland and that of England. In Scotland the expenditure on pauper lunatics in private dwellings is as much controlled and regulated by the State, through the Board of Lunacy, as is the expenditure on pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments; they are equally under State supervision, and the same interest is taken in rendering their condition satisfactory. It is for this reason that in Scotland the grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics is given to those of them who are provided for in private dwellings as well as to those of them who are provided for in establishments.

Reason for
extending
Grant to
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings

It has been already shown that the grant has influenced the total number of pauper lunatics, and the cost both of maintaining

Influence of
the Grant not
the same on

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Pauper
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments as on
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Influence of
Grant on
Pauper
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments.

them and of providing accommodation for them; but this influence has not been quite the same in the case of pauper lunatics provided for in establishments as it has been in the case of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings. It is desirable, therefore, to explain separately its influence on the two classes.

First. As regards pauper lunatics in establishments:—

- (a) The grant has led to an unnecessary increase of their number, (1) by leading to the placing of persons in asylums as pauper lunatics who would not have been placed there but for the grant, and for whom care and treatment in an asylum are not necessary, and (2) by also leading to a greater unwillingness to remove incurable and inoffensive patients, who could be removed without risk to the public and without injury to themselves.

This influence has not shown itself with equal force in all parts of the country, and to this point reference will hereafter be made.

- (b) The grant has not led to any improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments. In other words, it has had no actual influence on the treatment of pauper lunatics in establishments. And perhaps it is desirable to point out here that it has not led to any increase of the rate of board paid for pauper lunatics in district asylums, and that the great increase of the cost of pauper lunatics in establishments does not, therefore, result from a larger sum being spent on each patient, but from the greater number of patients sent to or left in asylums.

Hitherto, as just stated, the grant has had no beneficial influence on the condition or treatment of pauper lunatics in asylums; but hereafter, if the number of persons not needing asylum treatment, who are sent to or left in asylums, continues to be great, its effect in all probability will eventually be injurious to those of the insane poor who do really need asylum treatment, by lessening the hospital character of asylums and increasing their mere boarding and lodging-house character.

These statements as to the effect of the grant on the condition and treatment of pauper lunatics in asylums are, however, matters of opinion, and the value to be attached to them depends, of course, on the opportunities of observation which the persons who make them have had, and on their ability to observe and report accurately.

Second. As regards pauper lunatics in private dwellings:—

- (a) The grant has led directly to persons being added to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings who, but for the grant, would not have been so added, or, in other words, who would not have been registered as

Influence of
the Grant on
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

pauper lunatics. Before the giving of the grant, many of the persons thus enrolled as pauper lunatics under its influence were ordinary paupers.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Nearly all of the persons thus added to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings are persons whom it was desirable to add and who have derived advantage from being so added. In this matter, therefore, the influence of the grant has been beneficial.

- (b) The grant has also led indirectly, by an apparent cheapening of the rate of board in asylums, to the removal to asylums of a number of persons who, at the time of first voting the grant, were under care in private dwellings; and as the majority of the pauper lunatics so removed did not need asylum treatment, the grant has done harm (1) by unnecessarily depriving them of freedom, and (2) by fostering the more expensive mode of providing for pauper lunatics.
- (c) The grant has led directly to a general improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, in consequence of its being necessary to observe the requirements of the Board of Lunacy in regard to such lunatics in order to secure participation in the grant. It has enabled the Board to insist on the carrying out of arrangements for the comfort and care of patients in private dwellings, which otherwise it would have been impracticable to have enforced.
- (d) The grant has increased the total number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, but this increase has neither been great nor undesirable.

When speaking of the amelioration of the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, reference is made to its being necessary to observe the requirements of the Board of Lunacy, in order to secure participation in the grant, and this appears to call for amplification and explanation.

In the case of every pauper lunatic in Scotland, whether disposed of in an asylum or other establishment, or in a private dwelling, no claim for participation in the grant is admitted without a certificate from the General Board of Lunacy, bearing that the lunatic in question has been "necessarily detained and properly cared for during the period for which the claim is made."

No participa-
tion in Grant
without
Certificate
from Board.

In granting these certificates, when they relate to pauper lunatics in asylums the Board must necessarily rely almost entirely on the views of the medical superintendents of asylums; but when the certificates relate to pauper lunatics in private dwellings, they are in each case founded on full reports by an officer of the Board, one of the Deputy Commissioners, who has seen and examined the patient once, or more frequently, during the period for which the claim is made.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Lunacy of a
Country far
from being a
fixed Amount.

It has been said that "human power cannot multiply the lunatics of a country," but this opinion is here treated as entirely erroneous, if by lunatics are meant those persons whom the State registers and treats as such; and it must be erroneous, unless the views here expressed are wrong. In point of fact, the lunacy of a country is far from being a fixed amount, which can neither be increased nor diminished. There is no uniform standard of mental soundness or unsoundness which is accepted by all medical men when considering whether a certificate of insanity shall or shall not be granted, nor indeed by any one medical man in all circumstances. The ease or difficulty of getting certificates of insanity may depend, and does often depend, on the object in view, or the results which will follow certification. Circumstances apart altogether from the mental condition necessarily influence the granting of these certificates—the source, for instance, from which any expenditure consequent on the granting of the certificates is to be obtained, cannot fail to have an influence.

This specially
true of Pauper
Lunacy.

If all this is true of lunacy generally, it is of necessity still truer of pauper lunacy, because in addition to the lunacy there is then the pauperism, about the determination of which it is clear there may be uncertainty. A lunatic, for example, will become a pauper lunatic in one locality who will almost certainly remain a private lunatic in another. A rich parish will admit a lunatic as a pauper, whom a poor parish would refuse to admit, and of course a poor parish will admit him, if the consequent expenditure by the parish is to be small, more readily than it will if the consequent expenditure is to be considerable.

Increase of
number of
Pauper
Lunatics not
due to
increased
liability to
Insanity in
community.

It has often been shown in the Annual Reports of the Board that the great increase of the number of pauper lunatics since 1857, when the first of the present Lunacy Acts was passed, is not due to an increased production of insanity, or, in other words, to a greater liability to insanity, in the community.

The benevolent operation of the lunacy laws during the first twelve or thirteen years after 1857 caused a large increase of the persons who are registered and officially recognised as pauper lunatics, and it continues to have the same influence, though to a smaller degree. During the last seven or eight years, again, the contribution from the State towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics has had a manifest effect in increasing their number. The total increase is largely, or rather almost entirely, due to these and other such influences. There is no evidence that it results from an increased tendency to mental disorder; but a certain part of the increase is, of course, the result of the increased population of the country, and no doubt another part is due to the increased tendency of the people to live in cities or towns, in which the lunacy-rate, like the general disease- and death-rates, is higher than it is in rural or sparsely peopled districts.

Influence of
the Grant in
increasing
number of
Pauper
Lunatics not
the same in
poor and in
wealthy
Districts.

In attributing to the influence of the grant a large proportion of the exceptional increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments which has taken place since 1874,

it is perhaps right to point out that the highland and poor counties have not contributed greatly to this increase, and that, in so far as they actually have contributed to it, the increase has probably not been altogether undesirable. In poor counties the paramount inducement is to lay no avoidable burden on the rates, and although the grant has modified this inducement, it has not removed it. To a certain extent it has had the effect of levelling up the poor counties, in respect of wealth, to the position of rich counties, and has led them with less hesitation to resort to asylum treatment. In this way the grant seems to have led to the sending of about 100 persons to asylums who needed treatment there, and who probably would not have been sent if the grant had not been given. The grant, perhaps, has thus caused an increase of the asylum accommodation of the country which may be regarded as desirable, but this is but a small part of the total increase which, as a whole, has been treated as undesirable.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

In wealthy counties, and especially in wealthy city parishes, simplicity of management and the saving of official trouble are always powerful influences in determining whether persons shall be admitted to the roll of pauper lunatics, and whether, if so admitted, they shall be sent to asylums or shall be kept under private care. The tendency of the grant has been to increase the power of these influences, and to lead to the sending of persons unnecessarily to asylums as pauper lunatics, and also to the keeping of persons unnecessarily there as paupers.

It is perhaps impossible to give relief in any form to a local tax by a contribution from State funds which will not lead to increased expenditure; but if the relief take the form of a capitation grant, or a percentage on expenditure, then the increase of expenditure will almost certainly be considerable and probably undesirable. Indeed, if the relief operates in various directions, the increase will almost certainly be undesirable in some of them. This is exactly what appears to have happened as regards the contribution from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Relief of a Local Tax by the State, if in the form of a Percentage or Capitation Grant, almost surely leads to undesirable increase of Expenditure.

If there were persons in the community who should have been dealt with as pauper lunatics, and who were not so dealt with in consequence of the expense which the step would entail, and if the grant, by lessening the direct expense to parishes, has led to the placing of such persons on the poor-roll, then to that extent, which assuredly has for the whole country been small, the grant has conferred a benefit on the insane poor; but long ere this any benefit of that nature arising out of the grant must have been obtained. In that direction no further advantage to the insane poor will or can result from an increase of the grant. On the contrary, it will injuriously affect their true interests if asylums become increasingly peopled, through its influence, with incurable and inoffensive lunatics, to whom asylums are nothing more than lodging and boarding-houses, and who would be happier in the state of greater liberty they would enjoy under private care. Considerations affecting the well-being of the insane poor, therefore, give no

Further advantage not to be expected from increase of Grant.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

indication that it is desirable to increase the amount of the grant from year to year.

It has also been shown that the influences of the grant, speaking broadly, are such as to render it, in practice, of doubtful value in giving relief to local taxation.

In other words, both of the objects of the grant, or reasons for giving it, are to a large extent not fulfilled, and it does not appear that the extent of the fulfilment will be increased by increasing the grant. It has now reached an amount which may be considered a fair contribution from the State to a local tax over the expenditure of which the State exercises a certain control, and it seems probable that all the objects of the grant would be as fully attained as heretofore if it were fixed for the next five or more years at the amount expended last year—the administration of it remaining substantially as at present.

(Extracted from the 29th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland. Pages xliii-xliv.)

Normal Ex-
penditure
previous to the
Parliamentary
Grant.

In the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board, special attention was directed (p. xlv. *et seq.*) to the influence of the Government Grant upon the expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics, and several facts of importance were pointed out. It was pointed out that the figures for the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th years (1869-72), after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation, disclosed a more or less steady rate of growth of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, which rate of growth it was thought for various reasons seemed likely to continue for a considerable time, and was not thought likely to be intensified. Reasons were then given for the belief that one effect of the Grant had been to disturb this which appeared to be a normal rate of growth by intensifying or increasing it.

Increase of
Local Ex-
penditure
due to
Parliamentary
Grant.

It was shown that the expenditure, under the influence of the grant, or at least during its existence, had risen in 1881 to £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have risen to at the rate of increase which, when the Grant came into operation, was regarded as normal. The amount of the Grant in 1881, the date of the Report, being £76,856, it thus appeared that the net relief to the local rates for that year was £41,430, the difference between the amount of the Grant and the local expenditure which it had occasioned. In other words, for every £1 contributed from imperial sources there was a relief to the local rates of 10s. 9d. It was observed, however, that a certain amount of the local expenditure which had been occasioned by the Grant was desirable expenditure, that under the administration of the Board the existence of the Grant had led to increased expenditure by parochial boards on patients in private dwellings which led directly to an improvement in their condition, and that it had also led to the placing of patients in asylums in cases where such a step was desirable. It was estimated that the amount of

Relief of
Local Burdens
obtained by
the Grant was
not in 1881
proportionate
to the Imperial
Expenditure
which it
involved.

such increased local expenditure of a beneficial kind was not more than £5000, and it was held that the remainder of the £35,426, that is, £30,426 was undesirable expenditure, and that thus £46,430 of the grant might be held either to have really relieved local burdens or otherwise benefited localities. The localities were therefore regarded as having benefited in one way or another to the extent of 12s. 1d. for every £1 received from the grant.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

It may be useful to compare the present position of the grant in regard to the benefits it confers on localities with its position in 1881. We find that the total expenditure on pauper lunatics has risen from £201,068 to £224,051, and that this is £45,583 above what it would have reached according to the rate of increase held to be normal. The amount of the grant in 1886 had risen to £87,164 and the net relief to the local rates is therefore £41,581. If to this we add as before £5000 as desirable local expenditure due to the grant, the efficient relief and other benefits to the localities is represented by £46,581. The local advantage is therefore 10s. 8d. for every £1 received from the grant. That is to say, the relief afforded by the grant is 1s. 5d. per £1 less than it was in 1881.

The Relief of
Local Burdens
even less in
1886 than it
was in 1881.

Another way of stating the position is to say that though the grant has increased from £76,856 to £87,164, the effective relief to local taxation has only increased from £46,430 to £46,581. That is to say, the burden on the imperial taxes has increased by £10,308, while the relief to the local taxes has increased by only £151.

APPENDIX E.

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE OF PAUPER LUNACY.

(Extracted from the 34th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland. Pages lvi-lx.)

Causes of the
Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy.

The continued increase of the burden of pauper lunacy resting upon the community makes it desirable that we should again indicate, as we have indicated in former Reports, what appear to be the prominent causes of that increase, and that we should point to the directions in which a remedy may be found.

From a study of the statistics given in the Appendices of this and former Reports, and of what has been said in former Reports regarding them, the following conclusions may be drawn :—

(1) That the increase of pauper lunacy is much beyond what would naturally result from the increase of population.

(2) That it cannot be attributed to accumulation resulting from longer periods of residence of pauper lunatics in asylums.

(3) That it is only in a very slight degree due to a lowering of the death-rate.

(4) That there is no reason for believing it to be due to an increased tendency to insanity in the community.

(5) That it is not due to any one cause, but to many causes operating with different degrees of force in different localities and under different social conditions.

Among the causes of the increase, we have in former Reports spoken with more or less fulness of the following :—

1. The erection of new asylums for pauper lunatics—specially affecting localities in which no asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics previously existed.

2. The readier means of access to asylums due to increased facilities for travelling.

3. The gradual dying out among the public of feelings of dislike and suspicion towards asylums, a change which has resulted from an increasing recognition on the part of the community of the humane and enlightened methods of modern treatment, and of the protection, comforts, medical treatment, and curative influences generally which modern asylums afford.

4. The greater readiness among the poorer classes to send

relatives to asylums as pauper lunatics, which is due in part to the cause just mentioned, but also in part to a strengthened conviction of the difference which exists between the acceptance of parochial relief in cases of insanity and its acceptance under other conditions.*

Causes of the
Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy.

5. The growing unwillingness of the poorer classes to submit to all that is involved in keeping an insane relative at home—the discomfort which usually results from the presence of an insane person in a small house, the expense of supporting a member of the family who is unable either to earn wages or to do household work, and the diminution of the earnings of the healthy which the care of an insane relative often involves.

6. The greater willingness of parochial authorities to recognise claims to parochial relief on the ground of insanity.

7. The stimulus, both to the readiness to seek relief and to the willingness to afford it, which has resulted from the giving of a State grant-in-aid towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics.

8. The widening of medical and public opinion as to the degree of mental unsoundness which may be certified to be lunacy.

These remarks refer specially to pauper lunatics in establishments; but all the causes mentioned, *mutatis mutandis*, tend with more or less force to produce an increased number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings also, in some cases directly, in others by the indirect process of filling up asylums and so forcing asylum and parochial authorities to consider the propriety of removing to private dwellings those patients who do not need asylum care, in order to make room for patients who do need such care.

It must not be understood that the causes enumerated have only come into operation in recent years. The influence of all of them, with the exception of that due to the grant-in-aid which was first given in 1875, has been more or less felt for at least twenty years, that is, since 1868, when most of the existing asylums had been built and were in full operation. So far back as in 1870, we said in regard to patients unnecessarily sent to asylums that ‘many are in need of nothing but care and nursing, which would have been continued to them at home, but for the temptation of gratuitous treatment in asylums, and the saving of home trouble which removal implies.’† There can be no doubt that persons labouring under mild forms of imbecility or suffering from the mental decay of old age, who would not formerly have been regarded as insane, are now readily certified as lunatics, when that course is for any reason thought to be desirable.

The causes enumerated have not operated with equal force in all parts of the country. In the wealthier parts of the country, for instance, where asylum accommodation has long existed and has been of easy access, the two causes first mentioned cannot have

* The inability of the great bulk of persons, who under ordinary circumstances are well-to-do, of being able to provide without public help for the maintenance of relatives in asylums is recognised by the common sense of the community, which is expressed in such ways as in the legal principle that a husband or father is not made a pauper by accepting relief for an insane wife or child.

† Thirteenth Report, p. xliv.

caused the production of pauper lunacy to an extent nearly so great as in the poorer and remoter parts, where no asylum accommodation existed until after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857. On the other hand, in parts of the country which are rich and are growing richer, the tendency to the production of pauper lunacy, which arises from the willingness to admit claims to relief on the ground of insanity, must have acted with a much greater force than in the poorer parts of the country, where the value of property is small in proportion to population, and where the poor-rates are appreciably affected by even small additions to expenditure.

The fact which these two instances illustrate, that an increase of pauper lunatics may alike occur in two parts of the country in which the social conditions as regards wealth are in marked contrast, and in which the increase springs from altogether different causes, shows how difficult it is to estimate the share in the increase of pauper lunacy which each of the causes enumerated may have had.

The effect of a State grant-in-aid in producing pauper lunacy will likewise be different in two such localities. The authorities of large and wealthy parishes will probably seldom be consciously influenced, in dealing with pauper lunacy, by considerations connected with the grant. In the poorer parts of the country, however, the effect of the grant is wide and direct. Numerous cases from such parts have come under our notice in which transfer from the roll of ordinary paupers to the roll of pauper lunatics has avowedly taken place in order to obtain for the parish the benefit of the grant. The general effect of the grant in these parts has been to increase the willingness of parochial authorities to admit claims to relief on the ground of lunacy, and to increase their readiness to place insane persons under care and treatment in asylums. The effect of the grant in the poorer counties has, therefore, been to bring parochial boards, as regards their willingness to afford relief on the ground of lunacy, more or less on a level with the parochial boards of the wealthier counties. The giving of the grant, operating with the other causes enumerated, and also with causes special to certain counties, such as widespread poverty and the shrinkage of population due to the emigration of the healthy, must, as we have shown in previous Reports, have tended to bring about the result that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums is now greater in proportion to population in the poorer counties than in the wealthier, which is the reverse of what was formerly the case.

It must not be inferred from what has been said that the authorities of populous and wealthy parishes have not recognised the risk of improperly taxing the ratepayer which might result from the ready admission of claims to parochial relief made on the ground of lunacy. On the contrary, the authorities of most of the larger urban parishes have for long recognised that risk fully, and have made well-directed efforts to check the growth of the burden of pauper lunacy. Had these efforts not been to a large extent successfully made, the burden of pauper lunacy at the present time would have been much greater than it is.

It has been assumed in stating the causes of the increased number of pauper lunatics that the mass of mental unsoundness which now exists in the country has since 1857 remained substantially, if not absolutely, in the same proportion to population. None of the causes enumerated are causes which relate to the production of mental disease. They show that the increase of pauper lunacy which has taken, and is still taking place, may be sufficiently accounted for by supposing that a greater and greater number of the insane persons who go to form the body of mental unsoundness in the community is year after year brought under public cognisance, certification, and registration merely by the transference of their support from private persons to public bodies.* There is no evidence that any considerable contribution to the increasing mass of lunacy, which is shown by each year's statistics to have passed under certification, has as yet been made from the wealthier strata of society from which certified private patients are drawn.

Causes of the
Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy.

In the case of certified private patients, in regard to whom the enumerated causes of the increase of pauper lunacy cannot be said to have been in operation, the proportion of the insane to the population has undergone little or no change during the whole period covered by our statistics.

This gradual shifting of the mass of lunacy or mental unsoundness in the community from private to public support has been attended with some good and with some evil results. It has extended the benefits of asylum care and treatment to many persons who needed such treatment and who could not otherwise have obtained it; and by bringing many imbeciles in private dwellings in poor and outlying districts under official inspection, it has ameliorated their condition in various ways. On the other hand, there are grounds for thinking that the shifting of the burden of lunacy to public bodies has been accompanied by a weakening of the sense of family obligations towards the insane. The belief appears to have become more general that a claim to freedom from the duties of kinship so far as regards pecuniary sacrifice and personal trouble has been established whenever the person in regard to whom their exercise is called for is certified to be of unsound mind.

The growing belief in the absolute nature of the claim which lunacy gives to parochial assistance, and the readiness to accept relief at the hands of the parish, have been strengthened by the giving of the State grant-in-aid. The fact that the State contributes to the support of pauper lunatics is now widely known by the people, and exaggerated beliefs are often entertained as to the extent of the contribution. Some persons who might hesitate about permitting an insane relative to be supported by the parish, unless under circumstances rendering parochial aid unavoidable, would have no scruples about permitting him to be supported by the State. The feeling that it is the State and not the parish which is bearing the cost of a relative's support has thus weakened the sense of indebtedness to the parish, and the

* The transference of persons of unsound mind from private to public support is not always direct. It often happens that an intervening period occurs in which they receive relief as ordinary paupers.

Causes of the
Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy.

motive for not accepting parochial aid to any greater extent than was quite necessary, arising out of this sense of indebtedness, has thus lost much of its force.

The ways in which the burden of pauper lunacy may be diminished in amount, or at least checked in growth, lie in four directions:—(1) In a careful scrutiny of applications for relief on account of mental unsoundness, so as to ensure that relief is not given on that ground except when it is necessary in the interest of the lunatic or of the public; (2) in the exercise of vigilance in seeing that pauper lunatics are not left in asylums after their mental condition has become such as to render detention unnecessary; (3) in taking care that pauper lunatics are not left on the poor-roll when the cost of their maintenance can be transferred to relatives who are liable for their support and are able to bear it; and (4) in seeing, as regards pauper lunatics who need parochial aid to some extent, that relatives under legal obligations to maintain them are made to contribute towards their support so far as they are able.

APPENDIX F.

INCREASE OF PAUPER LUNACY NOT DUE TO REGISTRATION AS PAUPER
PATIENTS OF PERSONS WHO WOULD FORMERLY HAVE BEEN
REGISTERED AS PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy not due
to Registration
as Pauper
Patients of
Persons who
would formerly
have been
Registered as
Private
Patients.

*(Extracted from the 35th Annual Report of the General Board of
Lunacy for Scotland. Pages lxii-lxv.)*

The average number of private patients in asylums during the five years 1861-65 was 1024, and during the five years 1886-90, that is 25 years later, it was 1554. This gives for the first period 33 per 100,000 of population, and for the second 40, showing an increase of 7 per 100,000 of population. The average number of pauper patients in establishments in the same period rose from 3617 to 7457, showing an increase of 73 per 100,000 of population. The increase of pauper patients during these 25 years was thus more than ten times as great per 100,000 of population as the increase of private patients, and whether a longer or a shorter period be taken for the comparison, a similarly large proportional increase of pauper patients will be found to have occurred.

In our last report, in speaking of certain causes which might be held to be of themselves sufficient to account for the increase of pauper lunacy, it was said that 'there is no evidence that any considerable contribution to the increasing mass of lunacy, which is shown by each year's statistics to have passed under certification has as yet been made from the wealthier strata of society from which certified private patients are drawn.'

It was not within the scope of the section of our last Report, from which this passage is quoted, to enter into the reasons on which the belief expressed in it rests. But it may be thought that the small increase of the number of private patients, as compared with the increase of the number of pauper patients, may be accounted for by an increasing transference of registered private patients to the class of registered pauper patients, or by the registration of patients from the outset as pauper patients who would formerly have been registered as private patients, and it may therefore serve a useful purpose to state our reasons for thinking that no material increase of the transference of patients from the private to the pauper class has taken place, and that persons now registered as private patients are in the main as truly private patients, and

Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy not
due to Regis-
tration as
Pauper
Patients of
Persons who
would for-
merly have
been Regis-
tered as
Private
Patients.

the persons now registered as pauper patients as truly pauper patients as they have been in former years.

We receive, as a rule, a statement of the profession or occupation of all persons received into asylums, but we have not tabulated these statements because they are so full of uncertainties that their tabulation would not only be of no value, but might be seriously misleading. There have been at all times a certain number of pauper patients in establishments who belong to the professions, or who have at one time occupied positions such as in ordinary circumstances would have placed them among private patients. The great majority of such patients, however, have been reduced by their insanity to destitution, and they are as truly pauper lunatics as the poorest labourers who have become insane. They do not seem to be proportionally more numerous now than they were thirty years ago, and their actual number is still, as it has always been, quite insignificant.

In the case of all private patients who become paupers the change of position is reported to us, and they are then registered as pauper lunatics. Our registers only show the number of such persons for the last eleven years, and from them it appears that 68 private patients became pauper patients in the two years 1880-82, and that 67 private patients became pauper patients in the two years 1891-92. There is therefore no evidence in the figures we possess to show that during the last eleven years, for which years only we have trustworthy information, any increased rate of transfer from the private to the pauper list has taken place.

It is thus shown that a certain number of private patients yearly become pauper patients, but, on the other hand, a certain number of pauper patients yearly become private patients. Our statistics regarding these last extend further back, and it appears from them that in the two years 1871-72 the number of pauper patients who became private patients was 23, in the two years 1881-82 it was 38, and in the two years 1891-92 it was 35. The flow of this current from the pauper to the private roll, which might be expected to become weaker if patients formerly registered as private patients were now being in increasing numbers registered as pauper patients, is shown by these figures to have become, on the contrary, stronger than it was twenty years ago.

We possess information, from the early years of the institution of the Board on to the present time, as to the amount of money contributed by relatives or from other sources towards the cost of the maintenance of pauper lunatics; and at first sight the increase which has taken place in the amount of this contribution might seem to support the opinion that some of the persons now registered as pauper patients would in former years have been placed under treatment as private patients. The contributions, which in the year 1861 amounted to 7s. 8d. per head of pauper lunatics relieved, had risen in 1891 to 18s. 9d. per head. But there are considerations

which greatly affect the significance of this increase. As the burden of pauper lunacy became increasingly felt by parishes, the parochial officials were naturally stimulated to make greater efforts to reduce its weight, and accordingly in 1871 these contributions had risen to 13s. 2d. per head of persons relieved. The efforts made to require the relatives of patients to contribute as far as possible to the cost of their maintenance received, further, a special stimulus from the giving of the parliamentary grant in 1875. When that occurred, the central poor law authority enjoined upon Parochial Boards the necessity of seeing that no burden was placed upon the Exchequer which it ought not to bear. Consequently we find that in 1877 the contributions had risen to 18s. 4d. per head of persons relieved; but since that year, although the number of private patients in proportion to population has altered but little, and the number of pauper patients in proportion to population has greatly increased, the contributions from private sources towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics have not materially changed. In 1877 it was, as has been said, 18s. 4d. per head of persons relieved, in 1881 it was 18s. 7d., in 1887 it was 17s. 4d., and in 1891 it was 18s. 9d.

Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy not due
to Registration
as Pauper
Patients of
Persons who
would for-
merly have
been Regis-
tered as
Private
Patients.

The patients who can be most truly said to occupy a debateable ground between that of patients registered as private patients and that of patients registered as paupers, are those patients registered as paupers the cost of whose maintenance is entirely repaid to parishes from private sources. It will be observed, from what is stated on page xliv of this Report, that the number of patients of this class in asylums at 1st January 1886 was only 141; and a reference to that section of our report will show further that few of them, if any, belong to a class of patients who would be likely to have been treated as private patients under past conditions. But even if the class of patients now referred to has somewhat increased, and if all of them were transferred from the pauper to the private roll, the transference would not make any material difference in the comparative increase of the numbers of private and pauper lunatics.

The circumstances of all pauper lunatics in private dwellings come minutely under the view of the Board's officers, and as regards them it is known that they belong to a class who would not, under any circumstances, have come upon our register as private patients. Such patients, if they had not been registered as pauper lunatics, would have been maintained either as ordinary paupers or by their friends, under conditions which would not have brought them under the Board's control. They would, therefore, not have been registered as lunatics at all; and we think that these remarks are true also of the great bulk of the patients now in asylums as pauper lunatics.

The increase which has taken place in the number of private patients may be the result either of an increasing tendency to insanity in the community, or it may be largely, if not wholly, accounted for by considerations somewhat similar to those which

Increase of
Pauper
Lunacy not
due to Regis-
tration as
Pauper
Patients of
Persons who
would for-
merly have
been Regis-
tered as
Private
Patients.

we regarded as operative in causing some if not all of the great increase of pauper patients. We have no statistics which make it possible to demonstrate how the matter stands. It is certain, however, that if the means of finding accommodation for private patients at pauper rates of board were made greater than they now are, the effect would be to place a considerable number of persons upon the private roll who are now registered as pauper lunatics, and we should thus have an increase of the number of private patients which would clearly have no connection whatever with an increased production of lunacy. In other words, we could create the circumstances, as regards accommodation and rates of board, which would certainly increase the number of registered private patients without any increased liability to insanity having occurred in that part of the community from which private patients are drawn.

APPENDIX G.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classified as Private and Pauper Patients, the Number of Criminal Lunatics, and the Number of Inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894.

At 1st January.	Number of Private Lunatics.		Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Totals.			Number of Patients in Lunatic Department of General Prison.	Number of Patients in Training Schools for Imbecile Children.
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.		
1858	1012	20	2953	1784	1032	4737	5769	26	29
1859	1011	24	3103	1877	1035	4980	6015	29	28
1860	971	21	3379	1847	992	5226	6218	33	22
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	1024	21	3617	1691	1045	5308	6353	31	34
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	1139	32	4283	1521	1171	5804	6975	47	91
1871	1213	56	4823	1463	1269	6286	7555	51	123
1872	1237	62	4876	1492	1299	6368	7667	51	131
1873	1249	76	4984	1488	1325	6472	7797	54	131
1874	1280	76	5088	1441	1356	6529	7885	51	133
1875	1287	85	5274	1387	1372	6661	8033	49	143
Average of the 5 Years, 1876	1252	71	5010	1454	1323	6464	7787	51	132
1877	1286	111	5531	1381	1397	6912	8309	54	146
1878	1357	104	5773	1417	1461	7190	8651	57	153
1879	1353	108	6040	1385	1461	7425	8886	55	156
1879	1358	110	6292	1398	1468	7690	9158	57	171
1880	1387	108	6474	1415	1495	7889	9384	61	179
Average of the 5 Years, 1881	1348	108	6022	1399	1456	7421	8878	57	161
1882	1411	113	6722	1516	1524	8238	9762	55	195
1883	1404	116	7007	1568	1520	8575	10095	62	198
1884	1414	120	7017	1693	1534	8710	10244	63	203
1884	1441	128	7078	1811	1569	8889	10458	53	228
1885	1462	130	7174	1861	1592	9035	10627	53	238
Average of the 5 Years, 1886	1426	121	7000	1690	1548	8689	10237	57	212
1887	1469	120	7248	2058	1589	9306	10895	62	230
1887	1489	130	7266	2140	1619	9406	11025	56	228
1888	1541	132	7386	2270	1673	9656	11329	52	228
1889	1636	131	7600	2297	1767	9897	11664	57	233
1890	1637	128	7788	2445	1765	10233	11998	58	246
Average of the 5 Years, 1891	1554	128	7457	2222	1682	9700	11382	57	233
1892	1679	124	7988	2489	1803	10477	12280	57	258
1892	1702	125	8207	2435	1827	10642	12469	57	273
1893	1773	115	8318	2519	1888	10837	12725	55	278
1894	1801	108	8476	2565	1909	11041	12950	54	296

APPENDIX G.—TABLE II.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.*						
		Private Lunatics.		Pauper Lunatics.		Totals.		
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	3,027,665	34	1	98	59	35	157	192
1859.....	3,041,812	33	1	102	62	34	164	198
1860.....	3,054,738	32	1	111	61	33	172	205
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865.		33	1	117	54	34	171	205
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870.		35	1	132	47	36	179	215
1871.....	3,368,921	36	2	145	44	38	189	227
1872.....	3,404,798	37	2	145	44	39	189	228
1873.....	3,441,056	37	2	147	44	39	191	230
1874.....	3,477,704	37	2	148	42	39	190	229
1875.....	3,514,744	37	2	152	40	39	192	231
Av. of 5 Yrs.		37	2	147	43	39	190	229
1876.....	3,552,183	37	3	157	39	40	196	236
1877.....	3,590,022	38	3	163	40	41	203	244
1878.....	3,628,269	38	3	168	39	41	207	248
1879.....	3,665,443	37	3	173	39	40	212	252
1880.....	3,705,995	38	3	177	39	41	216	257
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	168	39	41	207	248
1881.....	3,742,564	38	3	181	41	41	222	263
1882.....	3,770,657	38	3	187	42	41	229	270
1883.....	3,798,961	38	3	186	45	41	231	272
1884.....	3,827,478	38	3	186	48	41	234	275
1885.....	3,856,307	38	3	187	49	41	236	277
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	186	45	41	231	272
1886.....	3,885,155	38	3	188	53	41	241	282
1887.....	3,914,318	38	3	187	55	41	242	283
1888.....	3,943,701	39	3	189	58	42	247	289
1889.....	3,973,305	41	3	193	58	44	251	295
1890.....	4,003,132	41	3	196	62	44	258	302
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	190	57	43	247	290
1891.....	4,033,180	42	3	200	62	45	262	307
1892.....	4,063,452	42	3	203	60	45	263	308
1893.....	4,093,959	44	3	205	62	47	267	314
1894.....	4,124,691	44	3	207	63	47	270	317

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the calculations are made on the Population of the *previous* year—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX G.—TABLE III.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1894, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		10112·9	2575	157	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298		7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
Average of 4 Years.		12487·0	2915	1682	995	2677	238	8·0
1894	12950							

APPENDIX G.—TABLE IV.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1893, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	9.7	34.5	44.2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11.0	38.6	49.6
1876	3,552,133	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11.9	41.6	53.5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1324	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10.0	41.9	51.9
1878	3,628,283	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9.4	40.1	49.5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9.1	38.2	47.3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9.6	42.6	52.2
1881	3,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9.0	44.2	53.2
1882	3,770,657	303	308	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8.1	39.5	47.6
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10.4	42.7	53.1
1884	3,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9.9	40.4	50.3
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1869	8.5	39.7	48.2
1886	3,886,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9.1	37.5	46.6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9.4	38.7	48.1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10.0	40.3	50.3
1889	3,978,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9.7	41.1	50.8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10.5	41.7	52.2
1891	4,033,180	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10.7	43.1	53.8
1892	4,063,452	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10.4	45.1	55.5
1893	4,093,957	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10.4	45.9	56.3

APPENDIX H.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REQUEST BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND FOR A SPECIAL REPORT RESPECTING THE ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

- 1.—*Letter of 7th May 1894, from the Secretary for Scotland to the General Board of Lunacy.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,
WHITEHALL, S.W., 7th May 1894.

SIR,—With reference to the question to be put to the Secretary for Scotland by Mr John Redmond, M.P., in the House of Commons to-day, respecting the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Scotland, I am directed by Sir George Trevelyan to request that the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy will, at their early convenience, furnish him with a Special Report on the subject, similar to that recently called for by the Irish Government, which he can lay before Parliament.

I am to enclose a copy of the Report made to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, for your information.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

The Secretary to the
General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

(*Notice of Question referred to in the foregoing letter.*)

4. Mr JOHN REDMOND,—To ask the Secretary for Scotland, with regard to the fact that the number of insane persons under official cognizance in Scotland has increased from 6341 in 1862 to 13,058 in 1892, whether the increase is believed to be real or only apparent.

And, whether he has called, or intends to call, for a Special Report on this subject, similar to that called for by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. [Monday, 7th May.]

2.—*Letter of 16th May 1894, from the General Board of Lunacy to the Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, 16th May 1894.

SIR,—I have laid before the Board your letter of the 7th instant, No. S. 9383, requesting the Board to furnish the Secretary for Scotland with a Special Report respecting the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Scotland, similar to that recently called for by the Irish Government.

The Board will be glad if you will favour them with the terms in which the Irish Government called for the Report from the Inspectors of Lunatics.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Scotland,
Dover House,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

3.—*Letter of 25th May 1894, from the Secretary for Scotland to the General Board of Lunacy.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,
WHITEHALL, S.W., 25th May 1894.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 16th instant, I am directed by the Secretary for Scotland to state that he requested information from the Irish Office as to the terms in which they called for the Report on the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Ireland, and has received the reply, of which a copy is enclosed for the information of your Board.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

The Secretary to the
General Board of Lunacy.

(Copy Reply from the Irish Office referred to in the foregoing Letter.)

DUBLIN CASTLE, 23rd May 1894.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply to transmit to you a copy of the Special Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland on the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity.

The instructions for the preparation of this Report were given informally by the Chief Secretary to the Inspectors of Lunatics, and it was not therefore made the subject of official terms of reference.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. HARRELL,

The Under Secretary for Scotland,
Whitehall, S.W.

TRADE REPORTS of the several British Colonies, with information relative to their population and general condition.
TRADE REPORTS by Her Majesty's Representatives in Foreign Countries, and Reports on Commercial and General Interests.

State Trials, being Reports of the Chief State Trials which have taken place between 1820 and the present time, published under the supervision of a Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor:—

Roy. 8vo. Vol. I. 1820-1823. (1888.) Vol. II. 1823-1831. (1889.) Vol. III. 1831-1840. (1891.) Vol. IV. 1839-1843. (1892.) Vol. V. 1843-44. 1894.

Price 10s. each.

Challenger, H.M.S. A Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of, during the years 1873-76, under the command of Captain George S. Nares, R.N., F.R.S., and Captain Frank Tule Thomson, R.N. Prepared under the superintendence of the late Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Knt., F.R.S.; and now of John Murray, Ph.D., V.P.R.S.E.
This Report is now nearly complete, 39 volumes having already been issued.

Africa by Treaty. The Map of. By Sir Edward Hertslet, K.C.B. Vol. I. Abyssinia to Great Britain (Colonies). Nos. 1 to 102, with numerous Maps. Vol. II. Great Britain and France to Zanzibar. Nos. 103 to 208, with Appendix and Index.

Price 31s. 6d. the two vols.

Europe by Treaty. The Map of. By Sir Edward Hertslet, K.C.B. Vol. IV. Nos. 452-625. 1875-1891.

Price 14 11s. 6d.

Military:—

ALLOWANCES OF THE ARMY. Regulations for the. 1894.

Price 1s.

ARMY BOOK for the British Empire. 1893.

Price 5s.

ENGINEERING. MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN. Part III. Military Bridging. 4th edition.

Price 2s. 6d.

ENGINEERING FORTIFICATION AND MILITARY ENGINEERING. Text Book of. Part II. Price 6s.

LAW. MILITARY. Manual of. 1894.

Price 2s. 6d.

MEDICAL STAFF CORPS. Manual for. 1894.

Price 1s. 6d.

MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST. Syllabus of Instruction at. 1895.

Price 3d.

MILITARY REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ARMY. 1894.

Price 1s. 6d.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ARMY. 1894.

Price 1s. 6d.

VOLUNTEER FORCE. Regulations for the. 1894.

Price 1s.

Naval:—

DOCK BOOK, 1894. Containing dimensions of the Docks, &c., &c. of the World.

Price 7s. 6d.

Local Government Act, 1894:—Rules as to nomination, &c. Parish Councillors, Rural District Councillors, Urban District Councillors, Guardians (Outside London), Parish Meetings (where no Parish Council), Vestrymen and Auditors (London), Guardians (London), and Scale of Expenses.

Each, Price 3d.

Infectious Diseases. Hospitals for. Supplement to Tenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1880-81. Reprinted, with slight amendments, from Command Paper (C. 3290).

Price 5s.

Poor Laws. Administration and operation of, in 1834. First Report of the Commissioners. (Reprinted, 1894.)

Price 2s. 6d.

Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Memorandum presented to the Royal Commissioners.

Price 5½d.

Land Registry. Land Transfer Act, 1875. General Instructions as to the Registration and Transfer of Land; with Act, Rules, and Orders, Fees, and Index.

Price 1s.

EXAMPLES OF MODES OF REGISTRATION. Certificates, Registers, &c., &c., in use in the Land Registry.

Price 2s. 6d.

Geological:—

THE JURASSIC ROCKS OF BRITAIN. Vol. I., Price 8s. 6d. Vol. II., Price 12s. Vol. III., Price 7s. 6d. Vol. IV., Price 10s.

Agriculture, Board of. Journal of the. No. 1, September, 1894.

Price 6d.

Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, Publications issued by, viz.:—

Colonies, Handbooks for. 8vo. Wrapper.

No. 1. Canada. 2. New South Wales. 3. Victoria. 4. South Australia. 5. Queensland. 6. Western Australia. 7. Tasmania. 8. New Zealand. 9. Cape Colony. 10. Natal.

Price 1d. each.

No. 11. Professional Handbook dealing with Professions in the Colonies. 12. Emigration Statutes and General Handbook.

Price 3d. each.

No. 13 (viz., Nos. 1 to 12 in cloth).

Price 2s.

Consular Reports Summary of. America, North and South. December 1894.

Price 2d.

Intending Emigrants, Information for:—Argentine Republic, price 2d. California, price 1d. Ceylon, price 1d. Maryland, price 1d. South African Republic, price 2d. West Indies, price 2d.

Board of Trade Journal, of Tariff and Trade Notices and Miscellaneous Commercial Information. Published on the 15th of each Month. Price 6d. Index to Vols. I. to XIV.

Price 2s.

Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens. Bulletins of Miscellaneous Information. Volume for 1893. 8vo. Boards. Price 3s. and Monthly parts, 1895, price 4d.

ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE
OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By NEILL & CO., Old Fishmarket Close.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and

90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or

HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1895.